THE TIMES

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THE TIMES

Tomorrow

A ton up for the Lord
Friday Page meets the Salvation Army's Commissioner Catherine Bramwell-Booth, who is 100 this month.

The Times Guide to the Tour de France
Spectrum asks if 1983 will see the first English-speaking winner

The changing face of Arabia
A three-page Special Report on the impact of declining oil revenue on construction in the Arab world.

Early sale for 51% of Telecom

Shares in a privatized British Telecom should be on sale by autumn of next year Mr Cecil Parkinson, the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, confirmed yesterday after the latest Telecommunications Bill was published.

Mr Parkinson said the privatized Telecom, with 51 per cent in the public's hands, would remain a single corporation.

Meanwhile British Airways, the nationalized airline also scheduled to be privatized next year, has announced a £77m profit for 1982-83 compared with a £544m loss the year before Page 15

Foot gives in on peerages

Mrs Thatcher has forced Mr Michael Foot to accept her ruling that he should nominate 8 or 9 people for peerages in the Dissolution Honours List amid reports that he had requested up to 27 nominations Page 2

FINANCIAL TIMES

Hopes of a settlement of the month-long strike at the *Financial Times* grew yesterday after the two sides agreed to the appointment of an independent mediator to chair new negotiations.

Council protest

The police ejected 22 Liberal members from Liverpool City Council after they stopped proceeding, claiming they had been "gagged" by the Militant-dominated ruling Labour group Toxteth doubts, page 2

Njonjo inquiry

President Moi of Kenya suspended his Constitutional Affairs Minister, Mr Charles Njonjo, accused by colleagues of being a "traitor" groomed by foreign powers, and ordered an inquiry

Pit closure vote

Miners at East Hetton colliery, Co. Durham, have voted 375 to 81 not to appeal against the National Coal Board's decision to stop production at the mine.

System fails

China has rejected System X, the British-designed electronic telephone exchange, in favour of a similar model from a Swedish company, which has received an order worth £7.1m Page 15

Wimbledon four

Kevin Curren, of South Africa, will meet Chris Lewis of New Zealand, in the men's singles semi-final at Wimbledon. John McEnroe meets Ivan Lendl in the other semi-final Page 25

Pym attacks Government over attitude to jobless

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

Mr Francis Pym, the former Foreign Secretary who was dismissed by the Prime Minister out of hand after the general election, invited her in the Commons yesterday to "use her formidable talents to serve all the people of this country, not only those who could stand on their own two feet".

In his first public word since his sudden dispatch to the back benches he confessed to MPs that his treatment by Mrs Margaret Thatcher was "an acutely hurtful experience", the more so in the light of press speculation which, if not directly inspired, he said was remarkable well-informed.

As the House filled to hear him he then unfolded a sustained critique of the attitude of the Government, and of the present leadership of the Conservative Party to the feelings of the unemployed and the anxieties of the wider community about the economic outlook and the state of East-West relations.

Mr Pym was correct and constructive and having got his initial complaint off his chest



Mr Pym: A sustained critique

said that he would put it behind him and would not allow his treatment to colour his response to the future.

He said that unemployment was not the Government's fault and he was not calling for a reversal of policy. Nor would he disown decisions to which he had been party or attack colleagues with whom he had worked.

That exact observance of the rules of loyalty ensured the closest attention of the government front bench. Leading Opposition figures, who during the election campaign had used the same arguments against the Government to no apparent effect, listened with fascination.

Mrs Thatcher missed the chance of hearing the opinions which her former colleague is said to have seldom expressed in Cabinet.

Mr Pym said that the Prime Minister, herself, had been the victor of the election campaign, and it was a great victory for her. There was, therefore, a warning for her, as well as the party as a whole, in the fact that they had polled fewer votes than in 1979.

"I believe that the message of the people to the Prime Minister", Mr Pym added, "is that they admire her leadership, determination and sense of national pride, but will she now please prove that she really can use those formidable talents to serve all the people of this country".

He drew a comparison with the Falklands conflict, when it had been understood that the sacrifice was not made in vain and that the reward for the sacrifice was victory. The reward for economic sacrifice would be victory of a different sort, of hope over frustration, and the Government's task was to create the means to fulfil that hope.

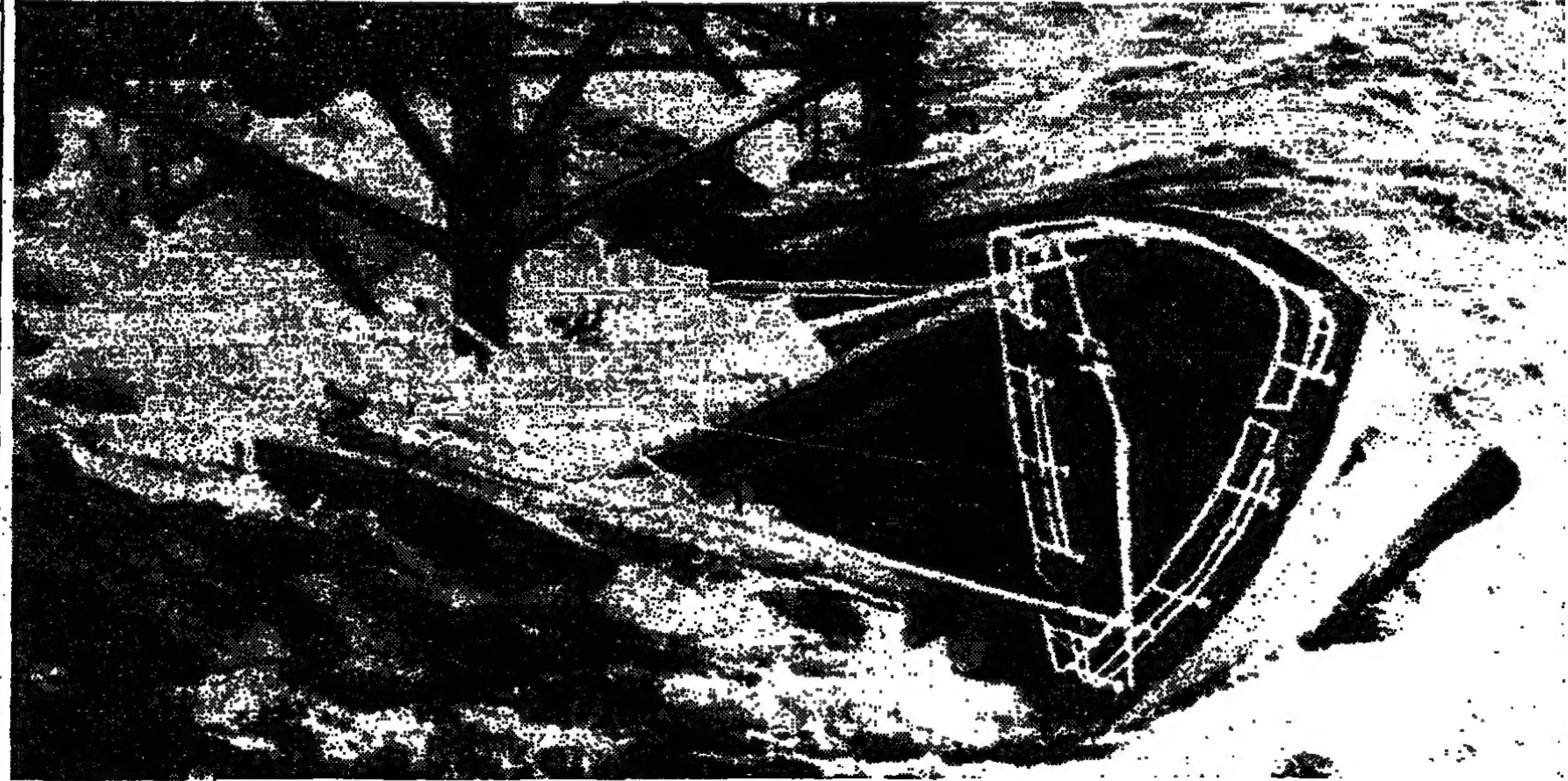
Mr Pym said the first priority should be an imaginative long-term approach to the problem of unemployment. The Government must see to it "that the country never has to make the choice between being divided but rich or united but poor".

The Government should not become so doctrinaire about "real jobs" that they paid no regard to work that people could usefully do in the meantime. Job-sharing and more flexible retirement was expensive, "but it was immensely expensive to have so many young people out of work. "The need to resolve these problems in a way which unites the country is one message of the election", he added.

The other message, Mr Pym said, was that people were deeply concerned about the arms race.

Parliament, page 4

Ship's crew saved after oil rig collision



The striken Spearfish supply vessel from which six men were airlifted to safety, before she was sunk by he Royal Navy yesterday.

The day of drama began when the 500-ton ship collided with an exploratory drilling rig in the English Channel, about 20 miles south of the Isle of Wight, and was impaled on one of the rig's legs. The Spearfish, which had been delivering supplies, was holed and in danger of sinking.

Then as the Navy's Wessex helicopter moved in to rescue the crew, its blades clipped the side of the rig. The three helicopter crew failed to notice the damage, only realizing how close they had been to disaster when they returned to their base at Lee-on-Solent, in Hampshire.

Sub-Lieutenant Rob Cuthbert, aged 22, the helicopter pilot, said: "We were remarkably lucky. If another few inches had been clipped off the blades it would have been very nasty. We would probably have ditched."

Petty Officer Air Crewman, Loz Coleman, who was injured in the rescue, was lowered to the deck of the Spearfish. He managed to winch five of the crew to safety, but at first the captain refused to leave.

The diver, aged 35, said: "He was more terrified of the helicopter flight than the prospect of going down with his ship". PO Coleman, was lowered again in an attempt to put a line around the ship but added: "Spearfish sank below the surface and broke clear from the rig. I went into the bow in an inflatable raft and tried three times to put a line on to the ship. The sea was so heavy that I was crushed between the raft and the ship's guard rail. At that stage I had to give up."

He suffered bruising and a pulled muscle but said: "It's terrific when a rescue ends successfully like this.

All six from the Spearfish were airlifted on to the rig, Penrod 83, to join the 56-strong crew. Later divers from the Penrod Drilling Coporation were examining the damage to the rig's leg.

The Spearfish was towed away by the frigate HMS Tartar which sank her with gunfire because the wreck was a hazard to navigation.

Government staying firmly on financial course, says Lawson

By Our Political Editor

A firm restatement of the Government's commitment to its medium term financial strategy came in the Commons yesterday from Mr Nigel Lawson in his first major speech as Chancellor of the Exchequer.

But there was no indication of the toughening of monetary policy which some City institutions had feared, and no sign of the fresh cuts in public expenditure which the Opposition forecast during the general election.

Mr Lawson told the Commons that he intended to maintain rigorous control of public sector borrowing to provide the right balance between fiscal and monetary policy, and this required a firm control of public spending. Without that there would be no room for significant tax cuts during the present Parliament.

"There is no scope for relaxation in this context either this year or next year or in any year", he said.

Published plans for the next three years represented a high proportion of the nation's wealth passing into government hands, so towards the end of the life of the Parliament and beyond, the Government would be seeking ways of reducing the share taken by public expenditure.

Meanwhile it should continue to grow only in cash terms, Mr Lawson said. "Measured in terms of constant prices it should be about level from no on, and as the economy grows it will fall as a proportion of Gross Domestic Product."

Mr Lawson said that the Government's sights were set on sustainable, non-inflationary growth and the heart of its approach would continue to be the medium term financial strategy. This provided the essential financial discipline, he said, but he emphasized that monetary strategy had been operated flexibly and sensibly in the light of changing circumstances.

His most cheerful line was an upward revision of the treasury estimate of growth in GDP from 2 per cent at the time of the budget to "up to 2.5 per cent".



Mr Lawson: "No scope for relaxation"

Mr Lawson's prediction of 2.5 per cent growth came after publication yesterday of revised figures for the past year.

They show that total economic activity rose by nearly 2.5 per cent between the first quarters of 1982 and 1983 to stand 3.5 per cent above the recessionary trough in spring 1981, significantly higher than estimates published less than two weeks ago.

Local authorities spent more on investment in 1982-83, and the cost of public construction works was less than first thought.

But despite a substantial jump in output, unemployment has continued to increase, which must raise fears that future growth may also be insufficient to stop the dole queues lengthening.

Instead productivity has risen sharply. Output per person employed in manufacturing, which is producing 1 per cent less than it was 12 months ago, is 4.7 per cent higher than a year ealier, according to figures published yesterday in the latest Department of Employment *Gazette*.

Most of that improvement came in the first quarter of 1983 when manufacturing production began to recover after months of stagnation.

Living standard's, page 15

Police chief attacks political extremists

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

Far Left activists were accused yesterday by Sir Kenneth Newman, Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, of trying to destroy public order in certain areas of London by exploiting the "understandable" grievances of the young.

At a press conference to mark his first annual report as commissioner, Sir Kenneth said youths were manipulated into confrontations with police. There were groups, said Sir Kenneth, "who deliberately trawl for issues they can elevate to the status of causes célèbres".

Asked if he thought such groups had been involved in the campaign over the death of Mr Colin Roach, the Commissioner said: "I think there are elements of that." The areas Sir Kenneth has in mind are said to include inner city immigrant areas such as Brixton, Hackney, and Stoke Newington. Issues which Scotland Yard believes have been politically exploited in recent years include the Deptford fire and community-police relations in North Kensington.

Sir Kenneth is said to have spoken out because of frustration that his attempts to improve relations between the police and public may be thwarted by politics.

In his report Sir Kenneth wrote: "In some areas of London extreme activists seek to represent practically any police intervention as harassment."

Yesterday he added that youths were manipulated into confrontations with the police to cloak drug importations or the movement of stolen goods in an area. Criminals took advantage of the opportunities provided by the activists.

The commissioner referred to a number of cases some months ago where a policeman was trapped into stopping youths who then began to strip and were photographed so that the officer could be accused of strip searching them in the open street.

Sir Kenneth said: "Policeman and women are human and they make mistakes. However, they should be judged on facts, not on myth and rumour designed

Continued on back page, col 5

Panel sold by Spencers is upgraded

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

Sir John Pope-Hennessy, former director of both the Victoria and Albert Museum and the British Museum, has secured an underrated painting formerly owned by Lord and Lady Spencer, on behalf of the Metropolitan Museum of New York, where he is now consultative chairman of the department of European paintings.

The panel painting, "The Annunciation", is attributed to Parmigianino (1503-1540), the towering genius of Italian Mannerism and a native of Parma, and as such should be worth about £500,000. It has just been placed on view.

However, it was sold by Lord and Lady Spencer a few years ago to Mr Eugene Thaw of New York and Artemis of London as a work by Parmigianino's cousin by marriage, Gerolamo Mazzola Bedoli. Although Bedoli worked closely with his cousin, he is not a great name and the Spencers are unlikely to have received much more than £40,000.

According to Mr Thaw, it was acquired from the same two dealers by the Metropolitan last year as a work by Bedoli and at "a Bedoli price". That may have been about £70,000 or £80,000.

Mr Tim Bathurst of Artemis in London, said yesterday that he "did not see it being a Parmigianino". It had been offered first to the National Gallery of Scotland

Woman, 69 wins ban on fluoride

A grandmother from Glasgow, who has no teeth of her own won a three-year court battle yesterday to stop Strathclyde Regional Council adding fluoride to its water supply.

The £1m action was brought by Mrs Catherine McColl, aged 69, after the council had voted to introduce fluoride in an attempt to combat what was then the worst tooth decay record in Britain.

In his judgement at the Court of Session in Edinburgh Lord Jauncey ruled that it was beyond the council's powers to add fluoride to drinking water.

The Law Society said last night that a test case to challenge whether fluoride should be added to English and Welsh water supplies was now possible. Mrs McColl of Caledonia Road, Gorbals, Glasgow, had claimed fluoride was a "horrible poison" and caused cancer and other illnesses. But that evidence was dismissed by Lord Jauncey.

Mrs McColl later described the judgment as a "great victory".

The deputy convenor of the council, Mr Charles Gray, said: "Fluoridation has been turned down on a technicality in Strathclyde, but this can be very easily overcome, if not by an appeal, then by legislation".

The hearing lasted 204 days and was the longest legal action in Scotland.

Full report, page 3

Britain ordered to make more cutbacks in steel

From Ian Murray Brussels

Britain is being ordered to make further cuts in its steel-making capacity by the European Commission. Its plea that it has already done more than any other EEC country to slash its production has been taken into account, but the Commission experts believe the present size of the British industry is still not viable and they are insisting on further cuts.

The extreme difficulty of finding "volunteers" to cut capacity in the Community means that the Commission is issuing similar instructions for cutbacks to every other major producing country. It is seeking initially a further 8.7 million tonnes reduction over and above the 18 million so far on offer by member states.

That would mean a total of only 26.7 million tonnes cutback, which still falls short of the 30 million tonne minimum which the Commission was seeking. It still feels that this must be the target figure the Community must reach by 1985 if the industry is to be saved.

Details of how much further cutback each member state is being expected to make are due to go given to governments today - which is the long-agreed deadline for restructuring plans to be handed in to the Commission.

It seems that the Commission is far from happy with the way in which British Steel has done its restructuring.

The further cuts being demanded are based on a number of criteria. These include the intensity of aid compared with closures made, the benefits which each country has received from the steel quota system and the viability of plant.

Genscher plea, page 6

Guatemala to declare emergency

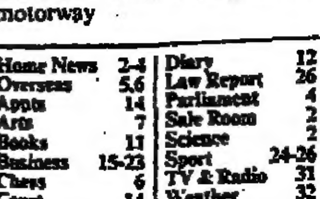
Guatemala City (Reuter, AP) - President Efrain Rios Montt, the target of bitter public criticism, is to impose a state of emergency in Guatemala, Señor Gonzalo Asturcas, the presidential spokesman, said yesterday.

The military government also broadcast over all radio and television channels a message denying there had been an attempted coup against General Rios Montt and his administration.

Rumours of an impending coup were sparked by a statement on television on Tuesday night by Colonel Francisco Gordillo Martinez, who was a member of General Rios Montt's initial three-man junta after he seized power

The colonel called for elections and threatened to go underground to plot to overthrow the President unless he resigned.

Today's Germans relish the easy life



From Michael Binyon Bonn

The quintessentially Germanic virtues of hard work and discipline are fast becoming a myth. An international survey has shown that not only are West Germans among the laziest people in Europe, but they relish the prospect of becoming even lazier.

In reply to the question "Do you always try to give your best at work?", 50 per cent of the Americans asked said yes, compared with only 6 per cent of Germans. West Germany fell behind Sweden, Britain, the United States and Israel in the proportion who claimed to be fully engaged in their work, doing more than they were asked, compared with the proportion who simply did what was asked without making any special effort: 43 to 40 in Germany, 66 to 30 in Britain and 79 to 18 in Israel.

The change in attitude between today's generation and those who brought about the postwar economic miracle is striking. In 1962, 58 per cent liked working as much as they enjoyed their free time. Twenty years later, this had fallen to only 46 per cent. And whereas in 1962 only every third person positively prefered leisure to work, now every other citizen does.

The survey was carried out by the respected Allensbach opinion poll agency for the American Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies.

It concluded that today's Germans are markedly less German: they ar more interested in being with their families, no longer believe they should produce ever more and work ever harder, maintain that holidays are more important than the office, and in discovering the *joie de vivre* appear to have lost something of their *Arbeitslust*.

Predictably, the survey has provoked a storm of controversy. Allensbach blamed the mass media for encouraging a negative attitude to work.

It is difficult indeed to find any German at his desk after 2pm on Friday. But if more British than Germans think they put in more than demanded in their jobs, one can only remark that the Germans are most honest in answering survey questions.

Ministers 'were told of Merseyside riots danger'

By Hugh Clayton, Environment Correspondent

The "Think Tank" sent ministers a warning about the risk of civil disorder on Merseyside a few months before the Toxteth riots of 1981, the Commons Select Committee on the environment claimed yesterday.

It complained that it had not been allowed to see the report from the Think Tank (Central Policy Review Staff), which is to be abolished next month, 12 years after it was set up by Mr Edward Heath.

The selecting committee said in a report about recent attempts at urban renewal on Merseyside that it uunderstood that a reported had been prepared. Mr Reginald Freeson, chairman of the select committee in the last parliament and Labour MP for Brent, East, said that the report had certainly been written by the Think Tank.

"It indicated the prospect of social violence breaking out if something more effective was not done", he said. The warning is mentioned only in a footnote in the select committee report, but is potentially the most embarrasing item for ministers among the many criticisms from the select committee.

The Study is the first to emerge from a long and often acrimonious review of urban renewal by the select committee. The document published yesterday concentrates on Merseyside and the period last year when Mr Michael Heseltime, then Secretary of State for the Environment, spent a day a week there and set up a "task force" of civil servants and businessmen.

The select committee complained that Mr Heseltine, now Secretary of State for Defence, had refused to tell it what the Merseyside scheme had taught ministers about starting similar activities in other cities. "The Secretary of State's inhibition has been unhelpful".

It criticized the split in responsibility for urban renewal between goverment departments. It suggested that Mr Heseltine had not managed to acquire all relevant powers so that his role as "Minister for Merseyside" last year had been "illusory".

It also regretted the fragmentation of authority in the area among local councils and state agencies.

Third Report from the Environment Committee. Commons Paper 18 - 1 (Stationery Office, £4.15).



Needle match: Launching the 1983 Arthritis Knit-In at Hammersmith, west London, yesterday to raise money for The Arthritis and Rheumatism Council's research campaign were (from left): Lady Kinloss, Lady Masham of Ilton, Lady Cox, Lady Hornsby-Smith, Lady Lockwood, Mrs Marjorie Oband, Mrs Anne Hoey, and Mrs Louise McKenzie (Photograph: Brian Harris).

Foot backs down over peerages

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Mr Michael Foot, the Labour leader, has been forced to accept the Prime Minister's ruling that he should nominate no more than eight or nine people for peerages in the Dissolution Honours List, due to be issued before Parliament rises for the recess next month.

Labour embarrassment was running high, yesterday over reports that Mr Foot had initially put in a request for as many as 27 nominations, a reflection of the number of Labour worthies who had been forced out of the Commons by the scale of the election defeat, boundary changes or Labour's new reselection procedures, which some MPs were dropped by their local parties.

But there was some Westminster speculation last night that Mrs Thatcher's insistence on following previous precedent, in allowing only single-figure nominations from the Opposition leader, might have provoked further embarrassment for Mr Foot because Sir Harold Wilson has apparently indicated his wish to go to the Lords.

Although Sir Harold is a former Prime Minister, and can therefore expect a peerage, at the very least, Mrs Thatcher might well feel that he should be nominated as part of Mr Foot's list. Mr Foot, however, might feel that Sir Harold's recent record, of criticism would not best qualify him for Labour service in the Lords.

The president which Mrs Thatcher is following was laid down by Sir Harold in 1966 and 1974. Edward Heath, then Conservative Opposition leader, was allowed to nominate five peerages, compared with Labour's 10, in the first list, and seven, compared with Labour's nine and one Liberal peerage after the October 1974 general election.

In the Resignation Honours Lists of recent years, in which the outgoing Prime Minister makes nominations for political as well as non-political service, Sir Harold nominated eight peers in 1970, Mr Heath nominated nine in April 1974 and Mr Callaghan 10 in 1979.

Whitehall sources said last night that there was no question of Mr Foot being allowed to use the Dissolution Honours List as a vehicle for "topping up" the number of working peers on the Opposition benches in the Lords;

It was understood last night that the Prime Minister had been made aware of the new shorter list of Labour nominations and it was volunteered that the names were Mr Foot's sole responsibility, a suggestion which provoked speculation about Sir Harold Wilson's elevation.

The other, perennial, embarrassment for Labour is that the fuss over numbers again points to the contradiction of the party's policy, which, while urging the abolition of the Lords, continues to subscribe to its existence.

Hattersley supports union ballot

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Mr Roy Hattersley yesterday followed Mr Peter Shore, one of his rivals in the Labour leadership contest, in calling on the trade unions to ballot their members over their choice of candidate.

"If we have ballots among the membership in the constituencies, and ballots among the trade unions, and if the trade unions and constituencies respect and reflect the decision of those ballots I shall be elected," he said in a radio interview.

"The question is how many ballots there will be and how much the will of ordinary rank and file members is allowed prevail."

Mr Hattersley continued his campaign for union votes yesterday with a speech to a meeting at the Conference of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions in Llandudno, Gwynedd, in which he said it was from the trade union movement that Labour must gain much of the common sense that would make it credible again.

He advocated direct involvement of the trade unions in the business of government, including investment decisions, plans for regional policy, attitudes towards import controls and judgment on the exchange rate.

Mr Hattersley said in his interview on BBC Radio's *The World at One* that during the election he had fought as loyally as he could for the Labour Party but where he did not believe in some of the aspects of the policy he thought it his duty to tell the truth.

● Mr Neil Kinnock is denounced as a "preaching careerist" unfit to be leader of the Labour Party in the latest edition of *London Labour Briefing*, the journal of the left-wing grouping associated with Mr Kenneth Livingstone and the Labour majority on the Greater London Council (David Walker writes).

The Journal urges its followers to support Mr Eric Heffer and Mr Michael Meacher for leader and deputy leader of the party.

● Mr Michael Foot said yesterday that the Labour Party constitution should be clearer about who should be members of the party, and that there should be a court of appeal to decide questions of membership, our Political Editor writes.

Mr Foot was speaking at the end of a discussion by the Parliamentary Labour Party of future strategy which became an election inquest. Mr John Prescott, Kingston upon Hull East, said that the speech on May 25 by Mr James Callaghan, in which he dissented from the manifesto and said that the Polaris weapon should not be given up unilaterally, was specially damaging.

● Right-wing trade union leaders are about to resurrect the dispute in the labour movement over the policy of unilateral nuclear disarmament (our Labour Reporter writes).

Mr Frank Chapple, chairman of the TUC, and other prominent union personalities have put their name to a statement backing Nato and its nuclear defence policy in defiance of the Labour Party's unilateralist stance.

Methodists split on baptising still-born

From Clifford Longley Middlesbrough

A proposal that still-born babies might in certain circumstances be baptized before burial divided the Methodist conference at its meeting in Middlesbrough yesterday.

One side argued that everything should be done, including baptism, to relieve the grief of the parents; the other side asserted that "baptism of the dead" would pander to superstition and weaken Christian doctrine.

The conference accepted by a majority the cautious wording of a new funeral service for a still-born child, and guidelines for its use.

These state: "Baptism is not necessary to the salvation of the still-born child, where only such an act seems to be enough to reassure the bereaved of God's favour to the child, we should support any chaplain or nurse or obstetrician who felt they should baptize the still-born baby at the family's request."

This was not enough to satisfy the Rev Barry Cook, of Chesterfield, who told the conference: "I believe that this document in this respect is likely to muddy the waters of baptism when it is important they they be clarified." There were other ways of reassuring the parents.

Dr David Stacey, the chairman of the faith and order committee, who proposed the form of service that was finally agreed, said baptism was regarded as inappropriate and unnecessary, but it would also be inappropriate to censure any Methodist who did baptize a still-born baby.

Press Council condemned

By Our Legal Affairs Correspondent

The Press Council is condemned as totally ineffective as a means of redress for victims of media distortion and inaccuracy in the first detailed review of the council's work in a book, *People against the Press*, published today.

The author, Mr Geoffrey Robertson, a barrister, says that from a survey of 77 complainants to the Press Council, 45 of whom had complaints upheld, a "remarkable picture emerged of a complaints commission whose procedures seemed to give it more cause for complaint than the conduct of the newspaper it was investigating".

The law of libel is also criticized as an "expensive anachronism", only available for use by the rich and also unsatisfactory as a means of speedily correcting inaccuracies.

He calls for the end of the operation of libel laws against newspapers and the introduction of a more limited role for the Press Council.

Science report

Chemical war – or a battalion of bees?

By Clive Cookson Technology Correspondent

The political controversy about toxic "yellow rain" in South-East Asia is generating an increasingly bitter scientific debate. Scientists convinced that the Soviet Union and its allies have been using chemical weapons in Laos and Cambodia are counter-attacking colleagues who believe that the evidence can be explained by natural causes combined with human exaggeration.

The latest arguments were triggered by the well-publicized claims of a group led by Professor Matthew Meselson of Harvard University that the yellow spots found on leaves in the jungles of South-East Asia – and claimed by the United States Government as evidence of chemical warfare – are little more than bee excrement. According to this theory, the pollen-rich droppings are colonized by a fungus which produces poisonous mycotoxin.

The strongest scientific reaction against the bee hypothesis came from Professor Chester Mirocha, a plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota, who has examined not only leaves but also human tissues from members of the Hmong tribe – allegedly the main victims of chemical warfare waged by the Soviet-backed Vietnamese forces.

Professor Mirocha calls the bee theory "ridiculous and even absurd". "There is no hard scientific data to support such a hypothesis", he says. "To cover a village with yellow (pollen) spots it would take 10,000 bees dive-bombing an area and excreting all at once." And even then, he claims, the tricothecene toxin found in the leaf samples would not be produced.

According to Professor Mirocha, the only fungus capable of producing tricothecene is fusarium, a type that would not flourish on damp South-East Asian leaves. Proponents of the bee theory reply that too little is known about mycotoxins and their natural occurrence to make such a statement.

BR tempts company car users

British Rail yesterday answered the growing use of the company car with a package of benefits to tempt the businessman back to the train. Under a rail credit card, system called Travel Key regular business travellers will be eligible for:

Free weekends for two in Paris or Amsterdam; free first-class travel at weekends; fifteen per cent off car and private medicine costs; ten per cent off hotel and restaurant services; and five per cent off rail travel except season tickets.

These benefits are available according to cumulative amount spent on rail travel (the Paris weekend requires £1,400) to either named holders of Travel Key cards (cost up to £12.50) or unnamed cards held by firms (£20).

● The proposed £329 transatlantic service of British Atlantic Airways was rejected by the Civil Aviation Authority today.

Ripper hunt police told not to talk

Senior police officers involved in the Ripper hunt were ordered not to speak about the case by Mr Ronald Gregory, former chief constable of West Yorkshire, who is reported to have sold his story to the *Mail on Sunday* for £50,000.

An order he issued in January 1981, warning officers about publishing their memoirs, is still in force. Today Mr Gregory faced mounting anger from his former colleagues, who accused him of double standards.

The report into the Ripper hunt compiled by the new chief constable, Mr Colin Sampson, is due to be published today.

12 years' jail for contract killing

A contract killer's partner was jailed for 12 years yesterday at Liverpool Crown Court for his part in the killing of two men with a shotgun. Terence Clarke had pleaded not guilty to murdering Kenneth Pritchard and Billy Stringman, two amateur rugby team-mates.

Clarke, aged 28, of Solway Firth, Toxteth, Liverpool, was found guilty of manslaughter. His partner was jailed for life last week.

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Actor fined for knife offence

William Steel, aged 22, an actor of Oliphant Street, North Kensington, was fined £25 after pleading guilty yesterday at Marylebone court to haveing an offensive weapon late on the eve of the general election.

Police sergeant Peter Hill said Steel dropped the carving knife behind a car when he spotted police in Beethoven Street, North Kensington.

CND float ban

The Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament has been banned from entering a float in the gala day procession at Chichester on July 2 because its display of messages would not be in keeping with what one of the gala organizers called a "fun occasion".

Sale room

£10 gamble yields £100,440

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

Two carved wooden figures from Easter Island, in the Pacific, which a Hampshire antique dealer bought for £10 in January were sold for £100,440 at Christie's yesterday. The greater rarity was the 18½in "lizard man", a slim male figure with a lizard head. Islanders suspended the figures in pairs inside the doorway of their homes to keep out intruders.

Among the ten or so best examples to have survived, the "lizard man" was bought by a European private collector for £70,200 (estimate £10,000-£20,000). The second, a standing male figure, known as "emaciated man", with a tufted beard and eyes inlaid with fish bone, stands 17in high and dates from before 1840. It sold for £30,240 (estimate £10,000-£20,000) to an American private collector.

An exhausted woman who took the figure into a Hampshire shop in January, begged the proprietor to give her £10 for them, having trudged round several other shops and been turned away. The antique dealer had no knowledge of the field but gambled his £10.

The New Brunswick Museum in Canada spent £12,960 (estimate £3,000-£5,000) on a chief's costume of the Malecite tribe, a local Indian group.

The London Museum of Mankind spent £7,020 (estimate £5,000-£10,000) for an Iroquois Indian false-embroidered burden strap brought back to England by Lord Cornwallis.



"Emaciated man" (left) and "lizard man"

BMA conference

Glue sniffing 'an epidemic'

From Pat Healy, Social Services Correspondent, Dundee

Solvent abuse has claimed 120 lives in the last three years and is reaching epidemic proportions in some parts of Britain, the British Medical Association annual conference was told in Dundee yesterday.

Dr Hamid Husain, a Rotherham GP said that the practice was not confined to glue sniffing: it included inhalation of fumes from many other products commonly used in the home. Many children suffered very adverse effects, and parents were often the last to appreciate the problem.

"Solvent abuse is more prevalent than is recognized by the community or acknowledged by the authorities. In some areas it has reached epidemic proportions", Dr Husain said.

It was not in itself a crime, but it led to behaviour that was. It was impossible to know what proportion of convictions for assault, breach of the peace, or more serious crimes could be attributed to solvent abuse. What was required was an expert body to analyse the whole problem with a view to preventing it.

"What is at stake is not just the health of the children, but the fabric of society", Dr Husain said.

Dr J. G. Maden, from Burnley, Pendle and Rossendale, said that it not only affected children. The last patient he had seen was a married man aged 22 with two children.

Glue sniffers were to be found in every town and city in Britain. But doctors were helpless because they simply did not know enough about the problem or what advice to give.

The conference passed a resolution calling for the BMA Board of Science and Education to investigate the cause, effects and means of prevention of solvent abuse. However it did not become BMA policy but was referred to the council to consider, after members of the Board of Science argued that the problem was too wide for them and could not be afforded.

Professor Peter Quilliam, chairman of the Board of Science, said that what was needed was a low-key approach, funded by the Department of Health and Social Security and involving teachers, parents and local health agencies. If the Board of Science undertook it, it would cost an extra £12,000 in research and staff.

Prince's healing message

The Prince of Wales yesterday urged doctors to be more open minded about the place of alternative medicine in health treatment. In a message as outgoing president of the British Medical Association he said that doctors should not overestimate the "sophisticated" approach to medicine.

"Sophistication is only skin deep and when it comes to healing people it seems to me that account has to be taken of those sometimes long-neglected complementary methods of medicine which in the right hands can bring considerable relief, if not hope, to an increasing number of people," the Prince of Wales said.

Dr John Havard, secretary of the BMA, said yesterday that doctors were now much more open to the idea that other methods of treatment could be successful, including acupuncture and homeopathy. The Prince seemed to be saying that they should look further, because he was slightly worried about the extent to which modern and powerful drugs were being used where alternative treatment might be available.



Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 28; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B frs 50; Canada $2.50; Canaries Pes 150; Cyprus 550 mils; Denmark Dkr 7.50; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mkk 7.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 100; Holland Gl 3.25; Iran IR 138; Iraq LD 0.600; Irish Republic 40p; Italy L 2200; Jordan LD 0.425; Kuwait KD 0.500; Lebanon LL 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 35; Madeira Esc 120; Morocco Dir 7; Norway Kr 7.50; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc 125; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 4.50; Singapore S$5.00; Spain Pes 150; Sweden Skr 8.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria L$5.50; Tunisia Din 0.600; USA $1.50; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 100

£100-a-week assistants a special case

Shop staff near foot of earnings league

By Alan Hamilton

The pay deal reported yesterday which heralds the arrival of the £100 a week shopgirl at Selfridges in Oxford Street hides the uncomfortable fact that in Britain as a whole shop assistants are among the poorest categories of the working population.

Of the estimated 1.6 million staff employed nationally in retail distrubution, only about a quarter are members of the Union of Shop Distributive and Allied Workers, (USDAW), the only union of any significance in the field.

The pay of many of the remainder is still determined by wages councils, those antiquated quasi-government bodies set up in the earlier years of the century to set a minimum remuneration for the poorest sections of the working community, many of whom worked traditionally for near-starvation wages.

Oxford Street is very much a special case. Stores there have always been obliged to pay much higher rates to atttract staff, none of whom is likely to live in the immediate vicinity, and who are therefore faced with high travel costs.

Selfridges say that they, in common with most Oxford Street stores, have been losing good staff to provincial stores simply because of the cost and inconvenience of travelling.

Selfridges is a particular case in itself. The store has recently spent several million pounds in refurbishment and in an attempt to take itself further upmarket, and the company wants to attract the kind of staff who will stay and make a career at the store.

"We spend a great deal of money on staff training. We want to attract the right person with the right attitude to the job, and it is not easy", their spokesman said.

"In general the British are not very keen on being sales staff, and you cannot get shop assistants for the same reason that you cannot get servants or bus conductors. They tend to get the rough edge of the public's tongue, and they do not like it."

There is, however, some sign of improvement in the lot of shop assistants generally. Wage settlements in the retail trade this year have been running at an average of 7½ per cent) and the erosion of differentials suggests that it is basic minimum rates that are at last being improved.

The trade is trying hard to lose its tag of ill-paid servillity but outside Oxford Street it still has a long way to go.

The one million-plus shopworkers who belong to no union and whose minimum rates are set by wages councils remain near the bottom of the earnings league. Current minimum rates for those shop assistants, over the age of 19, are just above £66 a week.

Union organizations of those workers remains a big problem for USDAW, because of the highly fragmented nature of the industry.

Basic minimum rates vary little throughout the retail trade, from a rock-bottom of £67 in the multiple food retailers like Tesco to £70.25 in the Manchester-based Lewis's department store group. Large groups like Woolworth, the Co-op, Littlewood and House of Fraser all have basic minimum rates at about £68.

Only a few stores, like Marks and Spencer and the John Lewis Partnership, have profit-sharing schemes

The Department of Employment's New Earnings Survey shows average weekly ernings for adult male shopworkers last year as £108.50, and £70.70 for women. Average earnings for all British manual workers last year were £133.80 for men and £80.10 for women.

One in seven families is headed by lone parent, government survey shows

By Staff Reporters

The destruction of traditional family life is highlighted once again with the publication today of the General Household Survey 1981.

The survey, produced by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys, reveals that one household in seven is now a single-parent family, compared with one in twelve 10 years ago.

The biggest increase is in the numbers of families headed by divorced women, who now make up 4.1 per cent of all British households. Numbers of separated mothers and single mothers are also increasing although the number of widows showed a slight drop.

Single fathers represent 1.5 per cent of households, only 0.3 per cent more than 10 years ago.

Mrs Lesley Rimmer, co-author of *One Parent Families*, published by the independently financed Study Commission on the Family, said that the increase was largely due to the ever-rising divorce rate.

She said that one child in five will now see his parents divorced before he is 16. Currently, one marriage in three is statistically doomed to failure.

Her book paints a grim picture for one-parent families. They are unlikely to be home-owners, will own fewer consumer durables, run greater risk of mental illness and are more likely to have their children taken into care.

Based on interviews with 24,500 people, the survey reveals almost no increase in consumer goods such as vacuum cleaners and refrigerators, with nie out of ten houses possessing them. But there was a marked decline in the number of black and white television sets, with only 23 per cent of homes owning one.

There was also little sign of growth in car ownership. In 1981, two out of five homes did not have a car and in the 10-year period, car ownership rose by only 11 per cent.

The survey said that "the most marked feature in tenure patterns" was the increase in owner-occupied houses. This rose by 5 per cent over the decade, to 54 per cent. From 1979 these was also no significant increase in the rental of council houses, a slight decline in renting of furnished accommodation and a sharp fall in unfurnished accommodation.

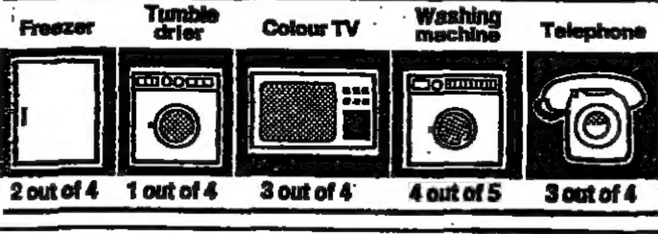
But against the general growth in affluence, the survey revealed some of the effects of the rise in unemployment. The only exception was for married women, of whom 61 per cent had some form of work by 1981, compared with half that proportion 10 years earlier.

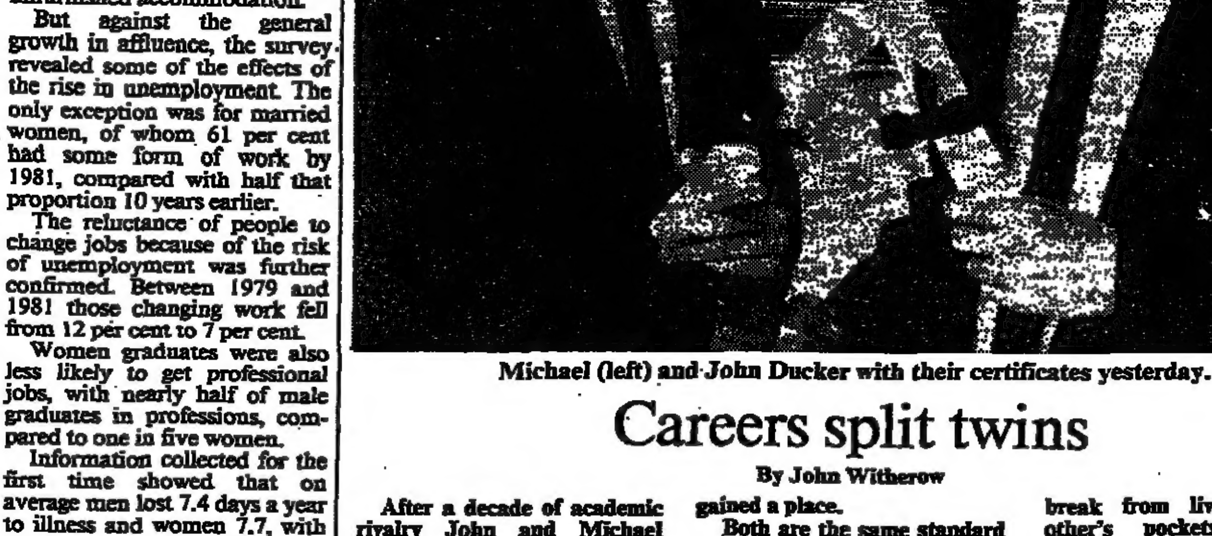
The reluctance of people to change jobs because of the risk of unemployment was further confirmed. Between 1979 and 1981 those changing work fell from 12 per cent to 7 per cent.

Women graduates were also less likely to get professional jobs, with nearly half of male graduates in professions, compared to one in five women.

Information collected for the first time showed that on average men lost 7.4 days a year to illness and women 7.7, with women aged between 25 and 44 worst affected.

General Household Survey 1981. Office of Population Censuses and Surveys. Stationery Office, £11.70.





Michael (left) and John Ducker with their certificates yesterday.

Careers split twins

By John Witherow

After a decade of academic rivalry John and Michael Ducker have finally called it a day. The twins, aged 22, have finished their remarkable scholastic career with double firsts from Cambridge university after achieving results from O levels that are as identical as they are.

Their latest honour this month were firsts in a postgraduate chemical engineering course after double firsts in BA degree. Both achieved identical grades in nine O levels and four science A Levels (three As and a B) from Worthing Sixth Form College. Their only difference came when John won a scholarhip to St John's College, Cambridge, and Michael gained a place.

Both are the same standard in rowing, water polo, squash and ballroom dancing. Asked if they have any differences, Michael can only think that his brother is more interested in photography.

But although they say they have worked together as a team, their achievement has brought difficulties and they plan to seperate from November. But even that is rather half-heated. Both are joining Imperical Chemical Industries and although John is going into agriculture and Michael into plastics and petrochemicals, they will be working at Teeside, only 30 miles apart.

"Wew have talked about it a lot and decided we wanted a break from living in each other's pockets", Michael said. "It is possible to lose one's individuality and get treated simply as the Duckers".

John added: "It is got to come eventually and we are gradually growing apart. We dont even look similar nowadays".

"We are not telepathic," Michael said, "but we tend to think about things the same way and have the same feelings. We have an empathy and our rivalry drives us on. Others have tried to put pressure on us to split up and some seem annoyed that we are so close, especially girl friends, who tend to think there is competition."

Heathrow drug gang leader gets 13 years

Five men, including three cleaners at Heathrow airport, London, were jailed at Aylesbury Crown Court yesterday for smuggling heroin worth £1m at street value into Britain.

A ringleader was jailed for 13 years. Other sentences ranged from 11 years to five years' youth costody.

Judge John Slack told them that the heroin would have caused "untold misery" and even death to people using it.

The 5.96kg of 75 per cent pure heroin was taken form a courier by the cleaners at Heathrow before he went through the Customs after a flight from Pakistan, the court was told.

The cleaners pushed the heroin past airport security guards in a suction machine while the courier went through the customs. But Mr Robert Mathieson, a Customs officer, spotted a false bottom in the courier's bag in the "nothing to declare" channel. Traces of heroin were found in the secret compartment.

The find led to the capture of the other smugglers and the discovery of the heroin within 14 hours of the Pakistan International Airlines jet landing at Heathrow on August 15 last year.

Judge Slack said: "The public at large is greatly indebted to Mr Mathieson." The heroin had been hidden in one of the jet toilets before the courier removed it during the flight.

Mohammed Ilyas, aged 33, of Ardley Close, Neasden, north London, said to be one of the ringleaders, was jailed for 13 years.

Israr Masih, a cleaning supervisor, aged 26, of Durley Road, Southall, Middlesex, was jailed for 11 years. His twin brother, Nisar, also a cleaning supervisor, of Durley Road, was jailed for eight years.

Khadam Hussain, aged 37, the courier, of Kingfold, Bradvile, Milton Keynes, was jailed for nine years. Salim Aboobaker, aged 25, a cleaner of Kingsway, Hayes, Middlesex, was sentenced to five years' youth custody

A charge fo conspiracy to smuggle heroin against all the defendants was ordered to be left on the file.

Barrister's tax victory challenged in the Lords

By Frances Gibb
Legal Affairs Correspondent

The victory won against the taxman by Miss Ann Mallalieu, the barrister, enabling her to claim tax relief on the black clothes she has to wear in court, was challenged by the Inland Revenue in the House of Lords yesterday.

The Inland Revenue is appealing against a ruling by the Court of Appeal last December that Miss Mallalieu was entitled to claim relief on the black clothes because she bought and wore them solely for the purposes of her profession.

At the time of the ruling, Mr Peter Millett QC, for the Inland Revenue, said that it feared a flood of claims by large numbers of self-employed people over clothes worn to meet professional requirements. Although small individually, the claims would involve "substantial amounts of revenue in total".

Opening the Inland Revenue's final appeal yesterday before five law lords, Lord Diplock presiding, Mr Millett said that the issue was whether "the taxpayer was entitled, when computing the profits of her profession as a barrister, to deduct expenditure incurred in the purchase and cleaning of certain items of clothing".

The clothes – black dresses, black suits, tights, black shoes, white shirts and blouses – were ordinary everyday clothes which corresponded to a man's dark, pin-striped suit, white shirt, dark tie, black shoes and socks, he said. "There has been no dispute about items which are peculiar to the profession."

The appeal stems from a decision of the General Commissioners of the Middle Temple that the clothes were not tax-deductible. That ruling was set aside on appeal by Miss Mallalieu by Mr Justice Slade in 1981, and his decision was upheld by the Court of Appeal.

Mr Millett said that it was the Crown's case that it was within the scope of the general commissioners' role to reach the decision they did and that the courts had no right to intervene.

The hearing continues today.



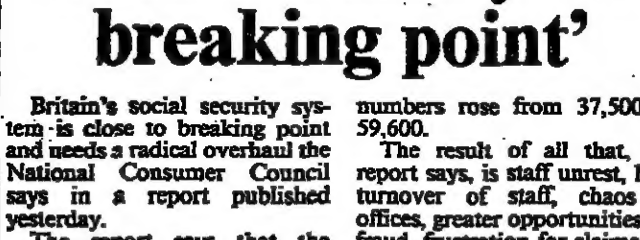
Miss Mallalieu: Clothes claim fought

Work study scheme to aid vicars

Management consultants are to monitor overworked West Country vicars in an experiment being carried out by the Bath and Wells diocese.

It hopes the consultants will show vicars how to reduce working hours because many of them work up to 100 hours a week with few days off. Doctors have said that stress-related illnesses are likely.

The Bishop of Taunton, the Right Rev Peter Nott, said yesterday that in the past 10 years the number of clergy had dropped from 370 to 250. Many vicars are looking after four of five parishes.



Social security 'at breaking point'

Britain's social security system is close to breaking point and needs a radical overhaul the National Consumer Council says in a report published yesterday.

The report says that the system, now 40 years old, is unable to cope with the increased burdens caused by the recent steep rises in the numbers of unemployed, the elderly and single-parent families.

Staff in social security offices have almost doubled since 1966, but they are being swamped by the mountains of paperwork generated by the cumbersome system of benefits.

The 12-page report, *Pressure Points*, says that the number of single parents increased by 71 per cent from 1971 to 1981; households headed by a pensioner increased by 18 per cent, and unemployment went up ninefold between 1966 and 1982, and is still rising.

The number of claimants increased by 49 per cent but workloads for officials went up much more because of the increasing complexity of the means-tested benefits. Staff numbers rose from 37,500 to 59,600.

The result of all that, the report says, is staff unrest, high turnover of staff, chaos in offices, greater opportunities for fraud, frustration for claimants, delays in receipt of benefits and increasing errors, estimated in 1979 at 11 per cent of claims.

Claimants are unable to contact offices by telephone and often have to wait for several hours to see an official. About 2,600,000 people do not bother to claim their entitlement.

Mr Maurice Healy, assistant director of the National Consumer Council, confessed at a press conference yesterday: "We do not know what the answer is".

Mr John Hughes, a member of the council, said further papers will be published this year giving ideas for improving the system. Those will include increasing the use of computers, providing more staff at some offices and improving communication with the public.

Pressure Points (free from National Consumer Council, 18 Queen Anne's Gate London SW1).

Second operation for severed-arm man

A second operation on Mr David Ruffle, whose left arm was sewn on after being severed in an accident on Tuesday has been a success, surgeons believe.

The two-hour operation at Odstock Hospital, Salisbury yesterday, was needed after complications set in following eight hours of microsurgery.

Mr Ruffle, 34, from Farnham, Surrey, had his arm torn off at the elbow while cleaning debris from a wood-planing machine.

He will have his left arm permanently at right angles after the operation in which surgeons inserted screws from the upper arm to the forearm.

Surgeon Mr Paul Levick who carried out the operation, said yesterday: "A stiff elbow is not that much of a disability.

Mr Levick praised quick thinking hospital staff at Aldershot who packed Mr Ruffles's arm in ice for the 30 mile journey to Odstock Hospital.

"We have every hope that the arm will be back in use within a short time, although it will take at least a year before any sensation returns to the hand," said Mr Levick.

He added that Mr Ruffle, whose condition last night was "fine and stable," was in good spirits and had been able to talk about his accident.

He will probably spend the next three or four weeks in hospital.

Rantzen wins settlement against Private Eye

Esther Rantzen, the television presenter, and her husband, Desmond Wilcox, accepted undisclosed damages and their costs yesterday in settlement of a libel action against *Private Eye*.

They had complained of an article in the satirical magazine published in February 1979 which suggested they had received a substantial discount on a new Rover car on the understanding that British Leyland vehicles would not be singled out for criticism in the *That's Life* programme.

Mr Wilcox was then head of BBC General Features which produced the programme and Miss Rantzen is its host. Mr David Eady, QC, counsel for the couple, told Mr Justice Popplewell sitting in the High Court in London that they considered the article to be a grave attack on their professional reputations and integrity.

Counsel said all imputations of impropriety against Miss Rantzen and Mr Wilcox had now been withdrawn.

Thirteen months ago Mr Wilcox won £14,000 High Court libel damages in a defended libel action against *Private Eye* which falsely accused him of misusing his position at the BBC "to line his own pockets." The magazine was also ordered to pay the costs estimated at £80,000.

Drive to save bird sanctuary

A campaign to save the Seal Sands bird sanctuary on the Tees in Cleveland, from development, was launched yesterday by the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds which has called for government-level talks on the issue.

Mr John Tholen, chief executive of the Tees and Hartlepool Port Authority, said: "Our 64-year option to reclaim the land expires next year. We have made no decision yet."

Parents told of batteries risk

A surgeon warned parents yesterday to seek immediate medical help if children swallow the small batteries used in watches, calculators and cameras.

Mr James Dickson, of Sheffield Children's Hospital, was speaking after he removed a heated hair brush battery from the stomach of a boy aged two. He said such batteries might pass through the body harmlessly, but if they became stuck in the stomach they could release poisonous chemicals.

Armed police raid village

Armed police, looking for a man wanted in connexion with smuggling guns through Heathrow airport, surrounded and searched the Whiteway Colony near Stroud, Gloucestershire, at dawn yesterday.

A man was already helping police with inquiries at Heathrow. Whiteway was founded at the turn of the century as an experimental community living without money.

Judge rules against fluoride in water

Mrs Catherine McColl, aged 69, who has no teeth of her own, yesterday won a long legal battle to stop Strathclyde Regional council adding fluoride to the public water supply. The council had claimed the fluoride would help dental care.

In a test case, Lord Jauncey ruled that it was beyond the powers of the local authority to add fluoride to bring it up to one part per million.

Sitting in the Court of Session in Edinburgh, Lord Jauncey delivered a 120,000-word judgment and granted a court order to Mrs McColl, of Caledonia Road, Gorbals, Glasgow.

Mrs McColl had petitioned the court for an interim interdict banning the use of fluoride, which she alleged was "a horrible poison".

In his reserved judgment, Lord Jauncey said the issue depended on the construction of the words "wholesome water," under the Scottish Water Acts of 1946 and 1980.

A formidable reason for construing "wholesome" as the petitioner contended was that it was unlikely that Parliament in 1946 conferred on water authorities a power to supply water treated not only to render it safe and pleasant to drink but also to serve as a convenient means of achieving a beneficial effect on the health of consumers generally.



Court victor: Mrs Catherine McColl celebrating her legal success with a glass of water which will not now contain fluoride.

Fluoridation would inevitably involve the ingestion of the added fluoride by many persons to whom such ingestion would be of no benefit because they were either toothless, or of an age when the fluoride no longer performed its preventive role in relation to tooth decay.

Such a situation would necessarily involve a restriction on the freedom of choice of the individual, who would have little alternative but to consume the fluoridated water.

Lord Jauncey held that fluoridated water to one part per million substantially reduced dental decay and there was no evidence to suggest it would have an adverse effect on health.

He rejected all the major medical and scientific arguments put forward by Mrs McColl that it could cause cancer or accelerate the growth of tumours.

He strongly criticized the granting of legal aid to Mrs McColl and said she was enabled to pursue a case of unprecedented length and expense which only an individual of unlimited means could afford.

Her two principal scientific witnesses, Dr Dean Burk and Dr John Yiamouyannis, both American biochemists, were also criticized by the judge.

Dr Yiamouyannis had an extreme attitude towards flouridation. Not infrequently he allowed his hostility to obscure his scientific judgment.

Dr Burk was "rambling and evasive" and, despite his professed experience on the subject of cancer, tended to be imprecise. On the question of excess deaths from cancer in the United States, the judge found his evdidence "vague and unimpressive".

The doctors who gave evidence for Strathclyde were particularly impressive. Their evidence appeared to be based on sound scientific priciples

● The bulk of medical evidence shows that fluoride in water helps to prevent tooth decay, Pearce Wright, Science Editor, writes.

Governments in Britain have provided encouragement and financial help of more than £3m to local authorities in the past 15 years for fluoridation in the belief that it would reduce the £250m a year spent on dental services.

But not all water authorities are prepared to add fluoride because some believe the mineral balance of their supplies would be disturbed and others that it is not their responsibility.



'Unwarranted' curbs on charities criticized

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

The Charity Commission is accused of failure to control "rogue" charities and of an "adversarial and sometimes obstructive attitude" to new-style charities in a report published yesterday.

The National Council for Voluntary Organizations says in the report that the commission imposes "ill-founded and unwarranted" controls on charity campaigning which go "considerably beyond the sensible restrictions imposed by the courts".

But by contrast, controls on "rogue" charities leave much to be desired, because the commission is overburdened with unnecessary routine duties and has suffered staff cuts at a time of increasing work.

The criticisms come at a time when the Charity Commissioners are under attack for refusing to strip the two charities of the "Moonies", or Unification Church, of their charitable status. That refusal will shortly be challenged in the High Court by the Attorney General.

But Mr Christopher Zealley, chairman of the working group on the report, said yesterday the commissioners were right not to remove even a "rogue" charity such as the Moonies from the register on the ground that they had no power to do so.

Mr Denis Peach, chief commissioner, last night rejected the view that his staff was obstructive. "All my colleagues are in no doubt they must apply the spirit and not the letter of the law", he said.

"Charity Law: A Case for Change?" (National Council for Voluntary Organizations, 26 Bedford Square, London WC1B 3HU).

Paternity leave schemes 'needed urgently'

All fathers should be entitled to at least 10 days' paid paternity leave and changes in the law to give men that right should be discussed urgently by employers' organizations and trade unions, the Equal Opportunites Commission says in a report published yesterday.

The report, funded by the commission and produced by Aston University's sociology department, said that 91 per cent of 282 fathers questioned, both employed and unemployed, strongly favour the introduction of formal paternity leave resembling existing maternity leave.

Most fathers would like leave of between one and two weeks, and 39 per cent think up to one week to be reasonable. Their reasons include a desire to support their wives practically and emotionally, the need to care for older children, and to develop a relationship with the new baby.

At present most fathers use their annual holiday to be with their wives and babies, the report says. Others go sick or take unpaid leave, which can lead to loss of pay, employer hostility and even cost the father his job. Twice as many working-class fathers lost pay for taking time off as did middle-class fathers, the report states.

Fathers, Childbirth and Work, free from Publicity Section, Equal Opportunities Commission.

Bridging loan

The Humber Bridge Board was told at its annual meeting yesterday that it now owes £91.6m interest on the £94.6m it borrowed to build the bridge, which was opened two years ago.

PARLIAMENT June 29 1983

Chancellor says there will be no change of economic policy

QUEEN'S SPEECH

The Government would continue with the economic policies which had begun to get the country back on its feet, Mr Nigel Lawson, the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, said in the Commons during the last day's debate on the Queen's Speech. It would continue, he said, to set a framework of sound financial policy.

Mr Peter Shore, chief Opposition spokesman on Treasury affairs, said that but for North Sea oil the economy would be in a state of total crisis.

Mr Shore, moved an amendment regretting that the Queen's Speech contained proposals that served only to reinforce the economic and social policies that had in the past four years grievously weakened British industry; squandered the great asset of North Sea oil; reduced national income; created mass and still rising unemployment; and which, because they offered no hope for lasting economic recovery, posed a major threat to personal living standards, to the social services that comprise the welfare state, and to the future prosperity of Britain.

Also before the House was a Liberal-SDP amendment regretting that the Speech contained no evidence that the Government, although only commanding the support of 31 per cent of the electorate, had any intention of moderating its policies to make them acceptable to the majority of British people; and in particular calling upon the Government to launch a programme of selective capital investment to reduce unemployment and improve the environment; to raise the standard of social services to help the elderly and the disabled; to abandon its plans to increase still further upon the independence of local government, and instead to transfer substantial powers and responsibilities, currently exercised by the centre, to the nations and regions of Britain; and to strengthen conventional forces while taking an initiative with Britain's allies in relation to the INF and start talks to achieve multilateral nuclear disarmament.

Mr Shore said that the new Chancellor would find it hard to match the record established by his predecessor, Sir Geoffrey Howe, who in his past 12 months in that office had achieved a notable, but he suspected, temporary fall in inflation, but taking his four years as a whole had foisted on industries, the economy and the people a holocaust.

By his policies he had wiped out a fifth of manufacturing industry and virtually trebled the number of unemployed from a million to not far short of four million.

In spite of North Sea oil, Sir Geoffrey had left the country poorer than it was four years ago.

He did not see how Mr Lawson could hope to emulate a record of such unparalleled failure. If Sir Geoffrey Howe could do as much damage to Britain's enemies while he was Foreign Secretary, this country might have cause to be grateful to him.

Mr Lawson was like the Prime Minister, to whom inflation was an evil, and unemployment a problem. Like her he rationalized the deliberate creation of unemployment by asserting that by defeating inflation the conditions could be created for economic growth and for real jobs.

Instead of that, they had had the collapse of the British economy and minus growth.

Since the election, scarcely a day had passed when there had not been fresh evidence that far from getting better prospects for the economy they had changed again and radically for the worse.

Among these was the meeting of the building societies which had pushed up the mortgage rate from 10 per cent to 11¼ per cent, a decision which had caused the Prime Minister disappointment. He did not know why.

The mortgage rates were a factor of interest rates and when the Government pushed up bank base rates it had been nearly inevitable that building societies would be forced to follow suit.

With North Sea oil, Britain was barely in surplus. Without it, such had been the deterioration in industrial strength that the country would be in the state of total crisis.

The package of measures required to give Britain hope must include measures to assist industry's competitiveness. Otherwise there would be ruin.

The Government often reminded the House that the previous Labour government had to borrow money from the IMF. But without North Sea oil the size of Britain's deficit would be such that not even the IMF would have the resources to finance it. Now that the North Sea oil surpluses of 1980-82 had disappeared and the current account was only just in balance he did not see how the outflow of capital could be sustained.

The Queen's Speech said virtually nothing about all these problems. They would therefore expect the Chancellor of the Exchequer to give his assessment of this and say what action he proposed to take to deal with the problem.

The figures all stemmed from the continued and appalling loss of competitiveness that Britain's economy and its industries has sustained since Thatcherite policies had been introduced four year ago.

Such productivity improvements as had been achieved in manufacturing industry by the enormous shedding of labour had of course been swamped by the effect of an over-valued pound. There was no prospect of a real gain in productivity through higher and improved investment in the period ahead.

The deteriorating balance of payments situation now further imperiled the future of the social services, the welfare state and living standards and the there was the prospect of higher and higher unemployment.

The problem for the Government could be simply stated. It was that existing public expenditure programmes, civil and military, could not be sustained in the years ahead unless there was either a massive improvement in the rate of growth and the performance of the economy or a massive increase in the burden of taxation.

The two Treasury documents leaked during the election campaign showed that even on the optimistic assessment of a growth rate of 2½ per cent per annum, cuts in public expenditure would be necessary.

The improbability of such a growth rate being achieved could be shown by the fact that the average rate for the past four years had been minus ¾ per cent per annum growth of GDP.

Clearly the Government, so far as it could control the matter, was determined to sustain the pound at its present uncompetitive level. Since there could be no prospect of an investment-led improvement in productivity, the logic of its position drove them into not an anti-inflation policy for wages and salaries but a policy of real cuts in incomes.

In the public sector a cash limit of somewhere between 2 and 3 per cent would be imposed, well below the rate of inflation which would be running at twice that level before the end of the year. There would be an assault on the lower paid, and an attack on the trade unions.

Reducing income was at the heart of the Government's strategy. The Government's cure for loss of competitiveness was a real and sustained attack on the living standards of the nation at work.

The other part of the strategy was further cuts in public expenditure. Whatever the Government might say, the axe was going to fall either on social benefits, or health and personal services or education.

During the past few weeks, which included the general election campaign, and the whole period since General Galtieri committed his act of aggression against the Falklands, there had been a strange unreality about British affairs. People had been numbed and bewitched and vulnerable to propositions that at almost any other time they would dismiss with scorn and abhorrence.

So Mrs Thatcher had been able to communicate her strange message of a new Victorian age which was somehow to lead back to prosperity. It was a myth and a dream.

The reality was continued and terrible national decline and a march back towards the poverty and inequality of the past. The spell would be broken, a change in political fortunes would come with startling suddenness and it would be Labour's task to bring the country back to sanity and hope from the wreckage it would inherit.

Mr Lawson, said the result of June 9, however unpalatable to Labour, was clear and unequivocal vote of confidence in the Government's economic policy. Throughout the campaign the policies of the other main parties were deemed by the electorate so unconvincing they were hardly ever the subject of serious debate.

The Government was resolved to continue the policies which had begun to get Britain back on its feet. Its objectives had not changed in any way since it took office. Having achieved success in reducing inflation it would continue to set a framework of sound financial policy. The heart of its approach would continue to be the medium-term financial strategy. It would continue to try to bring about a more dynamic economy by the introduction of competition.

The problems with which they had to grapple were far from simple but the Government would be able to tackle them with renewed vigour in this, its second term.

One of the outstanding achievements of the past four years had been the change in expectations, the change to a climate of realism and common sense at all levels of industry, from the shop floor to the board room.

I intend (he said) to maintain a rigorous control of public sector borrowing as an essential ingredient to provide the balance between fiscal and monetary policy, with all that that implies for interest rates and the health of the economy as a whole.

But this required a firm control of public spending, otherwise there would be no room for significant tax cuts during the lifetime of this Parliament; there was no scope for relaxation in this context this year, next year or in any year.

In extending the financial strategy forward towards the end of the life of this Parliament and beyond the Government would be seeking ways of reducing the share taken by public expenditure still further.

We shall (he said) be watching the course of borrowing closely in the coming months and I stand ready to take action if our objectives are endangered.

It is because of our firm intention to keep a tight grip on spending and borrowing that I am confident of further progress in reducing taxes.

The rediscovery of financial discipline had forced pay bargainers to face the link between pay and jobs but this link had a positive side,

Owen: Join the European Monetary System

too. Rates of monetary growth envisaged in the strategy had been set at levels to provide room for substantial growth in output and employment if inflation continued to moderate.

While so much remains to be done (he said) our achievements to date nevertheless enable us to face the future with confidence.

There was, and would be, no sudden resurgence of inflation of the kind seen in the past. He intended to keep the underlying trend firmly downwards.

Inevitably there were fluctuations in interest rates but the financial position of companies had been substantially eased. He would try to see that the underlying downward trend in the cost of borrowing was maintained. Government borrowing in relation to national output was now one of the lowest in the OECD countries. Industrial production had increased considerably and was set to increase further.

The lesson of the election (he said) which the Labour Party, if they are serious, really should learn, is that the British people understand that the pursuit of a recovery that is sustainable because it does not spring from artificial reflation, and hence renewed inflation, is the best and only way to tackle unemployment.

Government could not guarantee success but had a vital role to play in setting the legislative and fiscal context for business to operate in and because it was a major employer resposible for 15 per cent of the country's labour force. The past four years had seen great changes in both areas, but still more needed to be done.

A whole range of damaging controls had been abolished. For the first time for many years firms large and small were being allowed to breathe again. Decisions about investment and prices were once again in the hands of those best qualified to take them: those actually running the business.

A good example of what the Government had done was to be found in tax policy. The national insurance surcharge, the tax on jobs which the Opposition introduced and increased to 3.5 per cent, had been reduced to 1 per cent. Over the next five years the Government would seek new and imaginative ways to develop these and other initiatives.

There was a need to improve the legislative framework in which businesses operated and nowhere was this more important than in the area of trade union reform.

The Government had already legislated on the closed shop and picketing, curbing abuse of trade union power often aimed as much at individual workers as at employers. Now there was a need to give trade union members their proper rights and influence over the policies and actions of their unions.

The Government had direct responsibility for businesses in the state sector. Many had no place there and some had already returned to the private sector where they belonged and could flourish. By the end of the Governments second term many more state-owned businesses would follow suit. Privatization might be an unattractive word, but the fruits were there for all to see.

There was still a long way to go before the economy was fully restored to health. He shared the general concern about the high and still rising level of unemployment. None of them disputed for a moment the need to tackle the problem. Where the Government and Opposition fundamentally differed was over the method.

The Opposition talked of reflationary packages and of the Government creating jobs by spending and borrowing more. This country's whole post-war history and the current experience of countries throughout the world and just across the Channel showed that this did not produce a lasting cure; quite the reverse.

To bring down unemployment on a lasting basis it was necessary to bring down inflation and costs to improve productivity. It was precisely because the Government was so concerned about unemployment that it was determined to go on doing just that.

A sustainable increase in jobs depended on sound money, low inflation and greater efficiency. That would be his objective as Chancellor. The House should reject the Opposition's defeatist amendment as decisively as the people rejected the same claptrap on June 9.

Dr David Owen, Leader of the SDP, said that despite some disagreements with aspects of Government policy and the Queen's Speech, they hoped that the Government succeeded. (Labour interruptions). The had no vested interest in the failure of the Government. If the Government failed, the country would have failed.

The SDP spoke in the House for 3,500,000 voters and on behalf of 7,250,000 voters who voted for candidates supporting the joint programme of the Alliance.

Mrs Thatcher had more chance of a successful Government if she were prepared to widen the basis of her support. She needed no reminding that she had the support of only 31 per cent of the electorate.

He suggested that the Chancellor might consider joining the European Monetary system now, particularly at a lower rate and perhaps on the Italian system which allowed for more fluctuation.

Succumbing to the temptation to allow exchange rate to rise to conteract inflation would be extremely damaging.

Mr Francis Pym, the former Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs (Cambridgeshire South East, C), said for the first time in 21 years, apart from a few months in 1975, he spoke without either the responsibility or the opportunity of Government office. Like everyone celebrating 21 years he was thinking of the future and not the past (Laughter).

During the last few weeks he had persistently been asked to comment on his loss of office. He had resisted the temptation to do so until now because the House was the proper place to express such views. The press and television had a vital role to play in national political debate but the scene of that debate was here in this House.

It was an honour (he said) to serve as Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary and I had hoped for the opportunity to continue serving the country and the Government in that capacity and indeed I expected to do so. But instead I was abruptly dismissed.

As some of my friends know and some others in the House know that was a cruelly hurtful experience and the more so in the light of press



Shore: Continued and terrible decline

speculation which, if not directly inspired, was remarkably well informed.

So in my case it was as much the manner of the event as the event itself which bruised me. He was saying this to the House so that his silence should not be mistaken for acceptance and having given his feeling this once there was no more to be said. He would not allow what had happened to colour his response to the future for it was the future that mattered.

Opposition amendment rejected

The Opposition amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's Speech was rejected on Tuesday night by 375 votes to 215 – Government majority, 160. The amendment regretted the commitment in the Speech to the deployment of cruise missiles and to the continuation of the Trident programme; the Government's failure to secure changes in the EEC's common agricultural policy and budget; and the Government's refusal to support adequate action for international economic recovery.

During the later stages of the debate,

Mr John Morris (Aberavon, Lab) a former defence minister, speaking of the sinking of the General Belgrano, said it would be a serious matter if serious doubt remained that the single act of changing the policy of firing at such short notice with very limited consultation resulted in a substantial escalation of the Falklands war and subsequent loss of life on both sides when there were serious hopes that it could have been brought to an end. If that was conclusively proved it would be a national and personal disgrace.

Mr Julian Amery (Brighton, Pavilion, C) said if the task force had failed to achieve its objective, as well it might 8,000 miles from home and without adequate air cover, and if it had transpired that the Belgrano had played a part in this and that the Cabinet had prevented the sinking of the Belgrano, the Government would be open to the gravest possible censure.

Mr John Hume (Foyle, SDLP), in a maiden speech, said a generation of young people had grown up seeing only security forces and violence on the streets, and had no hope of employment. Some simplistic people played upon their resentment and said all their problems would be solved by getting rid of the British soldiers. If the Government made a sensible and determined attack on the problems of youth unemployment in Northern Ireland it would also be an attack on the problems of extremism.

Sir Anthony Kershaw (Stroud, C) chairman, Foreign Affairs Committe in the last Parliament said they must educate the Gibraltarians into thinking it might be possible to get along with Spain, otherwise it would be impossible for Spain to join the Common Market. Further clarification of Spain's position and British policy was needed.

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, said the Labour Party's policies had struck at the heart of the consensus maintained since the war.

Trident would give Britain a credible last resort deterrent for the 1990s and beyond.

Over the period of its introduction Trident would cost only 10 per cent of equipment budget of the Department. It was a legitimate charge to the cost of national and Nato defence policies. It was elected on a mandate to proceed, and proceed it would. (Labour interruptions).

The last 15 minutes of his speech were largely drowned by shouting from the Opposition benches.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Debate on the White Paper on the development of cable television systems and services. Lords (3): Parochial Charities (Neighbourghood Trusts) Bill, second reading. Debate on the probation service.

Minister promises lower taxes and more sales of state firms

HOUSE OF LORDS

Further reductions in taxation would come high on the Government's list of priorities, but it must depend on prudent management of Government finances Lord Cockfield, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, said in opening the last day's debate on the Queen's Speech in the House of Lords.

Government policies would be directed to securing a continued reduction of inflation through firm, medium-term monetary and fiscal policies against the background of a growing, more dynamic and more competitive economy.

It was important that the proportion of the national income pre-empted by the Government should be reduced. Of the total employed population, 30 per cent, seven million people, were employed in the public sector.

In the coming year the Government hoped to see the public sector borrowing requrement down to 2¾ per cent of the national income which would be one of the lowest in the developed world.

National prosperity depended upon individual prosperity; governments could not create wealth they could only create the conditions in which individuals could create wealth and they in turn had to take the opportunities offered.

The foundations had been laid in the last Parliament for the recovery of the economy. What was required now was stable prices, lower rates of interest and adequate incentives.

The Government ramained convinced the best incentive to improve the use of resources lay in opening new areas to market forces. The most effective method was to return nationalised industries to the private sector. This would include British Telecom, Roll-Royce, British Airways, substantial parts of British Steel, British Shipbuilders and British Leyland, as many as possible of British Airports and the British Gas Corporation's oil assets.

Excessive pay settlements had been a major factor in creating unemployment and if it was to be reduced, as it must, pay settlements would also have to be reduced. That was a lesson union leaders and pay negotiators had to learn.

Total output had recovered by 2½ – 3 per cent on the spring of last year and consumer spending was up by 3 per cent on the same date. The CBI industrial trends inquiry showed that for the fifth successive month there had been an increase in output and improved order books for home and exports

Lord Bruce of Donington, for the Opposition, moved an amendment deploring that the Queen's Speech had contained no relevant proposals to assist manufacturing industry or to reduce unemployment.

There were no constructive proposals, he said, for the advancement of the country's welfare either in terms of the wealth it produced or the individual welfare of its citizens. There should have been a whole list of measures calculated to aid manufacturing industry.

A recent leading article in *The Times* had said that net imports of manufactures should be regarded as the logical, and indeed necessary, counterpart of net exports of oil and services. The old Thunderer, he said, had once been regarded as the voice of the Government. Were the comments in the article the view of the Government?

The article also said that Britain's deficit on manufactured trade was an acceptable feature of the



Cockfield: Open new areas to market forces

economy. It reflected the country's natural endowment and improved industrial efficiency. Did that reflect the policy of the Government?

The future of the economy lay largely on managerial organising ability, energy and quality of leadership. Yet those captains of industry who were now calling for wage risks of 2 per cent, had been busy in the last year in their boardrooms, giving themselves pay rises of 13 and 25 per cent. That was not a good example of leadership.

Lady Seears (L) said that at the end of the debate the Liberals proposed to move an amendment noting that the Government had obtained the support of only 31 per cent of the electorate and regretting the absence of practical measures in both the public and private sectors to give effect to the Government's stated aim to increase prosperity and reduce unemployment without recorse to the policies advocated in the Labour Party manifesto.

The Liberal Party, she went on, would be constructive in putting forward proposals to deal with what was a pretty black picture. They recognized the importance of reducing inflation and keeping it down.

They welcomed the fact that at no point had the Government weakened their opposition to protectionist measures. Retreat into protectionism and economic nationalism was one of the most serious threats to recovery or any continuation of recovery.

Lord Ingrew (C), in a maiden speech, said the Government had begun to recognize the merits of small businesses. Stable prices were the precondition of success. If prices were stable industries would look forward to progress and development and the benfits which would flow in employment and other ways.

Lady Lockwood (Lab) said three ingredients for competitive industry were greater understanding of industry within the education system; greater partnership between higher education and industry; and a greater share of resources devoted to education and training.

Lord Bauer (C), in a maiden speech, said the Queen's Speech made clear the Government's commitment to the welfare state. "The Conservatives have won reelection with a wt programme in the hands of a dry Prime Minister", an article in *The Times* said on June 11.

The fundemental issue was not economic but moral, and he said that although he was an economist. The issue was the responsibility of people to manage their own affairs. This was clearly recognized in a thoughtful leading article in *The Times* on October 5, 1982, in an eve-of-conference message

Bishops to forgo election vote

The Bishop of Derby (the Rt Rev Cyril Bowles) told the House of Lords that in the future neither the Archbishop of Canterbury nor any of the bishops would "go against tradition and custom in this matter" when the question of bishops voting in general elections was raised at question time.

The Archbishop of Canterbury Dr Robert Runcie, whose decision to vote in the election caused controversy, was not in the chamber at the time.

The issue was raised by the Earl of Onslow (C) who asked the Government whether the Lords Spiritual (bishops) had the right to vote in parliamentary elections.

Lord Elton, Under Secretary of State, Home Office, replied: The Lords temporal are disqualified from voting at parliamentary elections at common law. The question of whether Lords spiritual can vote at parliamentary elections has never been expressly considered by the courts.

The Earl of Onslow: After 700 or 800 years of existence of this House is it not time this point was clarified? Twenty six votes are not going to make a catastrophic influence on the outcome of parliamentary elections. But is not verging on the irresponsible to take upon oneself to change or produce a new piece of constitutional law which took place in the electoral district of Vauxhall at the last election?

Lord Elton said he agreed the entire bench of bishops would not reverse the outcome of any general election. He therefore felt that the outcome of any other inquiry was of academic rather than constitutional significance.

Lord Shinwell (Ind): Is this not a matter for the House to decide by a simple vote? I propose to move that for the future Lords spiritual and temporal should be precluded from voting at elections unless everyone of us are entitled to the same privilage on the same grounds. (Cheers)

Lord Elton said he understood that the couts became the proper arbiters of election procedure towards the end of the last century. It had also been accepted that it was not up to members of the House ot determine the composition of the Commons. The impact of 26 widely scattered votes was hardly likely to do that.

The Bishop of Derby: Speaking as one who since becoming a member of the House has always regarded himself as a disqualified person and who has been helped on the paths of sanity and virtue by seeing the letter "L" against his name on the voter's register and not receiving a polling card – neither the Archbishop of Canterbury nor any of the Lords spiritual has any desire or intention to take this matter any further. Nor will any of us in the future go against tradition and custom in his matter. (Cheers)

Steel sales up in past four months

INDUSTRY

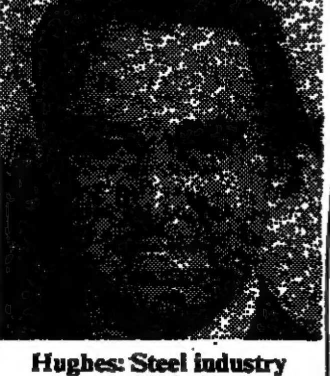
British Steel Corporation lost £1,320m at actural prices between 1972-73 and 1981-82, Mr John Butcher, Under Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, said during question time in the Commons. He said this loss was after depreciation but before interest, taxation and extraordinary itmes. It was also net of profits.

On the same basis (he said) the results measured in pounds, per employee each year ranged between a profit of £591 in 1974-75 to a loss of £5,045 in 1980-81 and averaged a loss of £1,139 over the 10 year period.

Sir Anthony Meyer (Clwyd North West, C): Taking into account what has happened at Shotton and Corby, might not this money have been better used in launching new industries which have a brighter future? I am including service industries and for example, investment in tourism where the cost per employee is much lower.

Mr Butcher said they should not deploy resources from one sector of the economy to another regardless of the performance within those sectors. The existence or otherwise of industries would depend upon response to competition.

Mr James Hamilton (Motherwell North, Lab) said Ravenscraig was competitive. Mr Butcher should talk



Hughes: Steel industry vital for future

about present, not the past. In the EEC the greatest sacrifice had been made by BSC.

Mr Butcher: It is precisely with the future in mind that Mr Cecil Parkinson, the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, put forward a pugnacious defence of British Steel interests in Europe last week.

We have said there will be five integral steelworks and that the onus is on our EEC partners to reduce their capacity in line with the capacity cut in this country, but mainly with competitiveness as the major guideline behind these reductions.

Mr Roy Hughes (Newport East, Lab): This industry is vital to the survival of Britain as an industrial nation, particularly if there is to be a rebirth of the manufacturing sector.

Mr Butcher: Our aim continues to be the restoration of true competitiveness of the British steel industry, public or private. Over the past four months, sales are up 22 per cent, liquid steel output is up 50 per cent.

Mr Stanley Orme (Salford East, Lab), chief Opposition spokesman on industry, said the most tragic loss was that of 100,000 jobs in British Steel. Of the EEC did not reduce capacity, what action would the Government stand up in defence of British steel?

Mr Butcher: That is precisely what Mr Parkinson has been doing in his meetings in the last two weeks.

New British microcomputer undercuts world market

By Clive Cookson, Technology Correspondent

The Apricot, fruit of Britain's most ambitious microcomputer manufacturing project, was launched in front of 2,000 dealers at Wembley Conference Centre in north-west London.

Apricot's manufacturer, Applied Computer Techniques (ACT), also announced a worldwide distribution agreement with an American company, Victor Technologies, which is expected to win £25m worth of exports in its first year of production.

ACT will begin volume manufacturing of Apricots at its new £10m factory in Glenrothes, Fife, in September. With a production target of 4,000 computers a month by next spring, the total output for 1984 should be worth £80m. About 400 new jobs will be created in the area, known locally as Silicon Glen.

Apricot, a portable personal computer with a powerful 16-bit microprocessor, will cost from £1,500, which includes software worth about £1,000. ACT claims that existing comparable models are twice as expensive.

The computer's keyboard and control unit clip together into a 17lb briefcase-sized package for easy carrying while the display monitor is carried separately. In practice an executive using Apricot at home or in the office would probably buy a second monitor for £145.

ACT is not promoting Apricot primarily on the basis of portability but as an all-round "fourth generation" micro.

Apricot's most unusual features is its microscreen, a small (two-line 40-column) liquid crystal display built into the keyboard, which allows the computer to work without the monitor. The microscreen can also label six touch-sensitive keys whose functions are changed by the programme in use.

ACT will also sell an Apricot "mouse", a small box which the user pushes around his desk to move the cursor on the screen. This year the mouse has suddenly become the most fashionable pointing device for up-market personal computers. Apricot is also one of the first machines to store data on the new 3.5-inch microfloppy disc instead of the normal 5.25-inch discs.

Apricot is the first computer to be designed and manufactured by the Birmingham-based company. Over the past the company, which is 18 years old, has sold the highly successful Sirius microcomputer which is manufactured by Victor Technologies in he US.

ACT is capitalized on the London Stock Exchange at about £70m, which makes it Britain;s largest publicly quoted computer company after ICL.

New age at BBC

An electronic newsroom system (ENS), said yesty to have opened a new age in journalism, is to be offered by the BBC to more than a thousand of the world's television services (Kenneth Gosling writes).

The BBC used ENS for its *Breakfast Time* service with the help of a £250,000 loan from the Department of Industry. It cost between £400,000 and £450,000 but 15 fewer staff were needed. The system will have paid for itself in about three and half years.

Alien seaweed 'out of control

By Craig Seton

THE SPREAD OF SARGASSUM MUTICUM

Plymouth 1980 — Bournemouth — Portsmouth 1973 — Brighton — Eastbourne 1980

A prolific Japanese seaweed first discovered in British waters 10 years ago has found conditions so much to its liking that it has already spread the length of the south coast and has defied attempts by scientists to control it.

Sargassum muticum, which is a particular nuisance in narrow channels where it clogs the outboards of small boats, has now been found as far west as Mousehole, in Cornwall, and is likely in time to spread round the British coastline.

According to marine biologists it is here to stay. Attempts have been made to gather it by hand and mechanically, and also to interfere with its reproductive biology, but costs have prevented an effective attack on its growth.

The seaweed, indigenous to Japanese waters, is not even good for anything. It is inedible, and there are better forms of native seaweed for commercial use as fertilizer.

Reports of it growing at the rate of one foot a day are apparently, exaggerated, but one plant can grow to about 15ft or more in length in a single growing season. What makes it unusual is that when a frond breaks off, it remains fertile and its spores produce new growths which settle in pools left by the tides and congregate in narrow channels.

The seaweed was thought to have arrived in British waters with the importation of oysters to France, where it is also found, and its first sighting in Britain was at the harbour at Bembridge, on the Isle of Wight.

There were early fears that it would out-compete native seaweeds and that it would not support the same amount of plant and animal life, but so far those fears have not been realized. Apart from causing nuisance to small boat owners, sargassum muticum is benign in its behaviour and merely finds British waters conducive to rapid growth.

Mr Peter Gray, a researcher at the Department of Biological Sciences at Portsmouth Polytechnic, is about to spend the summer investigating the ecology of the seaweed on a grant from the Department of the Environment.

He said yesterday: "I do not think we can deal with it, simply because there is not much that can be done. It will probably continue to spread around the coast of the United Kingdom, where there are suitable sites for it, and we are going to have to get used to seeing it.

"It is a weed in the true sense of the word. We are interested because it is a new addition to our flora and it is interesting to see what effect it will have on the natural habitat of our coastline."

More staff employed by councils

By David Walker, Local Government Correspondent

The number of people working for local government rose by more than 10,300 in the first three months of this year, reversing the previous downward trend.

Figures collected by the Joint Manpower Watch also showed that staff numbers in March this year were above those of March 1982, though the increase was due mainly to extra part-time staff. Full-time staff numbers dropped by 3,700 over the year.

The upward trend will do little to reassure ministers, who were hoping that council spending in 1983-84 would be cut.

Staff numbers increased in nearly all council services except refuse collection, which has been contracted out to private companies.

● Government plans for limiting rate increases were attacked yesterday by Mr Ian McCallum, chairman of the Conservative-controlled Association of District Councils. He said the districts had kept to spending targets. "It is difficult to comprehend why we should be punished."

Divorce Bill criticism by church

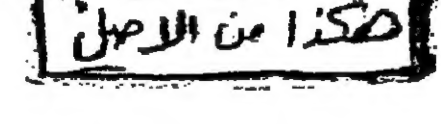
The Church of England yesterday criticized a plan which would enable a couple to get a divorce after one year of marriage and urged the Government not to include it in a proposed new Bill.

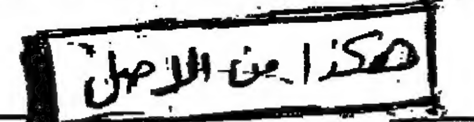
The church's Board for Social Responsibility said it was concerned that the Government intended to implement the Law Commission's recommendations to alter the time restriction on the presentation of petitions for divorce.

The board's statement said "We believe that newly married couples need time to establish their relationship. It is difficult to see how a marriage can be described as 'irretrievably broken down' after only one year of its life.

"We await the report of the Interdepartmental Committee on Conciliation Procedures, and the report of the Booth Committee on Divorce Procedure

The statement adds: "We believe that the Government would be advised to consider the whole range of the issues affecting divorce law reform before proceeding to a change of this nature."





Soviet leaders fear Nato will take advantage of Warsaw Pact discord

From Richard Owen, Moscow

Soviet leaders are worried that the failure to reach firm agreement on a response to Nato at this week's Warsaw Pact summit may weaken the Soviet position during the visit to Moscow by Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany, East European sources say.

Dr Kohl begins four days of talks in Moscow on Monday, and is being seen not only as the West German leader but as a representative of all the Western powers.

The Russians regard West Germany as a weak link in the Western alliance compared to Britain or France and are hoping to put pressure on Dr Kohl to reconsider West Germany's commitment to the deployment of new American missiles in Europe this year.

The Kremlin, however, was given little comfort by Otto Graf Lambsdorf, the West German Economics Minister, who told Soviet leaders bluntly this week that they should not be misled by noisy protests against the missiles in West Germany into thinking Bonn would change its mind.

Sources said the Russians would present the largely conciliatory line taken by this week's Warsaw Pact meeting as a sign of Soviet moderation during their talks with Dr Kohl. But the Kremlin had originally intended to combine an appeal for détente and arms control with a strong and concrete threat to retaliate against Nato by moving Soviet missiles into Eastern Europe, sources said.

Opposition to this strategy had come mainly from President Ceausescu of Romania, who had been reluctant to attend the summit at all. Before leaving Bucharest, the Romanian leader pointedly emphasized his long-standing opposition to increased defence spending and the holding of Warsaw Pact maneouvres on Romanian soil.

Other East European leaders also had reservations about being put in the firing line by retaliatory threats, sources said. They included Mr Janos Kadar, the Hungarian leader. Support for the Soviet proposal came from East Germany and Czechoslovakia, the most likely sites for Soviet missiles.

Because of lack of agreement, the summit only lasted one day and was mostly confined to the missiles question. Only last week, Marshal Dmitry Ustinov, the Soviet Defence Minister, repeated a warning issued by Moscow at the end of May that it would retaliate against Nato deployments by taking measures in coordination with its Warsaw Pact allies.

It is thought that East European leaders, beginning with Mr Kadar, will return to Moscow in Mid-July for further consultations after the visit by Dr Kohl. There is doubt, however, over whether President Andropov will this year hold the Crimea summit meetings favoured by President Brezhnev, during the politically quiet summer months.

Diplomats said that with Moscow keen to avoid the Nato deployments in December, at all costs, and with the Warsaw Pact determined to come to terms with the West at Geneva soon, it was unlikely that this summer would be all that quiet in any case.

● BRUSSELS: The Nato council is studying the text of the Warsaw Pact communiqué, which it has only just received, so there was no statement at the conclusion of its meeting here, Frederick Bonnart writes.

Nato officials consider that the alliance does not wish to get involved in block-to-block negotiations. The Warsaw Pact attempted to do this in January with its summit meeting in Prague, when it offered a treaty on the non-use of force, and the present statement does not take matters any further.

● OSLO: Vice-President George Bush was briefed on issues concerning Nato's north flank during the first day of a two-day visit to Norway yesterday, Reuter reports.

He also met King Olav for lunch at the royal castle.

Leading article, page 13

How the presidential debate was won

Reagan defends use of Carter's secret papers

From Nicholas Ashford
Washington

It began as a throw-away line in a new book by the White House correspondent of Time magazine. Then the Washington cocktail party circuit took up the hunt for the "mole" who had supposedly been burrowing away in the Carter White House.

However, it is only in the past few days that the revelation that the Reagan campaign staff had access to President Carter's briefing book prior to the celebrated October 1980 televised debate between the two presidential candidates has become a major political issue in Washington, so much so that half the questions during the President's press conference on Tuesday night related to the briefing book.

The White House, fearful the affair could balloon into an embarrassing scandal that could upset President Reagan's reelection prospects next year, has launched a major damage-control exercise by calling in the Justice Department to conduct a vigorous monitoring of the incident for evidence of illegality.

It has also released hundreds of pages of documents with the intention of clearing the air by showing that the Reagan campaign had a regular flow of information from the Carter White House and not just the briefing book.

The Democrats see the affair as a golden opportunity to create maximum political discomfort for the Reagan Administration which has always sought to portray itself as being more honest and upright than any of its predecessors, and has tried to put as much distance as possible between it and the Republican administration of Mr Richard Nixon.


Brought to book: President Reagan answering press questions about his use of Mr Carter's documents.

Mr Charles Manatt, the Democratic National Committee chairman, has called for the appointment of a Watergate-style special prosecutor to investigate the matter.

Mr Donald Albosta (Democrat, Michigan), chairman of a House of Representatives committee dealing with the civil service, is planning to investigate whether any laws were violated by the mole – believed to be one of three secretaries who were left over from the Nixon and Ford administration – who supposedly purloined the two-inch thick black briefing book and passed it on to the Reagan campaign staff.

At his press conference on Tuesday night, the president skilfully deflected questions about the ethics of making use of his opponent's private documents, noting that "It probably wasn't too much different from the press rushing into print with the Pentagon papers, which were stolen".

People in Washington started to realize there was more to the affair than was at first apparent when senior Administration officials began issuing contradictory denials over the weekend. Until then, most people had seemed prepared to go along with the President's joking off-the-cuff remark that it was much ado about nothing.

The firmest denial has come from Mr William Casey, Mr Reagan's campaign manager and how head of the Central Intelligence Agency, who claims to have no recollection of the whole business. However, according to Mr James Baker, White House chief of staff, it was Mr Casey who had supplied the Reagan campaign team with a copy of the Carter briefing book.

Mr David Stockman, the president's budget director, has at least admitted to having seen the book, adding that it was useful in preparing Mr Reagan for his television joust with Mr Carter. It was Mr Stockman who played the role of Mr Carter while Mr Reagan was being rehearsed by his staff in preparation for the great debate.

Mr David Gergen, White House director of communications, described his recollections of the whoe affair as hazy, but added categorically that the briefing book was inconsequential in preparing Mr Reagan for the debate.

This claim has been greeted with considerable scepticism, particularly by those whoe have sen copies of the briefing papers which former members of President Carter's staff have been liberally distributing around town.

Comparison between the briefing book and the debate transcripts shows many instances in which Mr Reagan anbticipated Mr Carter's attacks successfully and rebutted them ably. As Mary McGrory,a columnist writing in the *Washington Post* commented: "Ronald Reagan walked into the biggest gamble of his life with loaded dice in his pocket".

The debate was one of the critical events of the 1980 campaign and was seen a turning point for Mr Reagan in what until then had been a very close election race.

Bonn offers E Berlin no-strings guarantee

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

The West German government has agreed to guarantee credit of 1,000m DM (£253m) to East Germany as an act of good will to improve relations between the two states. Cabinet approval, virtually a formality, is expected soon and an agreement will then be signed with East Berlin.

The size of the guarantee, to be provided by a consortium of *Land* banks and the fact that no strings are attached, has surprised many people, especially as the East Germans have not given any specific *quid pro quo*. The present Government has several times insisted that East Berlin must do more to reciprocate Bonn's attempts to improve relations.

The Government spokesman yesterday said only that Bonn was ready to set trust against trust. But commentators here see the offer as a way of cementing East Germany's interest in keeping good relations with Bonn even after the probable deployment of Nato missiles here in the autumn.


Herr Strauss: Approval of credit assumed.

Since Bavaria is also sharing the guarantee of credit, Herr Franz Josef Strauss, the Prime Minister, who has consistently called for a tougher line towards East Berlin and criticized East Germany's exploitation of its special financial relationship with the Federal Republic, is assumed to have agreed

Observers have noted that by deciding this before Dr Helmut Kohl's visit to Moscow, Bonn has made it more difficult for the Russians to threaten Bonn by warning of worse relations between the two German states if the missile deployment goes ahead. The East Germans, already strongly dependent on their Western neighbour for economic aid, are, now in no position to cause difficulties for Bonn, and have no interest in doing so.

The Chancellor will tell the Russians of his country's insistence on developing closer relations with East Germany, though overall East-West relations are clearly going to be the dominant theme.

Yesterday, the Bonn Government released the text of President Reagan's letter to Dr Kohl, handed over by Vice-President Bush on Saturday, in which Mr Reagan calls the Moscow visit an "important mission" which has his full support.

He told the Chancellor that a joint approach to East-West relations was especially important, and expressed his confidence in Dr Kohl's personal dedication to the security of the West.

Trudeau claims prosperity has returned

From John Best
Ottawa

Mr Pierre Trudeau, the Prime Minister, has claimed the advent of a new era of prosperity for Canada.

In a nationally televised address on Tuesday night Mr Trudeau said "economic recovery is not just around the corner. It is here . . . we are passing from recession to *restored prosperity*".

He claimed that the Liberal Government's "six-and-five" restraint programme, holding public service wage increases to 6 per cent this year and 5 per cent next year, had already brought inflation down from near 12 per cent to 5.4 per cent in one year.

As a result, more jobs were being created and business activity was exanding.

But Mr Trudeau noted that unemployment remained at a near postwar high of 1,500,000.

Castro calls off his plans to tour Europe

From Harry Debelius
Madrid

Plans for a tour of several European capitals by Dr Fidel Castro the Cuban leader, have apparently been called off.

Reliable sources yesterday said the trip was cancelled after President Mitterrand indicated it might further complicate France's political difficulties.

President Castro is understood to have put out feelers last winter with various Socialist-European Governments for a trip this autumn to Spain, France, Sweden and Austria.

The defeat of Chancellor Kreisky in the recent Austrian elections may also have influenced Dr Castro's decision to cancel his visit.

He has been keen on visiting Europe, the sources said, and a tour might have increased political support in the West for his goverment, thereby increasing his leverage in his tense relations with Washington.

Americans question safety of bridges

From Trevor Fishlock, New York

The collapse of a bridge on the main highway between New York and New England has focused attention on the state of America's bridges. It is known that hundreds of them are in a poor state of repair and demands for better maintenance are growing.

The main suspect in the collapse of the 25-year-old Mianus river bridge, near Greeenwich Connecticut, is a 7in steel pin which may have worked loose because of traffic vibration. Four vehicles fell into the river when a 100ft section of the bridge collapsed. Three people were killed.

A report on the state's bridges four years ago said that "the potential for a major catastrophe from a bridge failure increases daily". Another report, in 1981, repeated the warning and said more money should be spent on maintenance. The state authorities had at that time cut their repair fund because of a stained budget.

Concern about the condition of bridges has grown. The United States Transportation Department says half the country's road bridges are obsolete. In Connecticut alone many bridges have been described as drastically deteriorating.

Hostage dramas in Africa

Sick Briton reveals terms of Sudanese rebels for releasing aid workers

From Charles Harrison, Nairobi

A group of white mission workers and aid workers captured and now held hostage in a remote part of southern Sudan by a previously unknown rebel group are being well treated, but their captors have threatened to kill them if their demands – for publicity, cash and clothing – are not met by Wednesday.

This was stated here yesterday by a British biologist, Mr Conrad Aveling, aged 32, of Wye, Kent, who was captured last weekend by the rebels in the Boma national park, close to the Ethiopian border in southern Sudan. Mr Aveling was allowed by his captors to fly to Nairobi for medical treatment because he was ill with bacillary dysentery.

The remaining hostages are Mr John Haspel, an American missionary and his wife, a Dutch nurse, a Canadian pilot and Herr Alois Scheidi, a West German technician.

They are being held by a group of about 15 armed men who say they belong to the Southern Sudan Liberation Front, whose aim is to secure the independence of the mainly Christian southern Sudan.

They have demanded £40,000 in cash and 150 sets of clothing – shirts, trousers and shoes – and have also insisted that their claim to independence for southern Sudan be given full publicity by the BBC and the Voice of America.

Mr Aveling, who is in hospital here, said he was awakened in his tent last Friday by a group of armed men led by a well-educated southern Sudanese who spoke good English. The same group surrounded the home Haspels, an American missionary family working for the "Across" organization.

They also captured the local police station after firing shots in the air – causing the small police garrison to flee into the bush.

The rebels later captured another group of mission workers who landed in two light aircraft at Boma, but allowed some of them, including the three Haspel children, to fly to Nairobi.

The rebels went to Boma after learning that a Sudan Air Force fighter plane had landed there – but the aircraft had taken off before they arrived.

On Tuesday the Rebels allowed the second light aircraft, piloted by Mr Martin Overdune, a Canadian, to fly to Lodwar, northern Kenya, with an injured Ethiopian woman who needed hospital treatment. But Mr Overdune had to fly back to Boma or risk harm being done to the hostages.

Mr Aveling said the hostages were not ill-treated, but their captors appeared to be determined men: "Their leader who is well educated, has an idealistic glint in his eye."

Mr Aveling, who was working for the Frankfurt Zoological Society on a research project in the new national park, said: "We were not closely guarded – but there was nowhere to run to. It is a thousand miles from anywhere."

He said the captives were interrogated, mainly to establish whether they were linked with the Sudan Government – which they were not.

There has recently been a revival of anti-government activity in southern Sudan, but this is the first time the outside world has heard of the Southern Sudan Liberation Front, which is formed of four organizations working for independence for southern Sudan from the Muslim north.

Unita holds on to women captives

Paris (AFP) – The rebel Angolan Unita movement indicated yesterday that not all the Czechoslovak women and children it has been holding since March would be released under an arrangement with the Red Cross.

A communiqué issued here said that those "whose health needs treatment" would be freed in response to an appeal from the Pope.

But those whose health has been declared good by the International Committee of the Red Cross would be freed in exchange for Unita leaders imprisoned in the jails of the ruling Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola ((MPLA) and the release of seven British merceneries, "if the United Kingdom so wishes".

Earlier reports said that all the 17 women and 21 children would be freed, but their release had been delayed indefinitely for what was said to be last minute problems of coordination among the parties concerned.

● JOHANNESBURG: A South African Government spokesman said that hostages would not be passing through Jan Smuts airport in Johannesburg yesterday as expected (Reuter reports).

It was not known why the release had been delayed.

In Geneva, International Red Cross officials said the release had been delayed for reasons beyond their control, and was now expected to take place in a few days.

Diplomatic sources there said the postponement was caused by a problem in finding a transit point for Czechoslovak diplomats to meet the hostages.

Crime passionel: Sieglinde Zant, a 40-year-old Austrian woman, standing tensely in the dock in Poelten while her former boy friend, Michael Klaus, gives evidence from the witness box behind her. She was accused of murdering her 16-year-old rival, Christine Doppler, with a knife in a fit of jealousy.

Third time lucky for peace trio

Moscow – Three independent Soviet peace campaigners yesterday succeeded in meeting British diplomats at their third attempt, but another Soviet peace activist was prevented from attending the meeting by Moscow police (Richard Owen writes).

The activists belong to a banned Moscow peace group called the Group for the Establishment of trust between the USA and the USSR, founded a year ago.

They have been trying for several weeks to hand over a letter to Mrs Margaret Thatcher protesting against the treatment of British peace activists, but have twice been detained by police and KGB officials before they could enter the British Embassy compound.

Senate upholds abortion right

Washington – America's powerful anti-abortion lobby suffered its second major defeat in a fortnight when the Senate rejected by 50-49 votes constitutional amendment that would ban abortions. A two thirds majority in both Houses is necessary to amend the constitution.

Earlier this month the Supreme Court reaffirmed its historic 1973 decision legalizing abortion. (Nicholas Ashford writes).

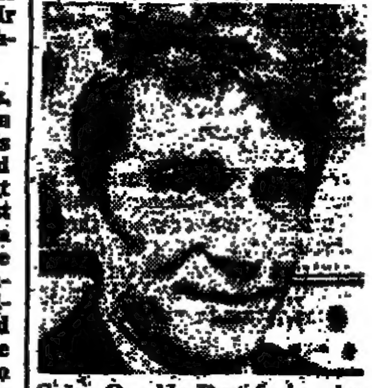
Flagship found

Cairo (Reuter) – The wreckage of the 120-cannon Lorient, flagship of Napoleon Bonaparte's navy, which was sunk by the British in the Bay of Aboukir in 1798, has been discovered by a Franco-Egyptian expedition. Ships with heavy cranes will attempt to recover it and three other warships in August.

Life for hijack

Colombo – Sepala Ekanayake, 33-year-old Sri Lankan who hijacked an Alitalia jumbo jet at Bangkok and succesfully demanded a ransom of $300,000 was sentenced to life imprisonment in the High Court here. The court also ruled that Alitalia be paid back the ransom money from a frozen bank account.

Destefanis ban



Señor Osvaldo Destefanis, who failed to take the relatives of Argentine war dead to the Falklands graves, learnt on Tuesday that he had been refused an entry visa by Britain on the grounds that his presence would not be "conducive to the public good". His fight to take the relatives to the islands would continue, he vowed.

Dockyard talks

British proposals to help to secure the future for the Gibraltar dockyard, if and when it is commercialized, were the focal point of discussions in Whitehall yesterday.

Sir Joshua Hassan, the colony's chief minister, led the Gibraltar team.

Smugglers held

Pontevedra (Reuter) – In a month-long operation, Spanish police and customs officers detained 67 people, including 27 Civil Guards, in a crackdown on tabacco smugglers around this Galician port. Twenty three were captured at sea.

Eagles fight jet

Moscow (AP) – Two eagles attacked a Soviet L410 passenger turboprop over the north Caucuses and chased it to its landing. The pilot took evasive action but the eagles struck again as the jet landed, leaving a 16in dent and scratches in its left wing.

Bus charges

Paris (AFP) – The owner and driver of a bus involved in a multiple crash last July 31 near Dijon in which 53 people died, including 45 children, were burnt to death have been charged with manslaughter.

Solid beer

Kobe (Reuter) – A Japanese company is launching a "solid beer" next Tuesday. Mixed with apple and lemon juice and solidified into a jelly it will be sold in square glasses.

Church in Polish farm finance deal

From Roger Boyes
Warsaw

A politically controversial scheme involving the Roman Catholic church leadership in three countries, Polish private farmers and the world of high finance has come to light in the fervent search for evidence of a deal between the Vatican and General Jaruzelski's Government.

According to church sources, the scheme was approved in principle during talks between the Polish Primate, Cardinal Jozef Glemp, and General Jaruzelski during a meeting held shortly before the Pope visited Poland two weeks ago.

The idea of the plan, which was first hatched some nine months ago, is that the episcopates in West Germany and the United States would try to raise about £1.3bn over five years to buy fertilizers and farm machinery for Poland's private farmers.

The agricultural assistance would be administered at least in part by the church – perhaps in the form of a board on which the church would have a significant but minority shareholding. The plan was discussed during the Pope's visit to Poland – either at the top level with General Jaruzelski, or at foreign minister level – and it is clear that this is one concrete concession that the Government is prepared to offer.

However, church informants discount any deal done on the question of the future of Mr Lech Walesa, the leader of the banned Solidarity union.

There is none the less little doubt that the church believes that Mr Walesa has no active role to play in Polish politics at present.

● **Sikorski ashes:** Meanwhile, Poland has renewed pressure on the British Government to restore the ashes of General Wladyslaw Sikorski to Poland. General Sikorski, a Polish wartime hero and Prime Minister of the Polish government-in-exile, died in an air crash over Gibraltar in 1943 but the British authorities have so far refused

● **TV channel closed:** The chairman of Polish radio and television has decided temporarily to close down the second television channel and a number of radio programmes, according to informed sources. About 1,000 television workers will lose their jobs. The sweeping move is aimed at streamlining the television bureaucracy and was necessary for "technical reasons".

Arafat's fighters humiliated

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

Humbled by their defeat at the hands of Palstinian rebels along the Beirut-Damascus highway, officers of the Palestine Liberation Organization still loyal to Mr Yassir Arafat expressed their somewhat embarrassed enthusiasm yesterday for futher Arab mediation between the PLO leader and President Assad of Syria.

While still insisting that his guerrillas would fight "for a long time" against Palestinian rebels, Mr Abu Jihad (Khalil al Wazzir), Mr Afafat's military commander, announced in the north Lebanese city of Tripoli that he wanted to encourage "Arab and international mediation for reconciliation".

He was speaking from a position of weakness. At least 28 Palestinians – 15 of them loyal to Mr Arafat – have died in fighting between PLO groups in the Bekkaa Valley over the past two days and the Syrian Army has successfully cut all the main supply routes for the PLO loyalists through the Bekaa. "We are facing some difficulty," Mr Abu Jihad said. "But we have enough supplies to fight away any further atacks".

The latest humiliation for Mr Arafat's men came outside the village of Bar Elias early yesterday, when revels stromed into the local PLO office, raking it with gunfire. By daybreak the bullet-pocked office was being stripped of documents and furniture by the mutineers. A poster of Mr Arafat lay screwed up on the ground outside. The rebellious guerrillas of Coloned Abu Moussa were patrolling the roads, carrying automatic rifles, watched by the crew of a Syrian T-54 tank.

Only west of Chtaura – outside the village of Jdita – have the PLO loyalists hung on, although yesterday the local commander had lost his telephone connexion to Mr Abu Jihad's headquarters in Tripoli and was supported now by only four teenage guerrillas holding AK47 rifles.

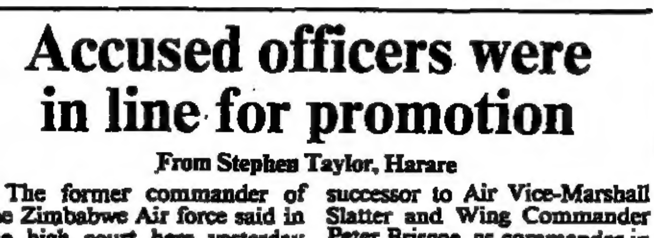
According to PLO official in Riyadh, King Fahd of Saudi Arabia is trying to arrange a meeting between Mr Arafat and Mr Assad when the PLO chairman visits the Gulf after this week's meeting of the PLO executive committee. Algeria has already approached the Syrians in the hope of assuaging Mr Assad's anger and persuading him to withdraw the explusion oreder against Mr Arafat.

The Syrians, however, are apparently more ebuillient than ever. Mr Assad, sounding even more self-confident than usual, told a meeting of Muslim religious leaders on Tuesday night that Syria was still refusing to accept the Israeli-Lebanese troop withdrawal agreement because it gave Israel a security zone in southern Lebanon which, he said, would extend to within 15 miles of Damascus but 120 miles from Tel Aviv.

What particularly troubles Mr Assad is a battery of Israeli guns just south of the Lebanese village of Yanta and which can shell the western suburbs of Damascus. The Syrians fear that if they are provoked by more guerrilla attacks, the Israelis will retaliate, not with air strikes against PLO bases, but with sporadic artillery bombardments of the capital, a tactic against which the Syrians would be comparatively defenceless.

Ironically, PLO loyalists believe the Syrians are themselves preparing to retreat from the Bekaa – or at least from the international highway across the floor of the valley – and that they have used the Palestinian mutineers to drive Mr Arafat's guerrillas from the area lest they resisted a withdrewal. The rebels, of course, claim that it is Mr Arafat who favours a withdrawal.

Over the past 24 hours, rumours have circulated in Damascus that Mr Assad is prepared to meet Mr Richard Fairbanks, one of President Reagan's special Middle East negotiators, to discuss a "redeployment" – the polite expression for a partial withdrawal – in Lebanon. According to the Syrians, the United States wants at least some token pull-back of Syrian troops when Israel beins a partial withdrewal in the near future.



Dr Banda: Offering voters a measure of choice.

Many seats at risk in Malawi poll

From Michael Hornsby
Lilongwe, Malawi

Malawians finish two days of voting today to elect a new parliament in a country that is not so much a one-party state as a one-man state.

Now probably in his 80s, the Life President Ngwazi (Saviour or Conqueror) Dr Hastings Kamuzu Banda, who has governed his country with an iron hand since independence from Britain in 1964, is not merely the ruler of Malawi, the former Nyasaland. He *is* Malawi.

Dr Banda is also life president of the Malawi Congress Party (MCP), which, since the introduction of Republican constitution of 1966, has been the only political organization, and he acts as the Minister of External Affairs, Justice and Agriculture.

Yet this week's polls will offer Malawi's voters a measure of choice, albeit within limits carefully defined by the Ngwazi. Exactly how many of Malawi's six million inhabitants are voters is a moot point. No official here can put a figure on the number who have registered.

In the last election in 1978 two ministers, a deputy Speaker, and a third of the Members of Parliament lost their seats. A similar turnover is expected this time.

Some 225 candidates, 18 of them women, are running for election with 101 seats vacant. In 21 seats the sitting MCP member is unopposed. In 38 seats there are two competing candidates, in 23, three candidates, in 11, four candidates, and in three, five candidates. Six Cabinet ministers are among those whose seats are being challenged.

Five seats are not being contested by anyone: the official explanation is that none of the candidates proposed was able to pass the tests of proficiency in English which all would-be MPs are required to sit.

It is one of the eccentricities of Dr Banda's rule that the proceedings of the National Assembly are conducted only in English, a language in which he is much more at home than in his native tongue.

Many observers here predict an unusually low turn-out in the election because of the recent, and still unexplained, deaths of two popular Cabinet ministers in what the Government insists was a car accident.

Accused officers were in line for promotion

From Stephen Taylor, Harare

The former commander of the Zimbabwe Air force said in the high court here yesterday that he had seen three of the six officers charged with complicity in the Thornhill sabotage operation as potential successors.

Air Marshal Norman Walsh, who retired last month on the day the trial started and was giving evidence for the defence, said that he had nominated Air Vice-Marshal Hugh Slatter as Chief of Staff in December 1981 "with the intention that he should succeed me as commander".

The promotion had been approved by Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister. Air Marshal Walsh described Air Vice Marshal Slatter as having qualities of loyalty and integrity and as one of the most outstanding officers in the force.

He said that in a projected list of future commanders compiled before the sabotage he had named Air Commodore Philip Pile, as a potential successor to Air Vice-Marshall Slatter and Wing Commander Peter Briscoe, as commander in the 1990s.

He described Air Commodore Pile, formerly Zimbabwe's first air attaché at the Zimbabwe High Commission in London, as totally dedicated.

Wing Commander Briscoe, he said, had strong integrity and sound standards. He too was totally dedicated

Air Marshal Walsh said he had known the other three accused less well but that Wing Commander John Cox had been a strict disciplinarian and "the right man at the right time" when he was promoted Commander of the Air Force Regiment.

He said he had seen a report by Air Lieutenant Barrington Lloyd registering concern over security at Thornhill and had been pleasantly surprised when Air Lieutenant Neville Weir had passed out top student on a course for Hawk pilots in Britain.

Poll boost for Hawke

From Tony Duboudin, Melbourne

Despite the introduction of a mini-budget last month which cut tax concessions and allowances for middle income earners, support for the Labour Government, led by Mr Bob Hawke, has grown since the federal election in March.

According to a Gallop poll published yesterday, the Government enjoys the support of 52 per cent of the electorate, compared with 50 per cent last March. Support for the Liberal-National Party coalition dropped by more than 3 per cent over the same period.

The most worrying news for the coalition must be the fact that the Labour Party is shown as being even further ahead in the 18 to 24-age bracket, among whom 59 per cent said that they would vote Labour while only 32 per cent said that they would vote for the opposition coalition.

Mexico making efforts to build confidence

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

Señor Bernardo Sepulveda, the Mexican Foreign Minister, saw Lord Richardson, Governor of the Bank of England yesterday after earlier discussions with Mrs Margaret Thatcher, Sir Geoffrey Howe and Mr Cecil Parkinson. Mexico's financial nightmare was only one of the topics reviewed.

After a "fruitful" meeting with Mexican ambassadors from all over Europe, which was the main purpose of his visit to Britain, Señor Sepulveda said that confidence in Mexico among the international financial community was growing because of determined efforts by the seven-month old administration in Mexico City.

Dismissing American perceptions of Mexico as "the last domino" in Latin America, he pointed to tourism as one of the alternative sources of foreign exchange following the slump in world oil prices.

The Falkland Islands were not discussed, if only because he had lengthy talks with Mr Francis Pym, the then Foreign Secretary, on the royal yacht Britannia during the Queen's visit to North America. Mexico was ready and willing to act as a diplomatic "bridge" for Britain and Argentina, but the UN General Assembly meeting last September would be the next real opportunity to move forward, he said.

Meanwhile it was important for all foreign troops, not just Cubans, to get out of Central America. This might or might not have referred to British troops in Belize.

Genscher tries to save budget

From Our Own Correspondent
Strasbourg

As European MPs met in Strasbourg yesterday to hear a report from Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher about his work as president of the EEC Council of Ministers over the past six months, there was widespread discontent about the lack of progress towards reforming the Community financing along lines laid down by the Parliament when it first rejected Britain's budget rebate last year.

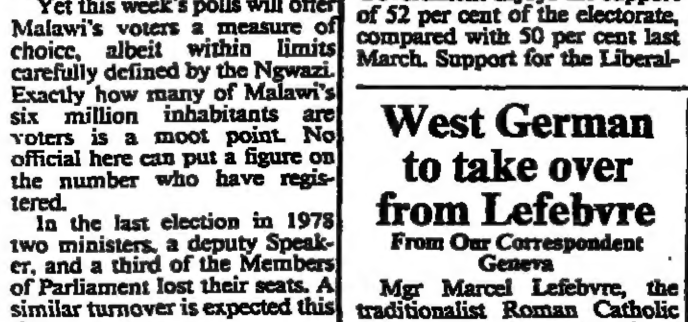
There was a growing feeling that more pressure needed to be applied, and that the easiest way of doing this would be to block the supplementary budget, which would mean the Community could run out of money this October.

The vast bulk of this supplementary budget is to pay for the runaway cost this year of supporting the common agricultural policy but the extra British budget rebate, agreed at the Strasbourt summit, is also included in it.

Because of Parliament's militant mood, both Herr Genscher and Mr Gaston Thorn, the Commission president, went out of their way in their speeches to humour members.

Herr Genscher said that the Stuttgart summit had cleared the way for structural reform of finances, developing new policies, enlarging the Community, solving the British budget problem

This means that in his view there was a very real link between solving the British budget problem and agreeing on reform – a link which has been firmly rejected by Mrs Margaret Thatcher.



West German to take over from Lefebvre

From Our Correspondent
Geneva

Mgr Marcel Lefebvre, the traditionalist Roman Catholic archbishop, announced during a ceremony in which he ordained 22 priests that he is stepping down as head of the fraternity he founded. However, he will as its only archbishop, continue to officiate at ordinations.

The rebel archbishop, aged 78, who founded the Sacerdotal Brotherhood of St Pius X, 13 years ago, is being succeeded by a West German priest, Father Franz Schmidberger, aged 37. The fraternity has associates in West European countries,

Mgr Lefebvre, upholder of the full Tridentine Mass, was suspended by the Vatican six years ago, but not excommunicated. At a similar ordination two years ago, he described the advent of a Socialist government in France as "the work of the Devil".

A congregation of several thousand, predominantly French, attended yesterday's ordination Mass at the Econe seminary, in the upper Rhône valley.

"We have not wished to be schismatics or heretics, only Catholics," Mgr Lefebvre said in his homily.



The world's most senior citizen

Mr Shigechiyo Izumi, here being served a cup of sake by a young relative on the eve of his 118th birthday yesterday, is the world's oldest person, according to the *Guinness Book of Records*. Mr Izumi, who has lived all his life on the Japanese island of Tokuno-shima, is known to be the age claimed for him because he was recorded as a six-year-old in Japan's first census, in 1871. Many other claims bulge files in the *Guinness Book of Records* offices – ages of up to 150 years in some cases – but documentary evidence is sparse. Britain's oldest person, Mrs Anna Williams, aged 110, lives in an old people's home in Swansea.

Falklands plane forced to land in Brazil

By Our Foreign Staff

A second British aircraft within a week has made an emergency landing in Brazil on its way to the Falklands.

The latest incident caused "amazement and consternation" at the Argentine Embassy in Brasilia, an Argentine diplomat said.

Señor Hugo Caminos, the Argentine Ambassador, told Senhor Ramiro Saraiva, the Brazilian Foreign Minister, that he was concerned the affair might harm relations between the two South American countries.

Brazil says it allows British aircraft to make emergency landings only and has refused normal refuelling facilities. Britain has been refuelling its Falklands aircraft in flight.

The latest emergency landing occurred on Tuesday when a Hercules put down at Florianopolis. Last Thursday another RAF Hercules was forced to land in Brazil's Canaos base near the Urugnayan border. Both aircraft had flown from Ascension Island.

In London the Ministry of Defence emphasized that landings on an "ad hoc basis" had been agreed with the Brazilian Government

Russians increase leads

By Harry Golombek, Chess Correspondent

The Soviet chess team increased its lead in the European team championship finals at Plovdiv, Bulgaria, yesterday by beating Denmark 5-1 with two adjourned games in round four.

England lost ground after a 4-3 defeat by The Netherlands, with one adjourned game that is certain to be drawn.

Individual results: Miles ½, Timman ½; Nunn ½, Sosonko ½; Speelman ½, Van der Sterren ½; Short 0, Ligterink 1; Hebden ½, Scheeren ½; Hartston 0, Van Wijgerden 1.

Other results: Hungary 4½, Bulgaria 2½, and one adjourned Yugoslavia 6½, W Germany 1½.

Adjourned games results, Round 3: Bulgaria 4½, England 3½, W Germany 1, USSR 7, The Netherlands 3½, Yugoslavia 4½.

Standings at end of Round 4: USSR 24 and 2 adjourned, Yugoslavia 19½, Hungary 18½ and one adjourned, England 15½ and one adjourned, The Netherlands 14½ and one adjourned, Bulgaria 13 and one adjourned, Denmark 10 and two adjourned, W Germany 9½.

هكذا من الاصل

THE ARTS

Theatre

Thrilling tribute to a nation's resilience

Zoë Dominic



Fiddler on the Roof: "Thanks to tradition the village has remained intact, and its joyous music rings out..."

Fiddler on the Roof
Apollo Victoria

Sixteen years after its first London appearance, here is Jerome Robbins's original production "reproduced" by Ruth Mitchell and Tom Abbott, and with Topol (still not quite old enough for the part) again heaving up the shafts of his horseless milk-cart, and earning a round of retrospective applause before he gets to the first line of "If I Were a Rich Man".

In the case of this tribute to the most indestructible nation on earth, it seems that the commercial theatre can rival the Habimah in preserving its past monuments.

In the present spate of opportunistic musical revivals, it is a relief to find that *Fiddler on the Roof* has survived its long runs and filming without hardening into a museum piece. Not that it was ever tethered to theatrical fashion. Firmly rooted in the world of Sholom Aleichem, Chagall and Jewish folk music, it has the same integrity now that it had in the 1960s; and, if anything, with the continuing record of East European anti-Zionism, its pattern emerges even more clearly now than it did in 1967.

If ever there was a convincing defence of Jewish tribal law, this is it. Thanks to tradition – the theme of the first number – the village has remained intact, and its joyous music rings out from the players even though the ground may collapse under their feet.

The artfulness of the plot is in showing an apparent erosion of tradition. Tevye's recurring slogan is "On the other hand". The code may prescribe this or that, but, on the other hand, why not let his eldest daughter marry a poor tailor, why not permit mixed dancing, why not entrust his second daughter to a Siberian exile? Then the third daughter marries outside the tribe, and there is no other hand. In this scene, Teyve is visited by two visions: the first of his daughter as a little girl; the second of the whole community passing behind a gauze in the midst of ecstatic celebration, and the lost girl fades out into the darkness.

The rest of the production is a preparation for and a sequel to this crucial scene, which safeguards every detail from the danger of sentimentality. Not that there is much danger of that in the presence of Topol. As you would expect, he brings a total authority to the role of Teyve, but there is never the least trace of repeating an old routine.

He is the browbeaten husband, the sturdy patriarch having a candid little chat with the Almighty, the indulgent parent and other well-stereotyped roles; but in his case, angrily asserting his primacy of the family before taking a split-second look at Motel's (Peter Whitman) sewing-machine, or sitting with his departing daughter at a matchwood whistle-stop in the midst of nowhere, the comedy and the anguish are all recreated anew.

Thelma Ruby could have an eye more like Ma's to threaten and command as the battleaxe Golde. But the small parts are generally zestfully played, and the dancing (particularly numbers danced at ground level) is as thrilling as ever.

Irving Wardle

Escurial/Belisa
Grove

The king and the jester; the queen is dying, the jester assumes the king's crown for his "farce", and the king sees the jester strangled with a laugh that turns to a sob after verbal wrestling that turns the clown's smile and scowl over and over on its head.

Michel de Ghelderode's work reawakens bad memories of student productions posturing on the ideas embodied in this spurious dramatic flesh, but this style has mercifully few exponents here and the plays themselves are seldom seen.

Michael Batz has directed both plays for the Yorick Theatre Company's double bill, choosing the jester part while Jonathan Dockar-Drysdale revives the terror of Tree's King John posed in a spider-canopied throne with vile little lizards carved on the arms. "Crocodiles are past masters at these august griefs"; I must tell them some time, though their grin can look suspiciously like a laugh.

Lorca's *Belisa* uses a stereotype more consciously and cleverly. Ominously introduced in this production by a Scarlatti sonata whose violent passion breaks the bounds of the eighteenth century, a Pantalone-type aged husband marries a young wife, realizes that he has failed to possess her in any sense and draws her attention to a handsome young lover watching her from the street.

The lover is himself; and it is himself he kills. Not only is the play an elegant and powerful variation on *commedia dell'arte* stereotypes stretching as far as Molière and Goldoni: it would have been a great short story, but is clothed in action and dialogue which is either predictable or self-conscious and sometimes both. Theatre is a naturally tempting medium, but the fact that an artist has chosen it does not make it the best.

Mr Batz reappears as a tragic Don in white wig and white make-up, with two significant sprites leaping on to deliver arch, poetical comments that momentarily make this play as excruciating as its predecessor. Seeta Indrani is beautifully convincing as the voluptuous Belisa, and can almost speak a line like "I shall make him a crown of flowers like the noonday sun" without making you wonder what she can mean.

Anthony Masters

Television

How time flies by

The earnestness of Channel 4's The World – A Television History cannot be denied nor, indeed, its ambition. These qualities cry for attention in a period of repeats and summer ephemera when seriously addicted viewers are searching somewhat desperately for a fix. The snag is that worthiness tends to get the beady eye from programme controllers and to be confined to slots early or late and of short duration.

The last option obviously presents some logistical problems when you have the history of the world to deal with, and the result is that the programme moves with a speed which is likely to leave those with the best intentions but no copy of *The Times Atlas of World History*, on which the series is based, with a feeling they are trapped between time warps.

Only historians, who might not be watching, and Robert Powell, who reads the script, can be quite sure where they are and exactly who is being talked about. Last night we broke class for the year with programme six, which in half an hour set out to encompass *The World Religions* from 600BC to AD500, a fertile period for transcendental man, suffering from a certain ennui with the old, often exhausting, cults and beginning to reach for something bigger and more fulfilling, possibly with a message for all.

Fortunately for the programme-makers, who had enough on their hands, this period excludes Mohammed, of whom we will hear more later when the series returns next year.

As it was, we nodded at Mahavira, the Hindu teacher (whom I tracked down later with some difficulty), Siddartha Gautama (Buddha), Confucius, Lao Tzu, reputed author of the *Tao-te Ching*, which sells briskly even today among seekers for an alternative in Hampstead and Islington, Zoroaster, Mithras, Moses and Jesus Christ. It was fast and furious but the graphics were good and it is hands up for Mohammed next year.

Dennis Hackett

African music

In for the vanguard

King Sunny Adé
Hammersmith Palais

Regally gowned West African expatriates mingled with overheated leather-garbed punks; bespectacled pop ethnomusicologists danced next to Radio 1 producers: an ideal audience in the ideal hall on an ideally sultry night for the return to London of one of the world's great dance bands.

Feted from Paris to Peoria in the last year, King Sunny Adé is being hailed as the man to do for African music what Bob Marley did for reggae; a simplisitic analysis, perhaps, but there are natural similarities extending beyond the common identity of their record company. As did Marley's Wailers, Adé's 17-piece African Beats are capturing virtually the entire vanguard audience whose fancies are eventually picked up by the mass market.

His mission is eased by an extravagant and compelling stage show, which on Tuesday night lasted for about two and a half hours without any significant breaks. Ten-minute tunes followed each other, interrupted by five-second pauses. This is made possible, I imagine, because to the players the music makes no more demands than the process of breathing.

Nor does it make too many demands on western ears. The polyrhythms, although densely layered, are usually based on a firm 4/4, phrased in a very relaxed way; there is more rhythmic sophistication, in fact, in the call-and-response singing, led by Adé in the language of the Yoruba. Despite the band's huge momentum, the individual timbres are immediately appealing: a stinging steel guitar, a balsa-textured harmony choir and, outstandingly, the talking drums of Al[illegible] Timmy Olaitan and Ras[illegible] Aladokun.

All these are focused within an ensemle which manages to create a huge momentum without for a moment suggesting aggression. The effect is in fact oddly gentle, its hypnotizing lyricism sometimes suggesting a travel-poster notion of Polynesia in the soaring of the steel guitar above the silvery tinkling of a cowbell and the unhurried rustle of maracas and shekere.

It would be a serious mistake, though, to listen to the African Beats with the same kind of analytical perception one might bring to bear on western musicians. This is music for dancing, for eating and drinking, for gossiping and arguing; it is designed to be heard from varying distances and with varying degrees of attention. It is an accompaniment to normal life; not a substitute for it.

Richard Williams

LSO/Kubelik
Barbican

At last! We have complained noisily about the shortcomings of both programming and performance standards in the LSO's first residencies at the Barbican; but here, at the start of a new season, was a concert that could be wholeheartedly cheered. Rafael Kubelik returned to this country, and on Tuesday led the orchestra through the first two Brahms symphonies in performances which became better and better as the evening progressed.

The finale of the Second was fascinating: Kubelik swept the opening *sotto voce* along rather too exuberantly, I thought, but he was saving his pianissimo for the start to the development, where the theme is wonderfully coloured by drooping woodwind chromatic sighs. The same effect did not quite work at the start of the recapitulation, where crisp bounced octaves provide the counterpoint; yet Kubelik was able to keep the pulse of the music moving while attending to numerous details, and achieved a natural, thrilling sweep in the final pages which was not in the least vulgar.

In his big-hearted humanity, in the way he moves boldly around the podium, adjusting, responding, encouraging, Kubelik reminds me nost among great conduictors of Jochum. But he has his own exuberance which gives a special sparkle to the music-making.

In the earlier part of the evening there had been several uneasy moments from the orchestra: oboes found it difficult to tune together, strings to play pizzicato together, and there were some stodgy passages in the First Symphony where Kubelik's encouragement was disregarded. But, by the time several changes of principals had been made for the Second Symphony (though Peter Lloyd and Anthony Camden resiliently remained, clarinet, bassoon and first horn were transformed), the strings were already responding far more positively to Kubelik's – admittedly sometimes vague but always impassioned – gestures. If the LSO can get this much better in one concert, how will they sound after the 11 others that Kubelik is due to conduct in the next couple of weeks?

Nicholas Kenyon

Concerts

Philharmonia/ Barshai
Festival Hall

Whether or not they were responding to the United Nations Association, whose annual concert it was on Tuesday night and who acknowledged the gift of their services, Rudolf Barshai and the pianist Peter Frankl between them ensured that Beethoven became the man for all seasons. His "Eroica" Symphony was played with uncommon directness of musical purpose, and in the C minor Piano Concerto, which began the concert, Mr Frankl held fast to a spirit of moderation.

He only allowed himself an imposing and romantically wide-ranging cadenza in the first movement, which explored the music's implications with versatile keyboard technique, and balanced this by keeping one ear on the backward glance to eighteenth-century style in the finale, adorned with wonderfully even scale passages. In between, the pianist conveyed an inwardly rapt quietness during the Largo which sustained a continuing beauty of poetic imagination.

The Philharmonia Orchestra were held in almost metrically rhythmic check at times by Mr Barshai, which did not preclude some sensitive woodwind playing and a responsive balance with the keyboard, then for the symphony he generated a vigorous spirit throughout. By conventional standards it was a lightweight reading, with even the funeral march stepping out as if it had a lot of ground to cover, a march of sorrowful pride more than ponderous solemnity.

There were passages that sounded underplayed in relation to the character of the music, near the start of the coda to the first movement and in the build-up to an almost jaunty peroration near the end, where an orchestra of moderate numbers in the strings brought clarity to the successive variations. If it was not the kind ot performance to haunt the memory, it was probably one to make listeners want to hear the symphony again. And who shall gainsay that?

Noël Goodwin

Pimlico Serenades
Warwick Arts Trust

The Pimlico Serenades, which started on Tuesday and stop tomorrow, are a series of chamber music concerts designed by Hans Werner Henze and Oliver Knussen. They are preceded by lectures, discussions and readings. On Tuesday, for example, Peter Vergo gave a chat about "Schoenberg and Kandinsky". Then we trooped next door to St Gabriel's Church where the Nash Ensemble began, and ended, operations with Schoenberg.

His "Ein Stelldichein" uses a mixed quintet of strings, wind and piano, and was prompted by a Richard Dehmel poem. This tells of a man's meeting with a woman amid the "blossom-vapours of the elder trees"; now she has left the world is grey, and he wishes he were dead. This familiar mood is suggested in 90 bars of quietly hyper-romantic music, after which Schoenberg abandoned the piece, maybe feeling that he had said what he had to say in this vein with earlier scores such as *Verklärte Nacht* (also based on Dehmel).

Next, and as if suffering from the characteristically obsessional atmosphere set up by the Schoenberg work, Mozart's Oboe Quartet was given a rather too heavy and intense performance. Stravinisky's *Duo Concertante* was better served, with Marcia Crayford producing, in particular, an aptly dry violin tone; the two Eclogues were nicely contrasted as well.

After the interval there were two modern items, first Mark-Anthony Turnage's *entranced*, a 1982 piano solo played by Ian Brown. This juxtaposes an abstraction of gospel music with more lyrical ideas, and then combines the two, quite pleasingly. Oliver Knussen's *Cantata* – an odd title in the circumstances – is for oboe and string trio, and is another fairly relaxed piece.

Not so Schoenberg's Chamber Symphony No 1, heard in Webern's ingenious de-orchestration. In place of the 15 virtuoso soloists of the original version this employs a quintet very similar to that Schoenberg used for "Ein Stelldichein". Webern places a heavy reliance on the piano, but the Nash performance was finely balanced.

Max Harrison

Brahms again

Carlo Maria Giulini, who was forced to cancel a Brahms series at the Royal Festival Hall with the Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra earlier this month because of illness, is to conduct a cycle of that composer's music with the Philharmonia Orchestra and the Philharmonia Chorus during September and October 1984. Giulini is also to open this winter's Festival Hall season with the Philharmonia, on September 18, in a performance of Bruckner's Eighth Symphony, which will be repeated on September 21.

The orchestra's principal conductor-elect, Giuseppe Sinopoli, who takes over from Riccardo Muti in January, will conduct two performances of the Verdi *Requiem* on May 15 and 18, with the Philharmonia Chorus and Margaret Price, Lucia Valentini-Terrani, Neil Shicoff and Robert Lloyd as soloists.

Caroline Moorehead meets the novelist Nicholas Salaman, whose second book, *Dangerous Pursuits*, is just out

The various spices of life

Nicholas Salaman was already in his early forties when his first novel, a comic, inventive book called *The Frights*, was published to enthusiastic reviews. *The Times Literary Supplement* compared him to P. G. Wodehouse. It was a late launching for a man who dates his career as a writer to a prize he won at school for a poem called "Roman Road" written at the age of 14. But, launched, he is writing at speed. A second novel, *Dangerous Pursuits*, appears this week. A third novel is on the way.

More than most people, perhaps, Salaman has a wary and practical view of the commercial realities of writing fiction. "Forty years ago novels were in the forefront of people's attention. Anyone who thinks the public is now burning to read a novel is mad." For him, writing has to take its place and find its time in a life of advertising, consultancy and the partnership in a succesful herb company.

"In any case", he says, "I'm not sure that one novel a year isn't enough for me. I don't have more than that to say. One thing advertising teaches you is consideration for the reader. You have to perk him up. The more experience you have to draw on the better. It's helpful to take a careful aim."

Salaman grew up in what he calls a Brideshead-like house in west Somerset where his grandmother ruled supreme. (She appears in *The Frights*.) His parents were divorced shortly before the war, when he was two. His father was a vet, a man with such an extreme capacity for gloom that he changed the name of his house in Suffolk from Farthinghall to Hellhall.

After prep school came Radley, from where he won a scholarship to Trinity College, Oxford. "It was a heady time. I was head of the cabaret division of the experimental theatre club." With Alan Bennett and Dudley Moore, he took sketches to the fringe theatre at the Edinburgh Festival.

Salaman: careful aim

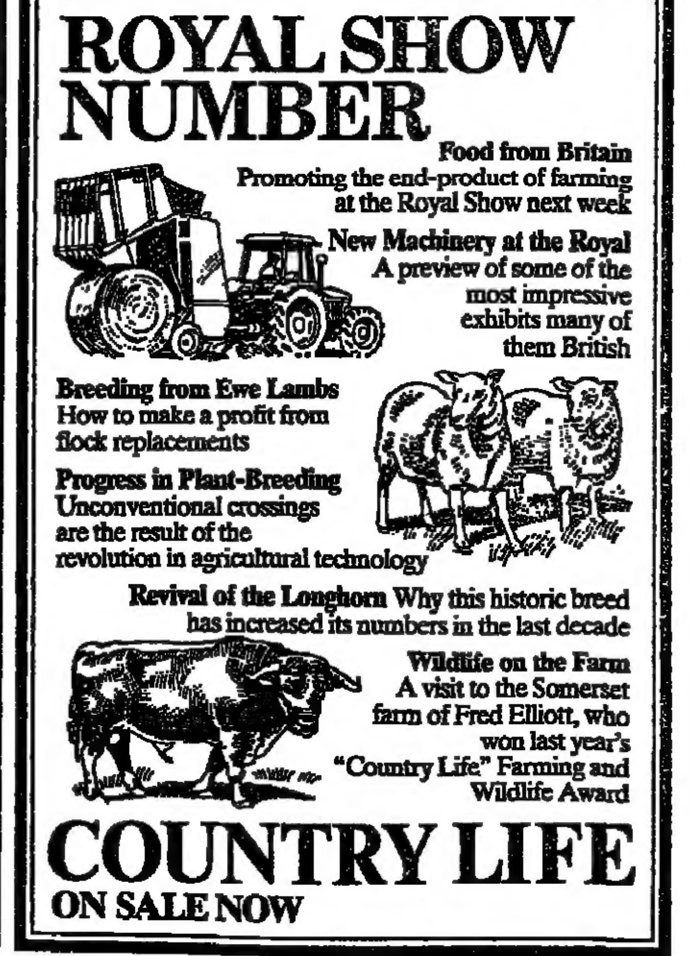
The advertising office he joined on coming down seemed to be "the end of everything". "Oxford in the late Fifties had had a slightly pre-war feel to it. London was nothing but big offices with brown corridors and earnest people applying thought to trivial matters." Now began a steady but peripatetic career in advertising, moving regularly and upwards from firm to firm. In the early Seventies, he started his own firm, Television Department. When that failed, he joined a large company, until he built up the security to leave and work part-time.

Meanwhile he and a friend had started a totally different venture of their own, the London Herb and Spice Company, which in six years had, he says, laughing pleasurably, "spread like mint" and now exports to Australia, Japan and America. The herbs are bought at the Hamburg spice market and put into sachets; Salaman handles the design and some of the marketing. "As computers seem to rule," he says, "people clasp at country matters." His own mother is a keen botanist. "When I was a child, she pointed out things to me in the hedgerows, and I dragged my feet and everything in the hedgerow looked much the same." One of the pleasures of being grown up, he says, is learning to like walking.

Salaman, divorced with two grown-up daughters, lives in a sunny flat in Fulham, with green iron furniture, a grandfather clock and ferns. He bicycles to his office and plays the harpsichord and writes "peppery letters to the *Times* about there being nothing but late nineteenth-century music on the radio".

He also writes plays. "But now another novel seems required. Perhaps because one looks like a flash in the pan, two show that you're not just writing about your childhood, but three have a sort of roundness." The sureness and ease of his style, like that of his manner, are somewhat deceptive. "People who write novels are rather muddled. Possibly a novel is a pursuit of stability in a shifting world. You start uncertain and hope to get certain by the end", he says. Then he adds: "I don't feel that I have quite arrived in the egg cup that destiny has shaped for me. I can't help finding everything funny: the game of things keeps breaking through."





Western corridor

A look at why high technology companies are being drawn to locations west of London along the route of the M4 motorway

"When looking back at developments in the Western Corridor, we may recognize that the base is being laid here for a new industrial revolution with a comparable impact to the one that took place some 200 years ago."

So began the first detailed report on a stretch of the country which broadly follows the line of the M4 motorway, cutting a swathe through six counties, from Hammersmith in west London to Bristol.

A study by estate agents Knight Frank & Rutley, published last summer, showed a growing trend among international companies to locate themselves along the banks of the upper reaches of the Thames and amid the lanes of Berkshire.

With office accommodation in prime City locations costing about £30 a sq ft, plus £20 for rates and service charges, it was hardly surprising that companies, especially during a deepening recession, were looking for ways to cut overheads.

Corporate giants such as ICI, IBM, Blue Circle, Commercial Union, Rank Xerox and Chemical Bank decided that enough is enough; they have moved a majority of their staff out of central London or are considering doing so.

Despite the feeling in certain quarters of the property market, research by agents Jones Lang Wootton suggests that the great exodus from London is not quite so pronounced as it was during the 1970s, when the London Offices Bureau became adept at encouraging firms to leave the capital. Even so, the firm's research manager, Mrs Honour Chapman, believes that as many as 14 leading companies will depart from London, probably heading for the Western Corridor.

The Western Corridor has much to commend it as an area in which to live and work. From the employers' point of view it means, of course, cheaper overheads, while for employees there is often a better standard of living. Gone are tiresome and expensive journeys to work. The most common recommendation of people who have moved out is that they can be home within 20 minutes of leaving the office.

The Western Corridor grew almost without anyone noticing it, during the late 1970s. In particular it attracted companies involved in micro-technology and computer software. It has since expanded to something more varied than Silicone Valley in California, but it certainly does have its roots in the micro-revolution.

Proximity to Heathrow which in aviation terms is considered the gateway to the world, was important to foreign, especially north American companies establishing themselves in Britain. More to the point they were establishing themselves in Europe after Britain joined the EEC.

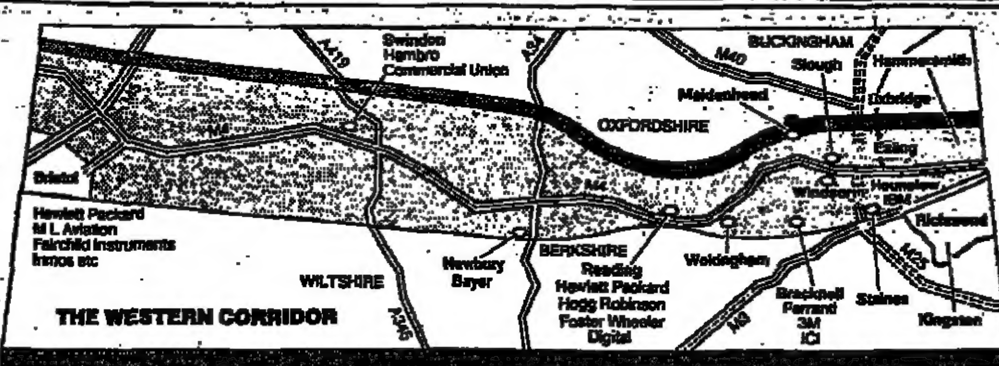
Government grants were not important to these companies. It mattered not a jot that all manner of incentives could be had if they established themselves in the country's depressed areas. Rather, they were looking for locations similar to those in north America: well-landscaped green field sites, close to the main lines of communication and to highly skilled workforces. Bleak industrial cityscapes were not for them: they were operating a virtually pollution-free manufacturing process which would do little or no disruption to the conservation-conscious residents.

A high level of building design is essential

In the main, these companies were manufacturing-based, and sought, a particular type of building not seen in this country before. Hi-tech, they were called.

No one would suggest that Britain's first hi-tech buildings went up in the Western Corridor, but it has the biggest number. In essence, a hi-tech building is constructed to such high standards internally and externally that it is difficult to distinguish between space designated for manufacturing and that for offices.

This high level of design is essential because the manufacture of micro processors and similar products require strictly controlled environmental conditions.



The impact of new technology is affecting office users, too. A report published earlier this year by two design consultants, and sponsored by leading members of the property and construction industries, suggested that a large proportion of Britain's 400 million sq ft of office space could become obsolete over the next decade as tenants find it increasingly important to respond to the advantages offered by new technology.

The report indicates that many office blocks built in the past 20 years will be uneconomic and difficult to adapt to the needs of the high technology office user. An excellent example is the decision by Rank Xerox to develop a new 150,000 sq ft campus-style complex on the Globe Industrial Park in Marlow, Buckinghamshire.

In the company's view, it was easier to develop from scratch and bring their various offices together under one roof than to lease existing space on the market. As a producer of advanced office equipment, Rank Xerox needed a building which could also act as a showroom for potential customers and a working "office of the future" was ideal.

Towns such as Reading, Basingstoke, Bracknell, Slough and Swindon are benefiting from the steady flow of companies moving out of London in search of pastures greener and cheaper. Even in the more expensive locations, total occupation costs seldom exceed £20 a sq ft.

While the recession has obviously sharpened the minds of large industrial companies such as ICI and British Steel, whose boards are questioning the need to maintain large, expensive central London monoliths, other sectors are addressing themselves to the same problem. Large financial institutions such as Chemical Bank decided to relocate from their offices in the Strand to Cardiff, and the world's largest bank, the Bank of America, is moving staff to Bromley.

As greater advances in modern office technology are made, it will become increasingly unnecessary for large head office operations to be based in London. Obviously there will continue to be a demand for commercial space in certain parts of London, but the Western Corridor is poised to benefit most from the growing desire among companies to relocate away from the capital.

Baron Phillips
Property Correspondent



Restraints cramp development

KINGSTON AND SLOUGH

Richmond and Kingston-upon-Thames have never fully accustomed themselves to being London boroughs even though they were included in the enlarged Greater London area as long ago as 1965. As primarily residential boroughs, they have experienced little industrial development, with the bulk of recent investment going into shops and offices.

There are several small, cramped factories in the middle of residential areas, which the council would like to see moved to what it considers more suitable sites, but which it does not want to lose altogether.

Among the more prominent employers are Watneys' brewery in Mortlake, British Aerospace in Ham and the National Physical Laboratory and Thames TV in Teddington.

Industry in Kingston is mostly concentrated at Chessington, in the south of the borough. Important employers include British Aerospace, Arrow Plastics, Delta Controls, International Paints, Rawlplug, Decca, Plessey, Rediffusion, Spillers and GKN.

In contrast to the two London boroughs, Slough, 20 miles west of London, is essentially an industrial town. Since the 1920s it has been a centre of the food and metal industries in particular, and Slough Trading Estates is one of the longest established and most successful enterprises of its kind.

The town's main complaint concerns the tight restraints imposed on development by its situation in the midst of the most threatened part of London's green belt. The trading estates are full, so the owners have been forced to concentrate on rehabilitating old premises.

There has been extensive office and shopping development in the town centre, but the council desperately wants to be in a position to welcome high technology firms.

According to a council official rehabilitation of old factories is not the answer. Electronics and computer firms simply were not interested in old buildings; either they wanted new ones or permission to build their own.

The official added: "We have the ideal position, next door to Heathrow and the M4. If Slough were allowed to develop as it wanted, there would be huge scope for new industries."

John Young

Rise in the social scale for once seedy suburbs

LONDON BOROUGHS

Few London boroughs have changed more strikingly in the past 10 or 15 years than Hammersmith and Fulham. From being rather seedy adjuncts of Kensington and Chelsea, the two predominantly Victorian inner suburbs merged with some significant rise in economic and social status.

The main reason is geographical good fortune; the borough happens to be in the right place at the right time. By road, given reasonable traffic conditions, Hammersmith Broadway is only 20 minutes away from either Heathrow or Piccadilly Circus. It is a short distance from three motorways the M3, the M4 and the M40, which encompass and bisect the largest economic growth area in Britain – which is the subject of this Special Report.

As Mr Malcom Allan, the council's economic development officer, puts it, it is the furthest eastern point on the western side of London – that is to say the closest to the West End and the City – where substantial new commercial and industrial development is possible.

For a small, tightly concentrated borough, it contains a remarkable amount of vacant land. Mr Allan readily admits that, by comparison with the docklands boroughs, industrial dereliction is not immediately obvious. But the scars of history are there in the form of numerous scattered sites.

The council has set up a joint working party with British Rail, North Thames Gas and the Central Electricity Generating Board to plan the future of Chelsea Creek, a 19-acre former goods yard adjacent to a disused gasworks and the former Lots Road power station. Until recently it was "safeguarded" as a possible site for the London terminal of the proposed Channel Tunnel rail link, but that prospect has receded so far into the unpredictable future that the land is being released for mixed residential and light industrial use.

A similar joint enterprise is already developing new factories on a site next to the Western Region main line in the north of the borough. The Fulham power station, recently sold to a private developer to the consternation of some local residents who are afraid of blue asbestos dust pollution during demolition, is to make way for small industrial units and warehousing. The council is hoping to do another deal with the generating board to lease a site behind Hammersmith Broadway for "yard based" industries, such as car repairers, who often cannot find or afford space on standard industrial sites.

Mr Allan cites these developments as examples of the council's determination to stimulate new investment.

The outstanding example of this is the north bank of the Thames, which stretches some four miles in a 180-degree sweep from Chelsea Creek to Hammersmith Bridge. It is potentially of huge value, in both property and amenity terms, yet with the elegant exception of Hurlingham it has been an ugly and decaying sprawl of oil depots and river based industries.

Things are at long last beginning to move on the riverside, but it has been a slow process compared with the alacrity with which the developers have moved into central Hammersmith. Between January 1973 and September 1982 planning permission was given for more than 3,500,000 sq ft of offices, predominantly in the area around King Street and including the Broadway island site, which is still being argued about by London Transport and the Greater London Council.

The last four years have also seen plans approved for more than 1,500,000 sq ft of factories and warehousing, nearly all of it speculative and much of it with the council as an active partner.

Ealing has seen a sharp rise in unemployment

Mr Allan believes that the borough can become a centre of high technology, as it has an outstanding advantage in containing almost the entire BBC central television empire, with all its ancillary demands.

West of Hammersmith lies the greener and more spacious borough of Ealing. Despite its image as a rather grand suburb, it is surprisingly industrial, with substantial concentrations in places like Acton, Southall, Perivale and Greenford.

Park Royal, adjoining Western Avenue, is still, after several decades, the largest industrial estate in London. A new extension, Park Western, is under construction by Unigate and Metal Box and will provide some 400,000 sq ft of factories and warehouses and 300,000 sq ft of offices. The first prospective tenant is the BBC, which again suggests more high technology.

As well as having good communications, Ealing also claims to levy some of the lowest rates anywhere between London and the Bristol Channel. The town centre has been extensively redeveloped with offices and shops, and the borough is one of the GLC's "preferred office locations".

None the less, Ealing has seen a particularly sharp rise in unemployment, from less than 4 per cent in January 1980 to 11.6 per cent at present. That is slightly below Hammersmith's 13 per cent, but in Southall it is as high as 16.4 per cent. Much of that has been caused by redundancies among large manufacturers such as Hoover although, as Mr Chris Barnes the council's economic development officer, points out, it is difficult with a spread of more than 3,000 different industries, to discern precise trends.

As the apex of the west London triangle broadens out to embrace the boroughs of Hounslow and Hillingdon, the dominating economic influence comes from Heathrow. The airport itself employs 40,000 people directly and an estimated 60,000 others in associated industries and services.

Manufacturing still employs one third of Hounslow's workforce, prominent names being Fairey Hydraulics, Gordon's Gin and Merceded Benz. But other firms such as Firestone, Coty and United Biscuits have closed down all or part of their operations and been replaced by service industries.

A number of electronic and computer companies have also been attracted to the area. They include IBM, Honeywell, Prime Computer and Nixdorf.

The huge, sprawling borough of Hillingdon, nine times the size of Hammersmith, straddles the dividing line between town and computer belt. In the north are the leafy suburbs of Pinner and Ruislip, in the south the industrial centres of West Drayton and Hayes, to which originally coal and brickmaking industries were attracted by the Grand Union canal. Along the southern rim are the airport hotels, most of which appear to be doing well out of the conference business.

Among the longer established large employers are Thorn/EMI, Heinz, Nestlés, Express Dairies and Wimpey, most if not all of which have had to shed jobs in the last few years. Unemployment is still at what is, by contemporary standards, the acceptable level of 7 per cent, but a recent blow has been the impending departure of Black and Decker and the consequent loss of a further 460 jobs.

Mrs Stephanie Wakefield, the council's economic development officer, says there is still a strong demand from developers for land.

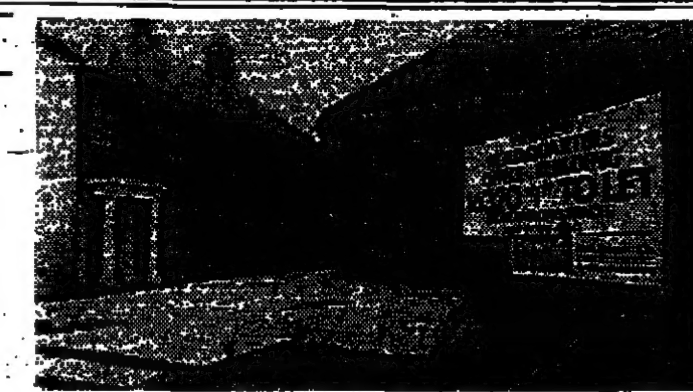
With the fourth Heathrow terminal already under construction, both Hillingdon and Hounslow have an intense interest in whether or not permission is granted for a giant fifth terminal on the Perry Oaks site. Councillors are for the most part guardedly in favour, because of the economic benefits, but they recognize that it will put still greater pressures on transport, housing and infrastructure, and create renewed demands for the release of Green Belt land.

JY

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BERKSHIRE

Moving with the times


Blending the modern with the traditional in Newbury

"Went to Newbury to dine with and to harangue the farmers," Cobbett wrote during one of his Rural Rides 160 years ago. "I had found the turnips by no means bad from Salt Hill to Newbury." The farmers and the vegetables are still there, but the combative author would not recognize the landscape through which his carriage lurched.

The journey from west London which took him several days can now be done in less than two hours despite the need to pass along the busiest stretch of motorway in the country. Newbury, once an important centre of the sheep trade, is now at the western extremity of the London section of the western corridor.

Development has rolled steadily outwards from the capital, and most of the 50 miles between it and Newbury are under some sort of development. The towns of rural Berkshire benefit from their proximity to Heathrow airport. Centres like Reading and Newbury are close to the M4 motorway, and the road journey from office to air terminal can often take well below an hour.

The population of Berkshire outside towns rose by more than half between the 1961 and 1981 censuses, but the area retains much of its rural atmosphere while providing rapid transport links to important business centres.

Bracknell was attracting multinational electronics companies long before the term "western corridor" had been coined to describe the region with such a powerful pull for high-tech manufacturers and researchers. *Racal, Honeywell* and 3M all occupy important units in the town and there is continuing demand for large areas of industrial and office space.

But scope for further growth in Bracknell is limited. The new town development corporation closed last year, and local planning controls have recently favoured tenants of smaller units and local users. The development fever of the corridor has spread westwards to Wokingham where the demand for relatively small office accommodation has been much greater than in similarly compact country towns in remoter regions.

The Winnersh triangle lies just beyond Wokingham and marks the start of the massively extended built-up area of Reading. The triangle is a patch of open land bounded by main roads and motorways which is expected to generate thousands of jobs on its 90 acres.

Travellers from London experience the change as they approach Reading station on the main line. The 60 acres of seed-testing grounds that used to stretch alongside the line have been turned into an industrial park with space to spare. Occupants range from Saccone & Speed off-licence and wine merchanting operation to Hitachi Instruments.

There is little spare housing left in Reading

A short way farther along the line the site of the Huntley & Palmer biscuit factory is being cleared for development. The Winnersh triangle and Worton Grange, another industrial park near Reading and the M4, have attracted several high-technology firms. Digital, Hewlett Packard and Modular Computer are all represented in the Reading area, and there is a Tandy computer centre in the town.

Mars Moneysystems is to move into an advanced building in the Winnersh triangle which will accommodate management, research and assembly functions under one roof. But Reading's attitude to new industry is changing. Conservatives gained control of the local council last month after eight years in which no political group had an overall majority. For the first time since the start of the recession, Reading is thinking seriously of promoting itself to industry.

There is little spare housing land left in the town, and commercial rents have risen to levels close to those found in areas nearer to Heathrow airport and central London. Rural Berkshire to the east of Reading is now suffering the type of development pressure felt by Middlesex in the early post-war years. Conservationists are protesting that the county cannot absorb further major development without damaging its countryside and quality of life. Planners are wary of allowing further industrial expansion amid congested towns and villages.

Growth has rolled steadily onwards to Newbury, almost 20 miles to the west of Reading. Newbury is still less than a quarter of the size of Reading, and its old centre has not been swamped by the development around it.

Newbury lies on low ground between two United States Air Force bases and within easy reach of the nuclear weapons research unit at Aldermaston and the complex of laboratories surrounding the Atomic Energy Research Establishment at Harwell. It also offers easy access to the Universities of Oxford and Bath.

Sony has built a massive distribution headquarters near the town and Bayer, the German chemicals combine, has moved its main British offices there. Newbury has succeeded in attracting small firms at the forefront of technological advances. It has also managed to preserve much of the atmosphere of a bustling country town and does not give the impression felt in other parts of the western corridor of being absorbed into the outer suburbs of London.

Hugh Clayton

Shipshape and fashionable

BRISTOL

Whatever the economic climate, Bristol seems consistently to have retained its prosperous image, spotting an industrial, commercial or technological trend in its early stages and making sure it plays a leading role.

Now the city is going all out to seize its share of the growth in high technology. Within the last few weeks two unnamed United States companies and one from the United Kingdom have confirmed that they will be setting up in Bristol.

The city is still celebrating the move of US computer giant Hewlett-Packard to its area and the city council's enthusiasm about that "catch" is symptomatic of growing enthusiasm for the future.

Hewlett-Packard will double its 25,000 square feet temporary plant at Yate, to the north, while it constructs a £10m manufacturing unit of 125,000 square feet on a site at Wallscourt Farm, expanding employment in the manufacture of computer peripherals for the European market from 55 now to 100 by the end of the year and 400 by the end of 1984.

Like scores of companies that have arrived in Bristol, Hewlett-Packard looked for a package of incentives and advantages that were not all financial.

Easy access to London and other centres is assured by the M4, high-speed train and Bristol airport. Rents in the area are competitive, ranging from £1.50 up to £2.75 per square foot for high quality industrial sites.

Bristol has substantial space for traditional industries and about 350,000 square feet available for high technology. It has a good polytechnic and the reputation of its university has been enhanced by the establishment of a chair in microelectronics.

According to Mr Douglas Carnahan, operations manager for Hewlett-Packard locally, his company looked for an attractive place to live and work where it could hire and retain employees and Bristol fitted the bill.

In the overall Bristol district where unemployment is over 35,000 (more than 10 per cent) the company expects its employment opportunities to expand by about 20 per cent a year over 10 years.

The Hewlett-Packard example demonstrates that while such things as availability of labour are important, footloose international companies increasingly examine the living and working environment carefully.

For a decade Bristol has become a leading centre for relocated financial companies, especially those in insurance – Phoenix Assurance; the insurance division of National Westminster Bank; Clerical, Medical and General; Guardian Royal Exchange; Commercial Union and, within the last few months, the new national headquarters of London Life.

The aerospace industry is well established and dominated by Rolls-Royce, British Aerospace and Westland Helicopters, employing between them 25,000 people.

Now it is high tech. In central Bristol ML Aviation, Hunting Engineering, Fairchild Instruments and Inmos, the government supported "chip" company, have created research and design facilities. IBM and ICL have offices.

Companies with manufacturing bases in and around the city include Newman Controls, Electrotech, Plasma Technology and Marconi Avionics. Systime, makers of data processing equipment, have recently joined companies such as Digital, Geac of Canada and Benson Electronics at Aztec West, an ambitious business park north of Bristol which is funded by Electricity Supply Nominees and that is awaiting new customers to prove its new role.

Mike West, Bristol's economic development officer, said there were nearly 180 international companies based within the city's catchment area, 100 involved in high tech. Of the two new unnamed US companies moving in, one was going to Aztec West and the other to St Anne's, the city's information technology centre.

He said: "We are really optimistic. It is very exciting."

March saw 160 inquiries for space, 40 of them from the US. In April the total was 140. In the United States recently Mr West and the city's American agent saw nine companies, all planning to develop in the UK.

Recent development programmes in the city have not just been to provide office or industrial space. Once activity departed from the city docks to Avonmouth and the modern Royal Portbury docks, a large area was left waiting for imagination to come along.

Now it is being transformed into a tourism and leisure centre.

Mr John Shore, chief executive of Bristol's Chamber of Commerce and Industry, believes the social aspect of Bristol and developments such as that in the old docks play a crucial role.

"It is the quality of life, including the quality of business life. Bristol has a good mix of pretty well everything that a company, particularly an American company is looking for."

Bristol has set a tough pace for its competitors and for itself. Now it is high technology.

Craig Seton

Casting off that yokel image

SWINDON

"In North Wiltshire the aborigines speak drawling", John Aubrey wrote some 300 years ago. "Their persons are generally *plump* and feggy." The yokel image has been hard to shed, and Swindon still looks slightly out of place in the midst of a great stretch of downs and dairy farms.

The expansion of Swindon began well over 100 years ago when Brunel established the headquarters of the Great Western Railway there. His decision had two features which have helped to shape the modern development.

The first was that he set the pace for the creation in lush southern countryside of a replica of a northern industrial town. The second was that he *built his factory* and a small housing estate for its workers at the bottom of the hill on which the small country town had stood for centuries.

The result today is that Swindon has no historic centre protected against modern development. Instead it has a Victorian centre which even in its heyday had a rather cramped and ramshackle air. Swindon therefore has the advantage over other towns in the western corridor of being able to offer conventional office accommodation in the centre, warehousing and manufacturing facilities on what used to be its fringe, and leafy campus-style developments on the new outskirts.

Communications are as good as those anywhere along the corridor, with the M4 and main railway from London to Bristol and Cardiff ready to hand. Brunel insisted on building his railway with few gradients, and the route from Swindon to *London offers some of the* fastest runs available on British Rail's high-speed trains.

The proximity of the M4 means that terminals at Heathrow can be reached from Swindon in about an hour, or about as long as it can take the daytime traffic from the City of London. Commercial rents are far lower than in towns nearer London, and Swindon looks set to become one of Britain's most successsful growth areas of the 1980s.

British Rail Engineering, the direct heir to Brunel's Great Western Railway, *is still after* years of slimming one of the largest employers, but the rapid growth of other industries in the past 20 years means that Swindon can no longer be described as primarily a "railway town." Crosby Doors, W. H. Smith and Roche Laboratories arrived early in the 1960s, and were followed by the British headquarters of Burmah Oil and the National Environment Research Council. Hambro Life Assurance and the Nationwide Building Society are now established.

The main thrust now is westwards into rich farmland close to historic villages. The Windmill Hill Business Centre now being built on 80 acres of farmland will be a classic piece of western corridor development aimed at high-technology companies. Windmill Hill will not be a conventional industrial estate with parallel roads lined with factories and warehouses but a fully landscaped area complete with a windmill to replace the one that probably once stood there.

The centre will be established to the north of a more familiar type of industrial area next to the M4 and railway. The plant built there by Anchor Foods, the British marketing arm of the New Zealand Dairy Board is one of the largest of the newly established factories. As well as being within easy reach of the facilities of the western corridor, Swindon is close to some of the main dairy-farming regions.

One of the town's bonuses is that it attracted enough advanced industry in the 1970s to have gained a workforce with skills attractive to high-technology organizations which want permanent accommodation in the 1980s. The population of the town will reach 200,000 by the end of the century, when Swindon will *rival in size some of the* shrinking industrial towns farther north.

Windmill Hill is only one of several such developments being established in the town. The smaller Delta Business Park will offer well over 300,000sq ft of commercial and industrial space while another site called the Croft has been earmarked for a further 300,000sq ft.

Swindon has had greater success than many towns in attracting investment from abroad. The strikingly colourful Renault parts centre on the outskirts is the work of Norman Foster, winner of this year's gold medal from the Royal Institute of British Architects. American companies have been moving in for the past 20 years, and one of the most successful catches has been the European distribution and sevicing centre for microprocessors of Intel Corporation.

Swindon has sold itself aggressively in recent years, and the amount of space being made available to developers in the centre and on the edge shows a continuing high degree of confidence.

HC

SPECTRUM

Reagan's cowboy sidekick

The Times Profile: William P. Clark

Ask almost anyone in Washington these days who is the most influential member of the Reagan administration and the reply will invariably be "Judge Clark".

Although this is a name largely unfamiliar beyond the shores of the United States, in the 18 months since he was appointed national security adviser, William P. Clark has emerged as President Reagan's eminence grise – a loyal friend whose advice is not only sought and heeded on all foreign policy and national security issues, but whose homespun wisdom frequently guides the president in his approach to domestic issues.

Clark's admirers claim he has become the most influential national security adviser since the post was created after the Second World War, notwithstanding such illustrious predecessors as McGeorge Bundy, Henry Kissinger and Zbigniew Brzezinski. Yet unlike Kissinger's shuttle diplomacy or Brzezinski's political theorising, Clark is hardly even seen, let alone heard, in public. Instead, he prefers to burrow himself away in his basement office at the White House only a few short steps away from the President's Oval Office.

Clark's detractors, who have become increasingly vocal in recent weeks, claim that his public reticence is a mask for shortage of knowledge, that he avoids interviews and press conferences where possible for fear of betraying his ignorance of basic issues – as he did during his notorious Senate confirmation hearings following his nomination as deputy secretary of state two and a half years ago.

His low profile, however, reflects his own approach to his role as national security adviser rather any desire to shield himself behind anonymity, although he is by nature a self-effacing, almost shy person. Whereas Kissinger saw himself in the mould of a present-day Talleyrand, initiating and executing policy on a global scale, Clark sees his role more as a backroom boy

It was Clark who initiated the "mini-memo" system of keeping Reagan informed about current affairs when he was Governor of California. Each issue was reduced to a one-page memorandum consisting of a statement of the problem, its pros and cons, a brief analysis and recommendations. This is basically the system which Clark still uses today to keep the President abreast of international events. This is the basis of what Clark likes to describe as the Reagan Administration's "step-by-step" approach to diplomacy, which eschews grandiose schemes but instead reacts to problems as they arise.

Clark's influence lies in the access he has to the president and the trust Reagan has for a man who has been a friend and loyal confidant ever since his early days as Governor of California were rocked by a homosexual scandal involving members of his staff which threatened to destroy his presidential ambitions.

News of the scandal was suppressed for 10 weeks and, when finally it became public, provoked accusation of a cover-up. As head of the leadership team which emerged from the crisis, Clark played the key role in helping Reagan to overcome the fall-out from his scandal.

One of the side effects of this affair was that it produced the kind of collective leadership which in subsequent years worked efficiently for Reagan in California and set the pattern for the president's White House staff. Three of the President's four top White House aides at present – Clark, Edwin Meese, counsellor to the President, and Michael Deaver, deputy White House Chief of Staff, were members of the leadership group that emerged at that time.

Every day at 9.30 Clark briefs the President on major foreign policy and security issues. Often he is accompanied by experts to explain a particular issue – something which Kissinger or Brzezinski would never have done as they liked to portray themselves as experts on every issue.

Clark is one of the few people in the White House who has virtually unlimited access to the President. When they are not working they often go riding together or sit around chatting with their feet up.

But perhaps the key to Clark's influence is the degree to which he and the President share similar views about politics, America, and the world in general. Both are men of instinct rather than intellect, with clear, deep-rooted views about good and evil. Both are instinctive conservatives who, like Mrs Thatcher, favour a return to the values that made America great in the past. Like Reagan, Clark believes the Soviet Union has gained a margin of superiority over the US in nuclear weapons and that America must rearm militarily and rebound economically.

The two have other things in common. They both have that soft-spoken charm so often found among ranchers who clearly prefer the easy-going outdoor life of the West to the three-piece-suited formality of Washington. Both have ranches in California, both are self-made men with little in the way of academic qualification and both were Democrats who converted to Republicanism in the 1960s.

Clark's wife Joan, a refugee from Czechoslovakia whom Clark met while working for army counter-intelligence in West Germany, once described her husand's relationship with Reagan thus: "Reagan and my husband are both western men. They love the outdoors. They are at peace with themselves."

Helene Von Damm, a long-time Reagan aide until her recent appointment as US Ambassador in Vienna, added: "Perhaps the secret of their rapport is that Bill and the President are both cowboys at heart."

Clark aged 51, is proud of his cowboy heritage. Even in Washington he often wears cowboy boots, and on the wall of his White House office hangs the six-shooter which his grandfather, a close friend of Wyatt Earp, used to wear when he was Sheriff of Ventura County in California. The revolver, and the sets of green-bound volumes containing the opinions Clark wrote as a justice of the California Supreme Court, seem to symbolize what could be described as his law-and-order approach to life. Behind his affable exterior lies an iron will and a firm belief in the rightness of his way of thinking.

His thinking invariably tends to mirror that of the President. He said recently of his relationship with Reagan: "I know what his inclinations are and I do not try to dissuade him". It has been said that he knows every contour of the heart and mind of the President and of other senior White House advisers.



Judge Clark, Reagan's national security adviser, at home on the range

Clark has recently come in for strong criticism for encouraging Reagan's conservative instincts, at a time when pragmatists in the adminstration were urging the President to adopt more moderate policies to avoid alienating voters at home and allies overseas. *Newsweek* expressed concern about "Clark's knack of bringing out the deepest strains of Reagan's conservatism, untempered by any Congressional or geopolitical reality". *Time* magazine warned that "instead of shaping or refining the President's raw conservative instincts, Clark seems determined to let Reagan be Reagan . . .".

Some of the criticism became bitingly personal. He was described as being "content free", a "jingoisitic warmonger" with ideologically rigid views who saw communists everywhere. On Capitol Hill, Clark was attacked for his "dismal lack of expertise in foreign policy," and for "being in a job that's too big for him."

Clark has been identified with some of the President's more controversial foreign policy and national security decisions. It was largely on his advice that Reagan initiated his embargo against west European suppliers of parts for the Soviet gas pipeline, an action that caused considerable tension between the US and its European allies.

He was one of the principal backers of the nomination of Kenneth Adelman to become director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, following the dismissal of Eugene Rostow. Adelman was eventually confirmed by the Senate, but only after much lobbying by the administration and the loss of considerable Congressional goodwill. Clark is known to have been a strong supporter of Caspar Weinberger, the defence secretary, in his refusal to bow to Congressional pressure for cuts in the defence budget. This provoked a serious snub by Congress.

Clark has also emerged as the principal architect of the administration's tough line on Central America, which has again brought the administration into direct confrontation with Congress. Clark, like Reagan, believes that communism must be stopped from spreading "by whatever means necessary" around the US's back door. This means giving more military support to the El Salvador government and behaving coldly towards left-wing Nicaragua.

Among right-wingers, Clark has become something of a folk-hero. He is identified as the man who is striving to preserve the purity of the President's programme against the onslaughts of pragmatists and closet liberals who abound in Washington. Patrick Buchanan, a conservative columnist, remarked: "Bill Clark is a Reaganite who shares the President's world view and sees it as his duty to translate the President's ideas into foreign policy. That is why White House moderates are bellicose; that is why this city is out to get him".

Perhaps Clark's biggest advantage in resisting criticism is that he holds no overriding political ambitions. He has made it clear he intends to return to his 900-acre ranch in San Luis Obispo County when his work with Reagan is completed.

A fifth-generation Californian and cattleman's son, Clark was born on October 23, 1931. He was brought up as a Roman Catholic and at one stage spent a year at a theological school with the intention of becoming a priest. He remains a fervent catholic who prefers Mass in Latin

Clark's academic career was married by failure. He dropped out of Stanford and Loyola Law School (the dean of Stanford politely advised him to "go back to farming" and passed his Bar exams at the second attempt. He returned to Oxnard and set up his own law practice, and six years later met Reagan.

Clark quit the Democratic Party in 1964 because of his disillusionment with President Johnson's welfare-orientated policies and with California's Democratic administration of Governor Edmund Brown. His political shift prompted his mother to remark that he was so far to the right we can't even discuss politics".

By late 1965 he had become active enough in the Republican Party to be asked to host a party for Reagan, who was then planning to run as Governor. Clark was so impressed by Reagan that he became local chairman of his campaign. Reagan liked and admired Clark and after his election victory appointed him as his chief of staff.

In 1968 Reagan appointed Clark to the bench in San Luis Obispo and then in fairly quick succession, promoted him first to the State Court of Appeals and then to the Supreme Court of California. His nomination caused a furore because of his lack of academic credentials as well as his conservative views. But he earned high marks for honesty and integrity, even from those who opposed his views. He still likes to be referred to as Judge Clark.

When Reagan was elected President, Clark was sounded out as a possible candidate for several Washington jobs, among them head of the CIA, attorney-general and secretary of agriculture. He declined them all, but was eventually persuaded to become deputy secretary of state under Alexander Haig.

This appointment unleashed another storm of controversy because Clark, by his own admission, knew next to nothing about foreign affairs. His ignorance was glaringly revealed during his confirmation hearings before the Republican-controlled Senate Foreign Relations Committee, where he was so ill-prepared that he was unable to name the prime ministers of South Africa or Zimbabwe and claimed to have no knowledge of current developments in the British Labour Party.

Although he was eventually confirmed, Senator Charles Percy, the committee's chairman, said: "Never again can we accept a man who professes to have no knowledge in the area for which he has been nominated." One Dutch newspaper described Clark as a "nitwit".

But Clark again soon confounded his critics with his affable manner, his capacity for hard work.

With Clark's appointment, Reagan upgraded the post of national security adviser to what it was in Kissinger's day, although Reagan had pledged during the election campaign to downgrade the post in order to prevent the bitter rivalries that had characterized so many previous administrations.

If Reagan decides to run again for President, he will consult many of his advisers, but the counsel he will heed most will be Clark's. And if he runs and wins, it is a near certainty that Clark will continue to be a key figure in his next administration.

Nicholas Ashford

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moreover...
Miles Kington

The seeds of discontent

Ah, summertime! And the living is difficult. I don't know about you, but I planted this packet of courgette seeds the other day. The instructions were quite explicit. "Place seeds in ground and stand well clear, because immediately there will be a bang, a flash and a blaze of courgette plants with bright yellow flowers and a crop of zucchini (that's Italian) which will make your mouth water. Why not also try our marrows, fat peas, black-eyed beauties and raven-haired signorine from the *mezzogiorno* (that's Italian too)?"

Well.

You know me.

Try anything once.

I put the seeds in the ground, retired to a safe distance and then I must have dropped off, because two days later there was still absolutely nothing to be seen except a little note reading: "Thanks for the seeds. They were delicious! From your garden birds."

It was then that the words of my old Italian master came into my mind. "You know the trouble with you English? You never complain! Mama mia – if I was teaching lessons so boring as this in Italy, I would have the class down on me like a ton of straw. But you, you always sit there and take it . . . Where do you think you're going, Kingston?"

Yes, suddenly I had decided I would take his advice. I would be the first person who had ever written to a seed packet! *Madre de Dios* (that's Spanish), I would not take this lying down. So pen, paper and vitriol, and . . . "Dear Fratelli Seed Packet of Compost Magna, nr. Woodbridge. I have tried your courgette seeds and I say the hell with your corgette seeds. In future, I shall stick to baby marrows from the market and remain, yours faithfully, an ex-customer. PS The same goes for your purple-cheeked aubergines. Or melanzan, you Italian *poseurs* (that's French, by the way!."

The result was dynamic.

Five minutes later there was a glamorous knock at the door.

There stood a Ravenna-haired beauty wearing nothing but a simple black dress and a card which said: "Hi! I am Giuletta, your Fratelli Seed Packet representative. What seems to be the trouble?"

"No trouble at all, I said, brushing myself down and opening a bottle of Soave Bertani in one smooth movement. "Come on to the patio and sit down, tell me all about yourself, I love Italian films personally, if it's too hot why don't you, um, undo a cuff button or something? Oh, and sorry about the bomb site, but I've been trying to grow zucchini there."

"Ah, you speak Italian?" she said, her eyes growing wide, then narrow,then oblong with just a hint of tarragon and basil. "I have always wanted to meet a man like you!"

"Really?" I said. "Then what about Tarragon and Basil?"

"They are nothing to me", she said hotly, but you, you are . . ."

"Yes?"

"You are different", she said, fingering my threadbare grammar schoolacket through which the ballpoint pens showed like emaciated ribs. "You have ideas. You have *intellektualismus* (that's probably German).

"Really?" I sad. "Gosh, you sound like my old Italian teacher, Mr Locatelli!"

"Locatelli? she said, her eyes widening then narrowing, then going over to the hard shoulder. But he was my father!"

C'est un petit monde, as the Americans erroneously say. Either way, Giuletta moved in with me and for a short season we entwined together like two vines hoping to produce at least one great bottle. She taught me all she knew about vegetables, seasonal, the care of, and in return I told her the mysteries of English grammar. I did but see her parsing by, and yet I love her till I die.

"I must have off now", she said, when summer was ended.

"You must *be* off", I corrected her.

"Yes, yes", she said. "You will mention my firm in *The Times*, will you not, oh Kingston? Fratelli Seed Packet of Compost Magna, nr . . ."

"Yes", I said.

(This pamphlet has been paid for by the British Board of Vegetables, and is published by Mills and Bean.)

Vote of no confidence

Mrs Thatcher's government now sets considerable store by design; in particular by funding a special programme to encourage industry to employ design consultants to the tune of £10m. But, according to a survey carried out by the magazine *Design and Art Direction*, the majority of Britain's designers have little faith in the Government's chosen instrument for the furtherance of design, the Design Council. Most of the 79 consultants who took part believed that the council, a department of Industry – funded quango, is not doing its job properly, and that it should reconsider its policies.

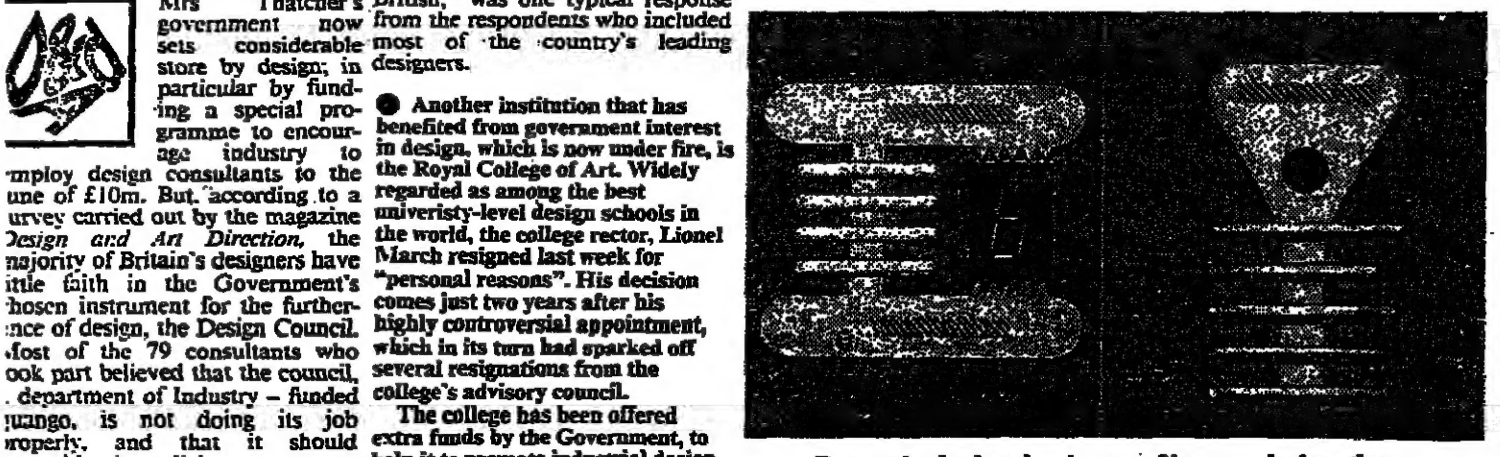
"Its aims are not clear and specific, its standards are not consistently high. In trying to weather periods of government stringency it may have had to set survival above effectiveness. It has been forced to adopt parochial standards because of government pressure to promote only what is British," was one typical response from the respondents who included most of the country's leading designers.

● Another institution that has benefited from government interest in design, which is now under fire, is the Royal College of Art. Widely regarded as among the best univeristy-level design schools in the world, the college rector, Lionel March resigned last week for "personal reasons". His decision comes just two years after his highly controversial appointment, which in its turn had sparked off several resignations from the college's advisory council.

The college has been offered extra funds by the Government, to help it to promote industrial design providing that it overcomes its reputation as a hotbed of academic infighting.

FINDINGS

A series reporting on research: DESIGN



Present day keyboard makes use of iconographs from the past

Friendly feelings

The Victorian inventors of the typewriter have left behind as strong and inconvenient a legacy to the computer industry as the eighteenth century mine owners whose tramways doomed the railways to the entirely arbitrary track gauge of 4ft 8½ins. The standard "qwerty" key layout – with q top left, working through to m bottom right is reputed to have been adopted as a device to slow down operators and stop them destroying the rickety early typewriters

Now there are whole shelves of ergonomic data on how best to design computer keyboards: what colour to make them, the pitch of the keys, the slope of the board itself, and so on. But none of it is much use when it comes to designing the new so-called "user friendly" computer equipment; machines that do not intimidate the computer illiterate. According to Design *magazine, the data is all based on the traditional "qwerty" keyboard: fine for people who know how to type.*

Design *described Perry King and Santiago Miranda's work for Olivetti which seeks to come up with an alternative by starting from scratch. King and Miranda's researches suggested that is was essential for novice users to know what each key would do symbolically before they pressed it. So they separated the part of the key that you actually press, and the bit which tells you what it does. Instead of a key they use a rigid membrane which is fitted with ribbed sensors The symbols themselves go back to ancient Egyptian hieroglyphics to create pictograms which give machines more character.*

Money well spent

Designers have always been fond of claiming that good design makes sound economic sense. You may have to spend more in the short run, they argue, but over the long term the extra investment will more than pay for itself. Now Michael Brill, head of an American design research group, the Buffalo Organization for Social and Technological Innovation, claims that he can prove it.

In fact he goes so far as to put a precise figure on how much it is worth spending on a "well-designed", as opposed to an "average" office interior. After a three year study into the relationship between office design and productivity funded by the US Government, Brill calculates that it would be worth a company spending up to £5,000 per employee on better furniture and partitions, and higher space and accoustic standards.

But before designers start congratulating themselves too much, Brill also claims to have discovered that when it comes to aesthetics, a lot of interior designers are getting it all wrong foisting their own likes on reluctant users. "Aesthetics and attractiveness count with almost everybody in enhancing environmental satisfaction, thus influencing job satisfaction", he told the New York magazine *Metropolis*. But the vast majority of the people that Brill talked to hated the whites and greys and beiges of so many modern interiors. They were not too keen on bright reds and oranges either. And wood, even fake wood, was much more popular than chrome or steel. People preferred pastels and soft colours.

Going public



If the room of the 1970s was the kitchen, the room of the 1980s looks like being the bathroom, reports Design *magazine. Not only are the retailers and manufacturers getting ready for a boon in sales of bathroom fixtures and fittings, the designers are set to radically restructure the traditional idea of what constitutes a bathroom.*

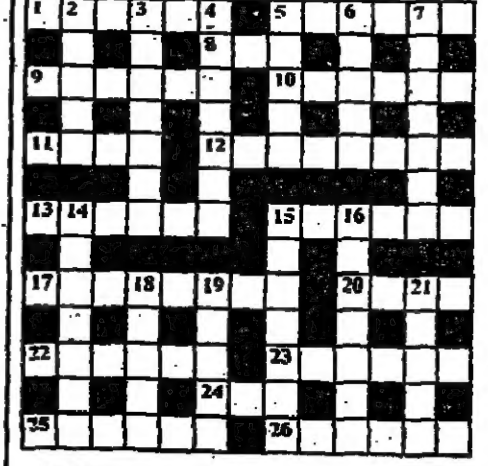
None has gone further than the Milan-based Environmental Design Centre, which has combined ergonomic, health and social research to bring a range of activities from exercise to taking medicines and doing the laundry into the bathroom. Most far reaching of their predicitons is their claim that new attitudes to modesty will mean that the "bathroom" (for want of a better word) will no longer be a private place. Many of the activities for which it is used will take place in the presence of other members of the household.



Kenneth Grange, who designed the ubiquitous grey parking meter 25 years ago, has produced a replacement for GEC which will banish meter feeding for ever. Due to go into production this summer, it is based on a card reading system. You buy the card at any post office, insert it in a slot, where the machine reads the magnetic imprint on the back of the card, marking it, and crediting you with meter time. Meter robbers are likely to take the changeover particularly hard.

Deyan Sudjic

CONCISE CROSSWORD (NO 93)



ACROSS
1 Curdled drink (6)
5 Recess (6)
8 Choose (3)
9 Pay homage (6)
10 Elongated (6)
11 Thought (4)
12 Come out again (8)
13 Appraise (6)
15 Set in (6)
17 Rabble (8)
20 Chief (4)
22 21 shillings (6)
23 Hinterland (6)
24 Pouch (3)
25 Somewhat broad (6)
26 Strong drink (6)

DOWN
2 Egg shaped (5)
3 Satisfy (7)
4 In the direction of (7)
5 In accord (2, 3)
6 Bring forth cattle (5)
7 Sour liquid (7)
14 Incentive (7)
15 Impose (7)
16 Traffic jam (5,2)
18 Spored plants (5)
19 Flooded (5)
21 Waterway (5)

SOLUTION TO No 92

ACROSS: 1 Rivers 4 Behold 7 Axle 8 Adjacent 9 Barbecue 12 PhD 15 Prison 16 Egress 17 Coy 19 Numerous 24 Obstruct 25 Giro 26 Step up 27 Lament

DOWN: 1 Road 2 Vulgarity 3 Shade 4 Bijou 5 Hock 6 Lunch 10 Brown 11 Eager 12 Prejudice 13 Dose 14 Epic 18 Orbit 20 Usurp 21 Extol 22 Atop 23 Bolt

BOOKS

The last king of the global jungle

Finest Hour
Winston S. Churchill, 1939-1941
By Martin Gilbert
(Heinemann, £15.95)

The Last Lion
Winston Spencer Churchill, Visions of Glory: 1874-1932
By William Manchester
(Michael Joseph, £12.95)

Martin Gilbert exhausts the vocabulary of admiration. So much laborious research, so much historical erudition, so much narrative stamina – all this can hardly be over-praised. Yet in truth his monumental biography of Winston Churchill merits only one tribute: it is worthy of its subject.

This is the sixth volume of the biography proper (each of which is accompanied by several "Companions" full of original documents). It takes Churchill's career from September 1939, when he returned to the Admiralty, to December 1941, the month of Pearl Harbour. This period, particularly when Churchill as Prime Minister faced the onslaught of Hitler alone, was indeed his own as well as his country's finest hour. For after Stalin and Roosevelt entered the war Churchill became the littlest of the "Big Three", a journalistic expression he disliked for that reason.

Using Churchill's personal papers (over which he has a monopoly) and literally tons of further primary material, Gilbert gives a day-by-day and sometimes hour-by-hour account of his hero's contribution to the war. Two sources especially add to the fascination and the novelty of his story. First there is the diary of Churchill's junior private secretary, Sir John Colville, who was, as Gilbert says, the Prime Minister's Boswell. Again and again Colville catches Churchill's human and humorous aspect. As the German bombers flew over Chequers, he records, Churchill commented wistfully, "I bet you a monkey to a mousetrap they don't hit the house". After they had bombed Baldwin's ironworks Churchill remarked, "Very ungrateful of them". When told that No. 10 was at risk from an unexploded land-mine is St James's Park he merely looked up from his papers and expressed concern for the ducks and pelicans.

The second major source is the intercepted enemy messages which were deciphered by the Ultra code-breakers at Bletchley. Gilbert has carefully juxtaposed this secret intelligence with the relevant minutes from Churchill's daily spate. And he shows how important it was in determining the Prime Minister's strategy. These details are enthralling but there are so many of them that it is hard to see the wood for the trees. It is certainly impossible to tell from Gilbert that Churchill, in the excitement he invariably felt for cloak and dagger work of all sorts, set too much store by the decrypts. He assumed from Rommel's plaintive signals, for example, that the Desert Fox was weaker than was actually the case.

This suggests the fundamental fault in Gilbert's work – though to make the criticism is a bit like complaining about the shape of the pyramids. His book is history rather than biography: he has excavated and presented the raw material of the past but he has not refined it into a Life. He painstakingly recounts the events of Churchill's career, very largely from Churchill's point of view. But he seldom stands back and passes judgment. Thus, for instance, the general reader will get no clear impression from Gilbert's packed chronological account of how much responsibility Churchill bore for the Norwegian fiasco. Nor will he be able to estimate how far Churchill's obsessive meddling helped, and how far it hindered, the war effort.

Like Churchill himself, Gilbert is strong on narrative and weak on analysis. Yet even in 1,300 pages (only 300 of which are devoted to 1941) he cannot include every detail. And some of his omissions are, to say the least, surprising. For instance, he follows Churchill in failing to mention the significant fact that Margesson, the Tory chief whip, was present when Chamberlain's successor was decided upon. He does not quote or discuss Churchill's glowering assertion that he dismissed Wavell because "I wanted to show my power."

To sum up, then, *Finest Hour* is not a sculpt but a quarry, and though one may cavil at the absence of certain nuggets the overwhelming impression is that Gilbert has unearthed a treasure trove. Its total effect is to enhance one's respect for Churchill's supreme gifts as a "war man". Of course he was wayward, impetuous and maddening. But alone among his colleagues he had the courage and the capacity to beat Hitler. Neither the prospect of invasion nor the reality of defeat in battle could intimidate him. "KBO" was his motto – "Keep Buggering On".

His dogged fortitude is epitomized in the rebuke he sent to Halifax in March 1940 for taking "the line of least resistance".

That leads to perdition. Considering the discomfort and sacrifice imposed upon the nation, public men charged with the conduct of the war sh'd live in a continual stress of soul. Faithful discharge of duty is no excuse for Ministers: we have to contrive & compel victory.

Most of Churchill's books were autobiography disguised, to quote Balfour's jest, as a history of the universe: William Manchester has produced a history of the universe as a biography of Churchill. Or to be more precise, Manchester has compiled a gigantic account of the end of the British empire, including in it discussions of Victorian sex, Edwardian science, and Georgian literature, not to mention long disquisitions on Indian, Irish, German and Russian affairs. And he has used the career of Winston Churchill as a peg to hang it all on.

Manchester is obviously intent on telling middlebrow America what the world was like before Uncle Sam walked so tall in it. He therefore translates pounds into dollars, dockers into longshoremen. He makes Britishers say "gotten" and explains unfamiliar episodes (such as The Charge of The Light Brigade) by reference to Hollywood films. Everything is grist to the Mancunian mill: Churchill is "gratified by descriptions of the new Winchester rifle; by the first striptease, at the Bal des Quatre Arts in Paris; by the defeat of John L. Sullivan by James Corbett, and by the invention of the safety razor by an American bottle-stopper salesman named King Gillette."

This sort of stuff does its best to convince one that *The Last Lion* is a hypertrophied *Reader's Digest* article manufactured by steam intellect for the mass market. Yet there is no denying Manchester's skill in processing a mountain of information (much of it taken from the official biography) and presenting it in assimilable form. Those who have the energy to persevere with his book (to say nothing of the strength to lift it) will find themselves gradually mesmerized by, and finally addicted to, the immense accumulation of detail.

But if Manchester's details differ from Gilbert's in being set in an interpretative framework they also differ in being, many of them at least, wrong. Manchester mis-spells names, garbles and misattributes quotations, makes errors over the simplest facts and figures, sacrifices accuracy and complexity in the interests of a good story.

Yet none of this seems to matter, simply because the story – Churchill's glittering progress to 1932 – *is* such a good one, and is told with such unflagging zest. Similarly one can suspend disbelief just enough to enjoy Manchester's heroic portrayal of his subject, a titanic natural force whirling between the poles of ambition and depression. In extolling the last king of the global jungle Manchester discounts the contemporary view that Churchill possessed "genius without judgment". Instead he is dazzled by, and he dazzles us with, Churchill's "zig-zag streak of lightning on the brain".

Piers Brendon


Churchill's finest hour: the Prime Minister at a gun emplacement, and looking a little like Al Capone, when he toured the North East coast defences in July, 1940.

The boy who was Wednesday

A Yorkshire Boyhood
By Roy Hattersley
(Chatto & Windus, £8.95)

Vick for colds, cod liver oil and malt for warding off almost everything else. Harmsworth encyclopaedias for knowledge, the boy scouts for fresh air and ethics: this is the story of a very respectable childhood. Not a swear word is uttered in anger. Not a nipple is fondled in lust.

"I lived surrounded by Wednesday," Roy Hattersley writes, meaning Sheffield Wednesday. The Man who was Wednesday in Chesterton's famous tale, was an elusive, almost ominous figure. The child who was Wednesday, in Part One (I assume) of Hattersley's memoirs, is just as elusive, finally – even though this is a story told with obsessive concreteness. No fancy Catholic allegories here.

Let's get the class categories right first (this *is* England, after all). The blurb writer (who he?) claims that *A Yorkshire Boyhood* evokes "all the pleasures and pangs of a northern working class childhood." Hattersley himself, I think, would make no such claim.

Father was a priest who broke the rules and got married to a coal merchant's daughter. There was then a stretch of dispiriting poverty in prewar Sheffield, until Hattersley senior got himself a job as an assistance clerk, measuring out the dole for the unemployed. This, with help from various relatives, eventually meant that young Roy – an only, asthmatic child – could go to Miss Bertha Roberts's private school. Well away from germs; and well away, also, from any northern working class children.

The fascination of this book as a social document is precisely that it tells you the ups and downs (mostly ups, this being a "success story") of a lower middle class childhood. And like Robert Roberts's chronicle of the bottom-most end of the scale, *The Classic Slum*, it is told almost entirely in terms of the social values it portrays. There is little irony – but little carping, either.

Hattersley thinks he will never be so proud again as when he passed (a year late) the exam to get into Sheffield City Grammar School. Proud Uncle Ern sent him five shillings and called him "the Prof." He was neither promised nor bought a new bicycle. But there was no reluctance about the blazer.

In *The Uses of Literacy*, Richard Hoggart delved into the traumatic cutting-off of roots that grammar school entry *might* mean for some working class boys. There was a total break between the world of school and the world of home. Roy Hattersley, however, was achieving what his mother would have liked to achieve, herself; and what his father had skidded socially downhill from. Prefect, captain of cricket, head of Zulu House: the "brave new grammar school world" (in Hattersley's own words) absorbed him totally.

So totally, in fact, that this latter part of his book is by far the less interesting. You feel as though you have been gripped by the lapel, and face some Ancient Mariner of the classroom. There is a teacher in the life of every upwardly mobile child. In young Roy's there were many more than one; and all their idiosyncrasies are relentlessly noted. The tone here is that of a superannuated school magazine editor.

It is in these years, too, that you become increasingly puzzled by the docility, the lack of carnality, the all-round goody-goodiness of young Roy. What will his *secret* diaries reveal, when he *tells all*: that he read the *News of the World* behind the bedclothes, and squeezed more than just a cricket ball?

Prepubescent Roy – the theme of the first half of the story – is a much less puzzling matter. And in these pages, Hattersley evokes, with a generally light touch, the days of seaside holidays at Bridlington, the sound of Richard Tauber in *Lilac Time*, the pay packet passed unopened to Mother.

During the years, the Hattersleys moved from the rented house, where one neighbour was a Sheffield Wednesday player, to "a new world of property and possession": a semi just along the road from a Sheffield Wednesday *manager*. All the details of the pecking order are spelled out here. The importance of not being "overlooked"; the ethos of "home-made" cooking; the purchase of a "bureau" in which to keep the family's few papers.

Politics, curiously, is very much on the margin. And what absorbs young Roy, when it does emerge, is – as he says – the sheer *business* of it; much less its content.

Mrs Hattersley's lad was always, it seems, busy, always self-absorbed, always trying to get on. Will he make the final grade? Now read on. . . .

Paul Barker

Assorted garbage

The Penguin Dictionary of Proverbs
Edited by Rosalind Fergusson
(Allen Lane, £8.95; Penguin, £2.50)

Too many cooks spoil the broth. On the other hand, many hands make light work. You can find what you want in proverbs, as in scripture. As a form of conventional folk wisdom, proverbs have been largely superseded by even sillier modern inventions such as television commercials, newspaper headlines, and quotations from the famous. Nevertheless we still use them, and we still invent them. Here is a new menagerie of the things, and I do not see the point of it. It contains more than 7,000 proverbs from all ages and all nations arranged in such plonking proverbial categories as CONTENTMENT and LUST. It includes newly minted proverbs, "Garbage in, Garbage out", and "The opera ain't over till the fat lady sings", which, characteristically, it gets slightly wrong. But it offers no explanation of origin or examples of the proverbs in use. For both these and other purposes *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Proverbs*, published last year, is greatly superior and a proper reference book. The only use that I can see for this one is for the harassed hack seeking a tag with which to decorate an otherwise bald and unconvincing narrative. He would do better to invent his own garbage.

Philip Howard

The oo-la-la element

Colette
By Joanna Richardson
(Methuen, £12.95)

Colette – thy very name is like a spell, evoking, as it does, in the mind of the *homme moyen anglais*, things respectively naughty and fattening, that is cocotte and croquette. One of the many pieces of information supplied by Joanna Richardson in this biography is that it was the author's actual straightforward, legitimate surname, her father being a former Zouave captain, Jules-Joseph Colette, who lost a leg in 1859 and hopped sadly into the role of a provincial inspector of taxes. To appear before the public with this single name is to embrace a French version of the unpleasant distinction of Elizabeth Gaskell, still generally called Mrs. More directly it links Colette to later stage figures such as Arletty and Bourvil.

Joanna Richardson has written about many personalities on the French literary scene or, as in the case of Enid Starkie, within hailing distance of it. Here she has chosen to adopt the method more of an album than of a standard biographical narrative. Throughout, a large part of the text is composed of quotations, many from Colette herself, being either directly or indirectly autobiographical, from a wide range of contemporaries and from surviving relations and intimates, particularly a stepson.

The outcome of this procedure has many merits. It assembles a lot of detail and from an interestingly varied array of perspectives. It also steers clear of the biographer's conditional. There is no admixture of supposition like "as the excited young Colette hastened up the narrow stair of 171 (bis) Impasse Fouquier-Tinville her thoughts must have dwelt on the furious divisions in Parisian society wrought by *l'affaire Dreyfus*". There is, however, a good deal of undigested French: *dejeuner* is regularly consumed, *ménages à trois* are endured, an occasional *succès d'estime* is acknowledge as a *fait accompli* by the *gens du monde*.

The general effect is curiously external and unintimate. Part of the trouble is the skill and massive elaboration with which Colette has herself rigged up an official and inevitably authoritative-seeming conception of herself. It also leaves the more important, early years of Colette's life thinly provided for. Six pages are deemed sufficient to account for the twenty years of Colette's life that preceded her marriage to the frightful Willy in 1893.

Even those as ignorant as I was of the origin of Colette's name will be more or less familiar with the story from that point on. Thirteen years slaving on the Claudine books for Willy to publish under his own name; then a period of lighly clad miming and some Lesbian involvements, notably with the risible "Missy"; marriage to the journalist and diplomat Henry de Jouvenel which was followed very rapidly by the seduction of his eighteen-year-old son, in accordance with the plot of *Chéri*, published shortly before; the long final glide into the status of a national cultural treasure, from the time of meeting her young admirer Maurice Goudeket, when she was nearly fifty, until her death thirty years later in 1954.

Joanna Richardson does not venture much in the way of criticism of Colette's books, attending to them, sensibly enough, in proportion to their generally received valuation. When she comes to the last three pages a critical white flag is hoisted when she leaves the job of giving a final estimate of Colette, without comment, to Maurice Martin du Gard, Gaëtan Picon, and Jean Cocteau.

The oo-la-la element is satisfyingly rich. Here is the testimony of the "socialite", André de Fouquières (one of the silly Fouquières, no doubt) about an evening at Missy's where he was the only man present.

At the very beginning of the meal, my neighbour pulled her skirt right up, without the least embarrassment, and, holding it up in this position, she continued the conversation and gave herself several injections of mophine.

Alas, firm in her confinement to written evidence, she gives us no idea of what left Colette so rumpled and surprised after her wedding night, even if, in a rare departure into speculation she writes, "she must have known, now, what corruption meant". Other items of scandal are rendered vivid by photographs, for example of the partially clad Colette holding out a beseeching hand to the dinner-jacketed Missy in their mime, *Rève d'Egypte*, banned by the prefect of police after a single riot-provoking performance.

All in all Joanna Richardson's *Colette*, if it leaves its subject still in a state of unravished artificiality, earns the comment she herself passes on *Chéri*. it gives a good account "of a certain well-defined *milieu* in the sometimes louche *demi-monde*".

Anthony Quinton

Fiction

Her cockles quivered in her marrowbone

The Facts of Life and other fictions
By Robert Nye
(Hamish Hamilton, £7.95)

"Who could have dreamt that Kipling was G. K. Chesterton, one of the most relentless detectives that had ever lived? Who would have thought that the smiling Mr Joyce now approaching him was a common or garden blackmailer?" The questions perplex until you have read *The Whole Story* by Robert Nye, one of sixteen "fictions" published at various times since 1970, and assembled in his new book. The answer thereupon becomes evident. Mr Nye is quite the only person who would or could have dreamt up the fancies in this volume. Chesterton is impersonating Kipling, naked butler at the house of Gertrude Stein, *in order to uncover* an Irish conspiracy, masterminded by Mr Joyce and Senator Double You Be Yeats, to take over the Nobel Prize. Mr Nye is fascinated by earlier writers and loves to weave his fantasies about them. In *The Second Best Bed* Mrs Shakespeare, a lady of unpoetic mind, having regretted her husband's inadequacies as a lover, celebrates the marked improvement and new technique brought about by his acquaintance with the Earl of Southampton.

But the subjects extend beyond writers and sex. We have fairy tales, science fiction, bizarre and unclassifiable anecdotes, all written in a definite and precise style as though they made sense; which is not always the case. The author deliberately tangles his forest of symbols. He pleads "a pure desire to tell lies" and means his lies to be comic. His lies are also most poetically described – phrases such as "a wit like a greengage", "her cockles quivered in her marrowbone", "the lumpy mattress of self-reproach" – and if some of the more boldly meaningless are difficult to read, it is without doubt a very vivid and accomplished unreadability.

Dangerous Pursuits
By Nicholas Salaman
(Alison Press/Secker & Warburg, £7.50)

Nicholas Salaman is as readable as twenty years spent as an advertising copywriter ought to have made him, and achieves the trick without glibness. He has a more developed feel for language, the well-turned phrase, than many a more rarefied novelist. If it is possible to imagine a seedy, solitary, lower middle class Bertie Wooster, his favourite hobby following other people about in a *perverse* and surreptitious way, and telling us about his exploits in amusingly dated language, we have him in the hero of Mr Salaman's second work.

Roy Coucher admits at the outset that he is not the most tolerant of men. He dislikes foreigners, foreign beer, drugs, marketing executives, double glazing, public demonstrations of affection, most of the developments in England since the fifties. Seeing "a peerless specimen of English girlhood" being led astray by an American, he resolves to thwart this horrid intruder by use of the skills he learnt fighting terrorists in the Malaysian jungle. Roy is always ready with a military metaphor, accompanied by a nice touch of self-importance, and it is a mark of the author's skill that the joke does not pall.

The girl, alas, is not so pure as she would seem. Nor is Roy quite so honest with the reader as might be expected from a man of the old school. His pursuit of her is interspersed by an account of the girl's career, a spell in a topless club in Bayswater particularly well described. Her blithely promiscuous search for a rich husband leads to the American. The American epitomizes all that is most repugnant in the successful advertising man. Yet even he, with his extreme willingness to do anything for money, besides being laughed at, is given a certain humanity. He is not blamed or hated for his hollow weakness. The tone of *Dangerous Pursuits* remains too light for serious dislikes. It is one of the best attempts I have seen to make the tawdry people of a tawdry culture funny.

Andrew Gimson

A Farewell to France
by Noel Barber
(Hodder & Stoughton, £8.95)

Mr Barber, born in 1909, is a veteran globe-trotting journalist who has written some 30 non-fictional books of memoirs, history and travel, as well as one previous novel, the best-selling *Tanamera*, set in pre-war and wartime Singapore. His new 733-page blockbusting novel bids to do the same for the France of that period, 1931-44. It is what I believe is called a "faction", where intimate fictional lives are intertwined with big public events. Thus the young hero, Larry, a journalist in Paris and son of a wealthy Franco-American family, manages to find time for a richly erotic love-life in the intervals of sipping cocktails chez Paul Reynaud, swapping insults with Otto Abetz (Hitler's ambassador to Paris), helping de Gaulle to escape to Britain in June 1940, and blowing up a key German secret weapon plant near Reims in 1944. It is all quite preposterous – and very enjoyable.

This Franco-American *War and Peace* (well, not quite) is the saga of the Astell family from San Francisco who acquired by marriage a vineyard in Champagne: here they now produce the prized Astell champagne, equal of Krug or Mumm. And much of the action is set in the family château where elder son Larry begins his life-long romance with Sonia, the sexy daughter of a top Italian diplomat. Oh, those golden pre-war summers!

They hop in and out of bed while Europe lurches in and out of crisis, and their earth-moving orgasms are described by Barber in the same glowing physical detail as the political dramas that ace-reporter Larry observes at such close range. It'll be good for sales. Through his high-level contacts, Larry is able to get scoops for his Washington paper on why Hitler murdered Roehm, on the secret Reynaud/Churchill meeting at Briare (he was *there*, guest of Reynaud) and much else. Then, when the Germans enter Reims, his sister Anna (married to a "good" German) is forced by the Gestapo to work as a whore in a local *Wehrmacht* brothel. But finally all ends well, after Larry, now turned SOE hero, has foiled a Nazi bid to poison-gas London, by destroying a laboratory hidden in his father's underground champagne vaults. Sonia and Larry live happily ever after.

Barber's love-story is touching, and he gives a lively picture of France in turmoil seen through half-American eyes. His descriptive skills provide some good set-pieces, such as the refugee exodus from a doomed Paris, and Resistance battles where Larry's brother carves out the eyes of a captive Gestapo sadist. The endless name-dropping, and the contrived linking of public and private dramas, render the book ultimately ludicrous. But, for those who share Mr Barber's high-life, high-heroism fantasies, it makes for a rattling good yarn.

John Ardagh

THE TIMES DIARY

Chatham bound?

I have discovered a candidate for the succession at the Royal Institute of International Affairs – Chatham House – who is rather more amply qualified than the bevy of failed television executives and SDP politicians whose names have been canvassed hitherto. Sir Donald Maitland, the small but perfectly dressed diplomat who recently retired as permanent secretary at the Department of Energy after 30 years in the Foreign Office, would be an ideal operator in the job. Chief press secretary to Edward Heath as Prime Minister, and our ambassador to the EEC from 1975 to 1979, Maitland was sent to Energy because Margaret Thatcher thought him the best negotiator she knew. Highly regarded in the Foreign Office, he is the canny insider who could cause some high-class havoc among his former colleagues if appointed.

Anticipation . . .

How could they think she would lose? Hodder and Stoughton's new catalogue announces the November publication of *The Making of the Prime Minister* by *The Observer's* Simon Hoggart and *The Guardian's* Michael White, two students of politics generally thought to have some nous. The publication will never happen. Hoggart says it was always understood that the book would be written only in the event of a Thatcher defeat, the intention being to chronicle the emergence of a new leader in the way Theodore White has done at successive American elections. The catalogue says the book will cost £9.95, and have 224 pages, but you will look in vain. Ghost writing, I call it.

● *First Cambridge fresher: "Are you with Christ's?" Second: "No, but I have a friend in Jesus."*

BARRY FANTONI



'Has he discovered microsurgery?'

Party games

Ed Boyle, producer of Capital Radio's *Party Pieces*, is looking for an ambitious Conservative MP to join his team, Robin Squire, the MP for Hornchurch, having quickly followed his four predecessors from the Tory benches to the ministerial ranks. Boyle says he particularly chose Squire, a sopping wet, because he thought there was no chance of his being promoted in a Thatcher government, yet within a year Squire has become PPS to the Transport Secretary. The curse of *Party Pieces* works both ways, though. Both the Labour and Liberal representatives on the programme, Christopher Price and William Pitt, lost their seats in the election.

Happy Carl

Roehampton Church School could have on its hands the first first-form play to get a transfer to the West End. At least Carl Davis, the composer, assures me there is "considerable commercial interest" in a full-scale musical he has written for his daughter's 11-year-old classmates. His collaborator on the project is Hiawyn Oram, author of the children's book *Angry Arthur*, who has two sons at the school. *The Prince and the Mermaid* is a modern version of Hans Christian Andersen's *Little Mermaid*, and Class I's six performances in the school hall next month are already sold out. Davis, who will return from conducting his *Napoleon* score in Paris to work on two big film projects (*Far Pavilions* and John Irvine's *Champion*), says: "The real thrill would be if the children's show is taken up by other schools."

Punchy panache

Janet McTeer left RADA a few weeks ago with four prizes including the Bancroft Gold Medal for best actor or actress, the Sir Emile Littler award for "outstanding talent and aptitude for the professional theatre", and the Barton stage-fighting prize. Her first professional engagement is playing Lady Stutfield in *Lady Windermere's Fan* at the Nottingham Playhouse from July 6. She gets one line: "I suppose so, Mr Dumby. It's been a delightful season, hasn't it?" No doubt she will put it across with much inner meaning, but I would like to see more play given to her stage-fighting technique.

£ Colin Harris, the postmaster at West Bergholt, opened a roll of new £1 coins the other day and found a blank one – headless, tailless and unmilled. He thought he might have a find, like a uniquely blemished stamp, but Colchester coin dealer John Street dashed his hopes by explaining that such coins are worthless, and must carry a misprinted emblem to be of any value. The Mint tells me that of all the coins it produces, about one in 10,000 is damaged in some way.

PHS

John Barry outlines the background to Tuesday's Commons uproar

The nuclear skeletons rattling Labour



Pinning the tail on the donkey is an old game. Pinning cruise missiles on Labour is newer. But if the uproar in the Commons on Tuesday is any guide, it could become a regular pastime for the Defence Secretary, Mr Michael Heseltine.

Politically, sound tactics. As the date approaches for deployment of the first cruise missiles at Greenham Common, a convincing demonstration that the decision had been backed by governments of both major parties would surely blunt some of the political force of the inevitable protests.

So Mr Heseltine seemed to be making two charges. Specifically, that the last Labour government was party to a decision in principle by Nato that nuclear forces in Europe should be modernized, a decision which was the precursor of the December 1979 agreement (by a new Conservative government) to deploy Pershing 2 and cruise missiles. Mr Heseltine singled out an April 1979 meeting of Nato defence ministers, at which Labour's Mr Fred Mulley was present. More generally, he said that Labour's present stance was "the reversal of everything that every Labour defence secretary since 1945 has believed".

In reply, Messrs Foot and Healey challenged Mr Heseltine to publish Cabinet records – something they must know that neither he nor Mrs Thatcher could do – claiming that these would reveal that Labour had taken no decision on Pershing and cruise.

"The matter was not discussed in Nato circles, and no decision was taken until the end of 1979," Mr Healey claimed in the Commons last December. But as Dr David Owen, Foreign Secretary in the Callaghan government, retorted a few days later: "That was patently untrue, and Mr Healey knows it."

The truth is that senior Labour ministers played a major role in the two-and-a-half year debate within Nato which preceded the deployment decision. The decision itself happened to be taken by the next government; but it was Labour ministers who had brought it to decision point.

Whether the Labour government itself can be said to have decided anything depends largely what is meant by "government", and "decided". All British governments handle nuclear matters with extreme secrecy; but Labour prime ministers have the additional problem of unilateral disarmers within their cabinet. So, in Mr Callaghan's government, from 1976 to 1979, nuclear matters were effectively decided by four ministers: Mr Callaghan himself and David Owen, Fred Mulley, who was defence Secretary, and the Chancellor, Denis Healey. The Cabinet figured scarcely at all. To complicate matters further, Callaghan was willing to make personal commitments – in private talks with President Carter, for example – which went beyond anything agreed even by the inner quartet.

(There was nothing new in this. Harold Wilson decided to continue development of the new Chevaline warhead for Polaris within days of his return to office in February 1974, but he did not seek formal cabinet approval until October. Even then the Cabinet was told almost nothing about the project.)

Mr Tony Benn, among others, has since alleged that this was, in effect, a sort of constitutional conspiracy. There is truth in this. But Michael Foot, the unilateralists' senior spokesman in the Callaghan Cabinet, knew what was going on. As deputy prime minister from 1976, Mr Foot would normally have been privy to that inner nuclear group. In fact, by agreement with Mr Callaghan, he absented himself, content to wash his hands of the issue until, finally, in December 1978, Mr Callaghan forced him to face it. It is the deal which followed between Mr Callaghan and Mr Foot that Labour now relies on to claim it made no decision.

In calling for the production of Cabinet papers, therefore, Messrs Foot and Healey are taking forensic advantage of the fact that under Callaghan the Cabinet was not the forum which mattered. The timetable of Labour's involvement in the Nato debate on deployment of new missiles in Europe, was this:

January, 1976: Hamburg meeting of Nato's Nuclear Planning Group. Labour's Roy Mason one of the defence ministers present. The threat posed to Europe by the new Soviet SS20 missile discussed.

May, 1977: Callaghan hosts London summit of western leaders who agree on a long-term defence plan for Nato.

June, 1977: Ottawa meeting of Nato nuclear planning group. The US Defence Secretary Harold Brown asks Mulley (Mason's successor) whether Nato's longer-range nuclear weapons could all be based offshore – in other words, could Nato rely solely on American submarines?

Late July/early August, 1977: Mulley, in a letter to Brown, rejects the "offshore option" and explains why Nato needs a Europe-based nuclear force. One possibility, the letter says, is cruise missiles.

October, 1977: Bari meeting of Nato nuclear planning group – Mulley present – decides to set up a special "high level group" of Nato defence and foreign ministry officials to consider nuclear modernization.

October, 1978: Carter's national security advisor, Zbigniew Brzezinski, flies secretly to see Callaghan in Blackpool during the Labour Party conference. Callaghan agrees that western leaders should meet privately in Guadeloupe to take a political decision about deployment.

December 1978: To prepare for Guadeloupe, Callaghan brings Foot into inner group. A paper has been circulated on the work of the high level group. (The inner four have received this; Foot may not have done.) The paper lists six new weapons as possible candidates for Nato deployment but it warns that two – a new strike aircraft and a new ballistic missile codenamed Long Bow – are outsiders. The front runners are Pershing 2 and/or cruise missiles launched from land, sea or air. Ministers are told that between 200 and 600 new missiles are under discussion, with the British arguing for the lower figure. Ministers are warned that the West Germans will almost certainly insist on Britain accepting some on its soil.

In a deal with Callaghan to preserve Labour unity, Foot agrees that Callaghan at Guadeloupe may sanction continuing Nato work on possible new deployments. In return, Callaghan agrees that Britain will call for a major arms control effort by Nato to avert the SS20 threat by agreement.

January 1979: At Guadeloupe, Carter, Callaghan, Schmidt and Giscard privately sketch what later becomes formalized as the "two track decision": Nato will try to reduce the SS20 threat by means of arms control; but failing that will deploy new missiles in Europe.

April 1979: Nato's nuclear planning group meets at the Homestead US Air Force base in Florida. Mulley is present, at his own insistence. The British election is underway, and Callaghan has said it is silly to pretend that Mulley can commit an incoming government. But ministers are to receive the definitive recommendation from the high level group, and Mulley, proud of his work so far, wants to see the final act. The group's recommendation: 200 to 600 Pershing 2 and ground-launched cruise missiles. The ministers reaffirm that Nato does need to deploy new weapons and agree to pass the recommendation to their governments for final decision within the alliance later in the year.

Nato's formal "two track decision" was made in December 1979, by which time Mrs Thatcher was in office. But so long as Mr Callaghan remained leader of the party, the Labour Opposition supported the decision that he and his ministers had played such a large part in creating.

The fact that most of the Labour Cabinet, like most of the public, knew little or nothing of these debates and decisions says a good deal about the internal politics of the Labour Party and the obsessive secrecy of British government in general. What matters is that the handful of Labour ministers charged with those decisions took a very different view about nuclear matters in the secrecy of office than some of them will now admit in public.



Callaghan: only an inner ring was kept informed. Mulley: insisted on being in on the final act

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Ronald Butt

Villainy is villainy in any age

Between the lines historians, like journalists, often tell the reader as much about the intellectual fashions that constrain their own thinking as they do about the events they describe. Of no episode is this more true than the extraordinary political takeover that reached its climax in London 500 years ago this week.

On June 26, 1483, Richard, Duke of Gloucester, Protector of England and uncle of the 12-year-old Edward V, rode to Westminster and usurped the throne by taking possession of the royal marble chair at the King's Bench.

So concluded a sequence of events which, if presented in a work of fiction, would seem too far-fetched to be worth reading. On Edward IV's death two months earlier, Richard had intercepted the new king, who was on his way to London with his maternal uncle, Lord Rivers.

Having lulled Rivers into a sense of false security over a convivial dinner, Richard had him arrested the next morning. Edward was forced to accompany Richard to London where the alarmed Queen took sanctuary at Westminster with her younger son, the Duke of York, and her daughter.

On May 4, Edward was greeted by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen on the outskirts of London. The citizens were shown four cartloads of armour and weapons as evidence of the evil intent of the unpopular and upstart Woodville family into which the late king, to the chagrin of the older nobility, had married.

The coronation was arranged for the end of June, a parliament was summoned and Richard was accepted as Protector by the Council. A draft sermon prepared for the opening of Parliament (the equivalent of the King's Speech) prepared by the Chancellor, the Bishop of Lincoln, named the establishment of the Protector's authority until the king reached ripe years, as parliament's principal task.

Richard quickly put his own men in positions of authority and on June 13, at a meeting of the Council in the Tower, arrested Lord Hastings, one of the late king's closest friends who had so far supported the Protector out of a dislike of the Woodvilles, but who would never have countenanced usurpation. Hastings, improbably charged with sorcery with both the late king's wife and his mistress, was beheaded instantly outside the Tower.

The Queen was next persuaded to let the young Duke of York out of sanctuary on the ground that the coronation could not take place without him; Richard intended force had she refused. The boy was sent to join his brother in the Tower. The coronation planning was stopped, Parliament was cancelled and on June 22 a Dr Ralph Shaw, a Cambridge theologian and brother of the Lord Mayor, preached at St Paul's Cross that Richard should be king on the grounds that the two sons of the late king were bastards, their parent's marriage being invalidated by Edward IV's pre-contract to another lady. According to one account, he also alleged the bastardy of Edward IV himself, a curious reflection on the honour of Richard's own mother.

On June 25, Buckingham addressed a meeting of lords and others and spoke in the same sense. The next day, this assembly petitioned Richard to take the Crown and accompanied him to the King's Bench. Thus the stage was set for the disappearance and death of the princes, rebellion, Bosworth field and the Tudors. I have set down the facts baldly so that their full improbability can be savoured. Yet they happened and they point a moral for the politics of any age.

First, power tends to corrupt not only those greedy for it but those who can be brought to fear it. As Richard's power grew with the help of many who did not see where they were going, people shrank away from reality, pretending not to notice. The common people did not like it but accepted the accomplished fact. A parliament in due course acknowledged Richard's title.

Political mankind properly craved the symbols of legitimacy that can be respected; it can be corrupted by regarding the symbol as the reality. So who, in the coming months, asked questions (except in a whisper) about Edward Bastard in the Tower and his brother? Not the Cambridge colleges who gratefully received Richard's benefactions nor (for the time being) nobles who received his munificence.

Even more significant is the way the historians have seen him. To the Tudors he was a villain, and the unhistorical physical deformity of Shakespeare's portrait symbolized it. But he later had defenders and towards the end of the nineteenth century Sir Clements Markham presented Richard as the total hero and Henry VII as the princes' murderer. Today there are Richard III societies in England and America and a detective story by Josephine Tey established that a man with so sensitive a face could not be so wicked.

What is odder is the verdict of academic contemporary historians who say – yes, he did do it; he killed the princes but he was only acting as a man of his time.

Thus Richard's latest academic biographer, Professor Charles Ross, argued that Richard must be "seen in the context of his own age . . . and family." His father had rebelled against Henry VI; his brother, Edward IV, had put Henry (and even their own brother, Clarence) to death. Besides, what would have befallen Richard when the Protectorate ended three years later if he had *not* deposed the boy? Probably nothing, if Richard had eschewed violence at the start.

In fact, Richard's own contemporaries recognized the special evil, of the murder of a brother's children, even if our own historians find that difficult, which is why a Lancastrian and Yorkist combination overthrew him retributively, despite his competence. The heresy of our own time is its reluctance to condemn villains and its contempt for those who do not make circumstantial allowance for villainy. I prefer the wrath of the great Victorian historians, Gairdner and Stubbs, against the modern doctrine that circumstances tend to extenuate all.

A moderately good man would not have done as Richard did, in any circumstances, and in the long run bad men never make good politicians. If we forget some of the improbable villainy of Europe's recent history, what happened here 500 years ago is a reminder of humanity's potential for evil as well as good – and of the danger of the passive belief that the impossible never happens.

Can cable be kept in Whitehall's orbit?

By the end of this year, 13 cable television stations in England and Wales* will be able to carry satellite television channels directly into people's homes. Viewing habits here and in the rest of Europe could change dramatically. And so could the political problems if governments attempt to control the content and ownership of these systems with the same firm hand that has allowed them to control conventional broadcasting for the past 50 years.

Two factors bring satellite TV to the top of the political agenda. The first is the newly launched European Communication Satellite-1 (ECS), which becomes operational in a few months' time. Nine channels on this satellite have been assigned to seven European countries to transmit television pictures. In theory they can all broadcast over Europe, where they would be received by cable television operators and then distributed locally.

The second step towards making satellite television a reality is in the changing government attitude to cable TV. Today the House of Commons will debate the Government's policy on the issue, as published in a White Paper in April. The policy guarantees that cable operators in Britain, who for decades have been constrained in what, and how much they carry, will be able to offer systems with 30 television channels, some beamed to them by satellite.

Cable and satellite are thus interdependent, and it is the British Government's policy on cable which will be the mainstay of its mechanism to control satellite programming. And yet that policy, which is to be policed by the yet to be created Cable Authority, is still highly confusing.

The government White Paper on cable television concluded that foreign companies and publishers, among others, would be denied majority shareholdings in franchised cable companies. Satellite television channels, however, of which there could be dozens over the next 10 years, do not conform to that logic.



Unisat: a source of potential conflict

If taken to the extreme, the cables could be owned by a British company but the programming pumped from satellites by multinational conglomerates.

A shareholders' meeting on Tuesday underlined the fact that publishing and broadcasting have entered a new era. The shareholders of Satellite Television met to approve an offer by News International for a 65 per cent stake in the company. SATV has been allocated one of the nine channels on ECS-1, which was launched two weeks ago and now orbits at the same speed as the earth 20,000 miles above it.

A few weeks ago, Goldcrest Films and Television, which has been responsible for financing films like *Chariots of Fire*, *Gandhi* and *Local Hero*, disclosed its satellite plans.

Goldcrest, a wholly owned subsidiary of S. Pearson and Son, has formed a partnership with four American companies to provide a premier film service via satellite to British cable television operators.

The partnership consists of Columbia Pictures, Home Box Office (which is a leader in offering pay television services on cable television in the United States), Twentieth-Century Fox and CBS.

So where is the Government's control mechanism preventing majority shareholding in foreign or publishers' hands? News International disqualifies itself on both counts and Goldcrest on one. The cable operators will be franchised by the Government (in time the Cable Authority) but channel providers are immune to such licensing.

The international nature of satellite broadcasting compounds this already complex issue. Control of satellite broadcasting, whether it be from low powered satellites directed at cable television operators, as is the case with ECS-1, or from high-powered satellites like the one to be launched in 1986 with two BBC channels, has worried European governments for more than 10 years. The European satellite organization, Eutelsat, which represents 20 European countries, has been one of the forums used by those governments when airing their disquiet.

It is Eutelsat which has launched, through the auspices of the European Space Agency (ESA), ECS-1, the first of a series of five communication satellites. The allocation of the nine transponders (channels) demonstrates the political complexity of controlling content and distribution. Two have been allocated to Britain, two to West Germany and one each to Belgium, France, Italy, Norway, The Netherlands and Switzerland. If positioned correctly, television programmes can be beamed over Europe by all of them. Wary of the chaos which might ensue, Eutelsat, which originally designated the channels to the individual countries, insists that all signals are coded and no transmissions are authorized to any sovereign state unless by agreement.

However, there is also direct satellite broadcasting (DBS), as an alternative system that could bypass that agreement. Using this technique a high-powered satellite can beam signals over a very large area directly into homes which are equipped with a receiver which costs a few hundred pounds, as opposed to a few thousand as is the case with low-powered satellites. In 1986 the BBC will have two channels on a DBS satellite, Unisat, built by British Aerospace and Marconi and operated by British Telecom. Though the BBC has the ideal qualifications to meet the Government's control criterion the power of its transmissions could bring it into conflict with European governments.

The French and the Germans are planning to launch similar satellites about the same time.

The European governments are in a quandary. Whose blueprint on satellite control should they adopt, if any? There is none in Europe that will cater for the imminent expansion of satellite broadcasting and America does not have one that is applicable. The United States does not have to ensure that diverse languages and cultures in its member states have to be protected, as is the current desire in Europe.

Bill Johnstone

*Burnley, Hull, Wellingborough, Milton Keynes, Medway Towns, Tunbridge Wells, Reading, Swindon, Pontypridd, Tredegar, Greenwich and other parts of London.

Paul Pickering

Guess who's calling at Hector's doghouse

Hector the talking raven is on the rampage. Now incarcerated for life in London Zoo after a series of vicious attacks on American tourists at the Tower of London, he has joined the fashion for prison protest.

He sits hunched in the roof of his cage hurling the occasional stick and hissing at his keepers. When a kind man from the BBC brought some wild raven recordings to cheer him up, he tore his carefully built nest to pieces.

Not even the prospect that the Government will bring back the death penalty, always a favourite spectator sport with ravens at the Tower, could shake Hector's summer times blues. Instead he feels that, as a convicted terrorist, he may be eligible for the rope. Only when I told him he could expect a visit from Barbara Woodhouse, who is coming to the zoo's first carnival on July 7, did Hector take his head from under his wing.

Perhaps she will be able to calm him down. "Once," she told me, "I had a pet owl called Pussy who was so well-behaved that she sat on my shoulder when I took her from Paddington to Newquay for a holiday. They made me buy a ticket for her. I thought that was most unfair since she was not occupying a seat".

If Hector ever got loose on an Inter-City, I don't suppose even Jimmy Savile could fix things again. "A lot of small boys used to have ravens when I was a girl," said Barbara Woodhouse, "but as they got older the ravens would get out of control. They will pinch anything shiny."

Mrs Woodhouse thinks that love, in the form of Hector's mate, Doris, might transform him. "With Pussy, we once left the stable door open and found her with a beautiful male owl. He was completely smitten with her and they went off together. But she used to come back to a tree outside our window to see us, and even brought her little ones."

Mrs Woodhouse has also acted as a marriage bureau for a swan on Watford canal who was pining after he had lost his mate: "He would land at my feet like a little airplane when I called him. There was a lady swan at the other side of the river and we got them together. Then they would both come when I called."

But matchmaking does not always work out: "I had a lovely big spider who used to come out and sit on my knee when I was watching television. I was quite pleased when he found a mate and brought her as well. Then she ate him."

"It's a pity ravens are so bad-tempered, but I look forward to meeting Hector."

One trick Mrs Woodhouse will not try is blowing up Hector's nose, a technique which Argentine gauchos use for making friends with other people's horses. With a raven this would lead to a severe loss of face.

I don't know how far Mrs Woodhouse will go in trying to make friends with Hector, but another intrepid lady has contacted me with the amazing news that she actually got into a cage with him and lived to tell the tale. Not something his present keepers would recommend in any circumstances.

Mary Cockett wrote a book about Hector called *Tower Raven*. One day she found him in a cage at the Tower when other ravens were flying free. It seems he had ripped a visitor's guide book to pieces.

She said: "Hector had been confined to barracks and he looked very miserable. Would I visit him, the Yeoman Warder asked, and I was surprised that he meant me to go inside.

"The cage was not all that large for the two of us, Hector and me, but he was more than well-behaved; he was gracious. He croaked, and put into my unwilling hand a plucked pigeon's head, never attempting to use that beak. After I stepped outside I handed the 'gift' back through the bars at the Yeoman Warder's suggestion."

Age has not mellowed Hector, who is now about 20 and could live to be 70. The BBC man gave Hector a 20p piece expecting it to be given back – the bird's usual custom – only to see it being placed under a stone at the back of the cage. Obviously he thinks the Beeb should not get its efforts for nothing.

Will Barbara Woodhouse deflect him from these wicked ways? I just hope that she doesn't suggest he goes walkies.

TIMES PAST THE TIMES

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PACT OF SECRECY

It would be dangerous for the West to base any change of policy on the public outcome of this week's brief Warsaw Pact summit, or to exaggerate the military significance of disarray in the Soviet block. Certainly the Kremlin has difficulty in presenting a united front to the NATO countries. Romania in particular has caused problems, having already proved the main obstacle to organizing a long-overdue summit of Comecon members.

The Romanian President, Nicolae Ceausescu, again stepped out of line. He publicized his departure for the Moscow meeting while simultaneously releasing details of an interview granted to Swedish journalists weeks before in which he went against Warsaw Pact policy by criticizing the holding of manoeuvres as causing increased East-West tensions. He also repeated his earlier arguments for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. He has consistently opposed the Kremlin on the issue of raising Romania's military budget.

It does seem strange too that the leaders of the seven countries should gather in Moscow for a summit, giving it minimal publicity beforehand, only to disperse after a few hours of consultation. The short official acknowledgment that the meeting had taken place gave no indication that such important issues as Poland or the forthcoming visit of the West German Chancellor, Helmut Kohl, to Moscow had been discussed. But does this really suggest a major rift or even inability to agree on the agenda?

The Warsaw Pact, unlike NATO, is not an alliance of independent states which can reach important political decisions only after long debate and public discussion. Because the communiqué adopted a mild tone, making an appeal for a reduction in medium-range missiles in Europe and repeating Moscow's earlier disarmament proposals, does not mean that the seven were not able to reach agreement on anything else. It takes very little time to sign a document drawn up beforehand in Moscow.

Opposition by Romania, and possibly by Hungary, would not have prevented a decision to deploy Soviet missiles in East Germany or Czechoslovakia, whose governments fall slavishly into line with Moscow's foreign policy. The Soviet Defence Minister, Dmitry Ustinov, announced immediately before the summit that the deployment of new missiles by NATO would cause the USSR to "take measures in response, together with its friends" and there is no reason to believe that this stance has now been abandoned.

Warsaw Pact communiqués are not issued because communist leaders share Western convictions on the public's "right to know". They are regarded as important historical documents which can be referred to in decades to come as proof of the socialist community's peaceful intentions in the face of imperialist aggression. They are published in the languages of Western Europe and widely distributed in the hope of encouraging peace movements to regard the United States as the real threat to peace. The actual intentions of the Soviet leadership are seldom revealed.

A favourite proposal, repeated at the meeting of the Warsaw Pact's top body, the Political Consultative Committee, held in Prague last January, is to abolish both armed blocks. This would weaken disastrously the defence of the independent NATO countries while having little effect on Warsaw Pact members, tightly linked as they are to the USSR, and to each other, by bilateral treaties and party control.

Soviet troops are stationed in East Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary. Since the formation of the Warsaw Treaty Organization in 1955, all four commanders and all five chiefs of staff have been Soviet officers, and no East Europeans have held top-level command in the integrated structure, but only in their national armies. The Political Consultative Committee, which is supposed to meet twice a year, needs so little real consultation that it has held less than half the number of meetings stipulated in the Treaty. For serious decisions Soviet leaders have preferred to talk to their allies individually, summoning them to the Kremlin or to a summer place in the Crimea.

The communiqué repeated Soviet proposals for an East-West freeze on nuclear weapons, seen by some analysts as a way of limiting US technical innovations in order to maintain the present Soviet advantages in the widespread deployment of SS 20 missiles. It called for limits on military expenditure, clearly to the advantage of both sides, but especially necessary for the USSR in its present economic difficulties. But as there is no agreement between the two sides as to what each is actually spending now, it will be difficult to agree on monitoring budgets in the future.

If the mild tone of the Warsaw Pact statement means that some concrete proposals will materialize at the Geneva talks on intermediate nuclear forces, there may still be some hope that the deployment of cruise and Pershing II missiles will be less necessary. It is more likely, however, that the Kremlin's real intentions will emerge next week during the visit to Moscow of Chancellor Kohl, who has annoyed the Soviet leaders by his commitment to the deployment of US missiles and by his reviving of the issue of German reunification.

POLICE AND POLITICIANS

A police chief who believes his force to be the victim of a political campaign to discredit it takes a bold course if he says so publicly. The response draws him into the political arena, and is exactly the kind of rising to provocation that his opponents will be looking for and may be able gleefully to exploit. Evidence and motive are seldom simple enough to make it possible to clinch such a charge. Sir Kenneth Newman shows clearly in his first annual report that he is needled by the hostile publicity that his force has been exposed to. A policeman under pressure is usually best advised to aim for the imperturbable note, but in this case it may be for the best that Sir Kenneth has taken the bull by the horns.

It has been a difficult first year, dominated latterly as far as the headlines are concerned by the Colin Roach affair, almost to the exclusion of the busy activity that has been going on to improve operational efficiency. It is natural that Sir Kenneth should see that disproportion as unfair, but police effectiveness in a society like ours is ultimately dependent on trust, so the order of priorities has its logic. The death of Colin Roach aroused genuine suspicions in the black community. After the inquest there is no longer any real cause for suspicion about the actual manner of his death. But the inquest jury themselves expressed concern about the conflict of evidence over the lesser matter of how the news was broken to the family, and Sir Kenneth has rightly ordered a fuller inquiry in response.

The case would not have aroused such strong feelings if relations had not been poor in the first place. The Metropolitan Police cannot be absolved of a significant share of the blame for this. Since the Scarman report there have been energetic efforts at reform, both in London as a whole and in Hackney, where Colin Roach died. But distrust does not vanish overnight. There is also a general problem of police accountability in London, the only part of England where the police are not subject to the scrutiny of local elected representatives. They have traditionally been responsible direct to the Home Secretary, on the grounds that police duties in the metropolis are on a scale and have a national significance that require a national accountability.

It is beyond dispute that a colourful band of local politicians, elected and un-elected, moved in on the Hackney affair to further their various objectives. It was perfectly fair for them to identify the un-resolved questions about the case, and use it to illustrate doubts about police conduct in general and the need for better local accountability. Sir Kenneth concedes, as he must, that such comment is proper. But he accuses some proponents of change of seeking to promote it by a campaign to discredit the police by exaggerations, traps and distortions.

The border between proper and improper tactics is not easy to identify and haggling over its exact position is normally best left to politicians (who include zealous supporters as well as opponents of the police). But some contributions to the debate have been actively and irresponsibly harmful to race relations in London. The financial support given to the Roach campaign by the GLC and Hackney council was on a scale that seemed more appropriate to launching a political movement than gaining attention to an alleged individual injustice. Hackney Council for Racial Equality's practice of publicizing cases of alleged police brutality and then refusing to give details is a cruel exploitation of local feelings. Hackney council's rejection of approaches from police seeking to set up consultative machinery of the kind recommended by Scarman and already proving useful in other boroughs displays an irresponsible readiness to allow relations to deteriorate rather than attempt to improve them on terms other than its own.

The council has insisted on a consultative body constituted as an organ of the borough: regardless of the merits of this idea, it is obvious that under this Government insistence on no other structure means that no structure at all will be set up. Its leaders have rejected "consultations where the police commander could state that he has heard what we say but will make his own decision". In doing so they reject not only the unsatisfactory London regime, but any regime in operation in this country. It is true that councils elsewhere appoint Chief Constables, receive their reports and make comments on them. But, in Lord Scarman's words: "Neither politicians nor pressure-groups nor anyone else may tell the police what decision to take or what methods to employ". This principle is a condition of effective policing.

At the extreme, the stances of local activists dangerously resemble helping matters to get worse in order to create a case for radical solutions. Yet both police and local elected figures need to find means of co-operating if the police are to retain the community support which is essential to them. The special character of policing in London demands that ultimate responsibility should remain with the Home Secretary, but the London boroughs should be brought more fully into the formal process of accountability. They may not always seem to deserve it now – lack of power is apt to induce shrillness – but London needs a formal role for the elected local representative, alongside the Home Secretary, in a working relationship which should neither diminish the police's control over operational activities nor subject them to the ideological will of local parties in power.

Saving parish records

From Mr A. G. Veysey

Sir, Those responsible for the preservation of Welsh parish records have read with wry interest the recent correspondence concerning the copying and availability of English parish registers. The disestablished Church in Wales solved this problem easily in 1976, when it made agreements with Welsh county record offices and the National Library of Wales for the preservation of parish records.

Under these agreements, each incumbent of a Welsh parish has been, or will be, supplied with a bound facsimile of every parish register he had deposited in the county record office or in the National Library. Incumbents were urged at that time by the Archbishop of Wales to take early action for the care of their records "as good stewards of irreplaceable documents which are part of the national heritage".

The cost of providing copies has been borne by the county councils or the library. The registers of all but a few ancient (i.e., pre-1837) parishes in each county have now been deposited and copies made available in each parish. The arrangement has worked very well and has undoubtedly encouraged the safe preservation of irreplaceable original registers.

Yours faithfully,
A. GEOFFREY VEYSEY,
County Archivist,
County Record Office,
The Old Rectory,
Hawarden,
Deeside,
Clwyd.
June 20.

Tax threshold

From Mr D. G. Lindsay

Sir, At a time when the pressure of mortgage demand is pushing up interest rates, what is the sense in Government further encouraging that demand by raising the level up to which borrowers can obtain tax relief on mortgage interest?

If there is money available for tax relief, surely the married woman's claim to be individually taxed should have top priority? If she can now be allowed to invest at tax rates from 0 to 30 per cent, instead of suffering the injustice of aggregation (at rates, often, of 65 per cent or more) the mortgage money famine might quickly dissipate.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID LINDSAY,
36 Orchard Coombe,
Whitchurch Hill,
Reading, Berkshire.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Special way with young guardians

From the Chief Commandant of the Metropolitan Special Constabulary

Sir, Dr Alec Dickson writes at length today (June 28) on the subject of the American Guardian Angels, but surely he has got the emphasis wrong?

Would it not be better to start by acknowledging and underlining the good which is already being done by young people in aiding the police? I can speak only for London, but it never ceases to amaze me that public figures seem oblivious to the existence of the Metropolitan Special Constabulary.

Young people from 18½ years of age with the right qualities can join and of my total strength of some 1,600 a very great proportion are young people in their mid to late teens and early twenties. There is, of course, scope for the older person and recruits up to 50 years of age are accepted. Only last night 57 recruits of all age groups were enrolled at an attestation ceremony at Scotland Yard. This is a figure which we achieve practically every month.

As far as I am concerned there is no resistance on the part of Scotland Yard to the idea that young people can make a contribution to public wellbeing. They indeed have the modesty to give total and wholehearted backing to the MSC and London as a whole should be grateful for that.

It is not my intention to decry the Guardian Angels, but let us not go along with Dr Dickson's quote that they have been described as "one of the best things to happen to ghetto kids in ten years".

Let us keep a sense of balance and reality. I repeat yet again the invitation which you have on several occasions allowed me to extend to all public-spirited citizens of London. Join with me and my superb team of Specials to do the job which Dr Dickson is so keen should be done. A visit to any police station or a letter to me would bring a prompt response.

Yours faithfully,
ARTHUR HAMMOND,
Chief Commandant,
Metropolitan Special Constabulary,
New Scotland Yard,
Broadway, SW1.

Medical disclosure

From Dr J. H. Scotson and others

Sir, For centuries past, medical practice in civilised countries has respected the unique and irreplaceable role of parents as the primary educators and protectors of their children. Doctors, therefore, have always shared confidentiality with parents. There should be no confusion between confidentiality, which respects privacy, and secrecy, which is unjustifiable silence in the face of danger to an under-aged child.

Many members of the medical profession view with real foreboding the sinister and incomprehensible ruling from the General Medical Council (report, June 23) that all children, if they so wish, have an absolute right to exclude parents, regardless of the nature of the medical condition.

We, the undersigned, therefore disassociate ourselves from the General Medical Council's ruling. We know that we speak for many other representatives of the medical profession who have expressed their approval of the contents of this letter.

Yours faithfully,
J. H. SCOTSON,
N. C. BROWN,
B. G. GRETTON WATSON,
C. METCALFE BROWN,
R. St JOHN LYBURN,
L. B. SCOTT,
119 Park Road,
Timperley, Cheshire.

Identity problem

From Mr Stephen Walker

Sir, Much to my surprise, I find myself in agreement with London Transport's view of life, the universe and Travelcards, as reported by Michael Baily (June 13).

I live in Stockholm and, like the vast majority of Stockholmers, buy a monthly card that gives me unlimited access to the underground and buses. The fact that my card sports my photograph, as a defence against fraudulent use, does not seem to me to be an unwarranted invasion of privacy.

What a pity Mr Eric Dixon, chairman of the Jubilee and Bakerloo Line Users' Committee, sees this defence in a different light, calling it "oppressive to the individual" and "offensive to Londoners" (a superior breed, we are thus led to believe, to Stockholmers?).

Of course, he is wrong; the individual is absolutely free to continue using the old ticket system – and lose a tidy sum doing so.

Yours sincerely,
STEPHEN WALKER,
Kraangedevaegen 25,
115 43 Stockholm, Sweden.

Supply and demand

From Sir Robin MacLellan

Sir, Some enlightened hotels and restaurants gain extra custom by offering smaller portions for children and price them accordingly.

Will no humane caterer deal similarly with those of us approaching second childishness sans teeth, sans taste, sans (almost) everything, whose training – not to mention greed – prompts us to clear the plate and who no longer possess the good digestion that waits on appetite?

Yours,
ROBIN MacLELLAN,
11 Beechwood Court,
Bearsden, Glasgow.

Correction

In the second leading article on Monday it was stated that "socio-economic groups A, B, C1 comprise 70 per cent of the electorate." This figure should have included the C2 group.

Keeping some measure in musical form

From Mr Richard Livermore

Sir, Roger Scruton's defence of the musical tastes of "natural bourgeois man" in "Harmony hath charms, din destroys" (June 28) would have been hilarious had it been straightforward parody. I suspect, however, that Scruton was in earnest; and I was, therefore, brought close to tears at the complacent philistinism the article displayed.

How one responds to a piece of music depends in part upon one's musical expectations, which are themselves formed by the kind of music one has heard in the past. Scruton's paean to the ear of "bourgeois man" is, in reality, nothing more than a paean to the dead past which ideologues like him are intent on reviving.

His response to the so-called cacophony of the anti-bourgeois music he deplores is nothing short of panic confronted by the idea of a future which is not a mirror image of the past. That's why he likes his music to be genial and melodic, to begin and end unequivocally in D. It brings the illusion of security through continuity which he and his class so desperately need.

Scruton's article was symptomatic of the general level of cheerful, bustling barbarism which has ruled English culture for many decades. It is only thanks to the grip of "bourgeois man" on English cultural and artistic life that this barbarism persists. It is hardly any wonder that, as yet, no major new artistic movements have been spawned in England throughout the whole of the twentieth century.

Yours faithfully,
RICHARD LIVERMORE,
18 Bruntsfield Avenue,
Edinburgh.
June 26.

From Mr Alfred Brendel

Sir, Mr Scruton's article on contemporary music (feature, June 28) that befits the "natural bourgeois man", whoever that may be, brings back vivid memories of political abuses of music in the past.

In the sixties the European left made heavy sociological claims on music; their jargon has, at last, receded from the cultural pages of Continental newspapers. Mr Scruton now seems eager to fill an ideological void from his diametrically opposed position and with the same autocratic fervour.

To him, as well, everything seems political and even music is deemed fit to prove his extra-musical views. Differences of vocabulary aside, his idea of a "deviant music" and of one that pleases the amateurs might have delighted Goebbels and Zhdanov.

According to Mr Scruton, "True musical culture is...made, sustained, enjoyed and criticized by amateurs". I particularly enjoy the word "made". Nothing against amateurs, yet I wonder whether Sir Michael Tippett is going to relish the degree of an amateur *honoris causa*.

Britain, in the years since the war, has had an astonishing musical upsurge. It was due, to a large extent, to the uncompromising policies of the BBC Third Programme that opened up an international view of twentieth-century music.

As a musician who adores London and has voluntarily chosen to live in this cosmopolitan city, I trust that Mr Scruton's concept of a self-congratulatory provincialism will be resisted by anybody who knows the old masters well enough to look out for the new our new masters have to say.

Yours etc,
ALFRED BRENDEL,
c/o Ingpen and Williams,
14 Kensington Court, W8.
June 29.

Burton's books

From Professor Michael H. Day

Sir, We appreciate Mr John Chidley's concern (June 28), which is shared by all our council, for the future of the Burton library, but I would like to set out our reasons for the decision, which is based on our priority of preserving our institute at a time of difficulty for learned bodies.

A condition of sale of Sir Richard Burton's library will be that the purchaser will maintain it intact and accessible to scholars, as we believe Lady Burton's executors would have wished. Our institute has devoted considerable care and expense to the restoration and maintenance of the collection, which had been seriously damaged by flooding while in the care of the Kensington Council, and we have published a 170-page catalogue, edited by our former librarian, Miss B. J. Kirkpatrick.

Whereas it is the library of an eminent anthropologist it is, in our opinion, more suitable for a general library than for an anthropological library. Meanwhile this institute is almost alone among comparable national bodies in owning no home of its own and we are in urgent need of funds both to acquire such a home and to develop a wide programme of scholarly and educational activities.

In the event that an overseas purchaser makes us a fair offer for the Burton library there is a well established export licence procedure which would enable British institutions to match the price, and moreover we alerted some major British libraries several months ago so as to give them ample time to raise the necessary funds if they wished, or to make an offer.

The Burton library is at present little used (partly, no doubt, because of the tight security which has to be imposed) and needs more money to be spent on its conservation. We would ideally like it to go to an institution which can afford to have it fully researched as a unique resource for the study of exploration and intellectual history.

As regards legal ownership, the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea has conceded that we have full title.

Yours etc,
MICHAEL H. DAY, President,
Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland,
56 Queen Anne Street, W1.

Rate reform

From Mr Martin Brannan

Sir, As the former chairman of the Finance and Priorities Committee of the Cumbria County Council, I welcomed your leading article (June 25) dealing with local government finance and its impact on the rates. My eight years' experience taught me how difficult it was to induce colleagues to withstand the pressures from importunate officials for additional funds, often to meet proposals from government departments for expansion of services. In those days the rate-support grant arrangement ensured that the more that a council spent the more it benefited.

The Layfield inquiry into local government finance in 1975 declared, referring to domestic rates ... "since the contributors are local electors, this is accountability in its clearest form. Those who pay the taxes are those whose votes determine the membership of the taxing authority".

This was a very old-fashioned concept of what really happened since, under today's universal suffrage, the ratepayer as such represents but a minor proportion of the electorate as a whole. The majority could hardly care less about the level of rates or the prodigality of the councillors. And the largest contributors of all, the industrial and commercial ratepayers, lack any means of representation whatsoever.

Elementary justice would seem to dictate that voting in local elections ought to be confined to those who actually pay – the householders and their spouses. Industry ought to enjoy the degree of derating that formerly existed and which has since been savagely eroded by successive governments.

Only by ensuring that local councillors realise that they are responsible to the will of their ratepayers will a sense of realism be instilled in them.

Yours sincerely,
MARTIN BRANNAN,
Lingy Acre,
Portinscale,
Keswick,
Cumbria.

Who's for tennis?

From the Chaplain of St John's College, Oxford

Sir, Last week, reading in public from Rose Macaulay's *The Towers of Trebizond*, I noticed a certain wry amusement among the audience at the following passage about an ape learning tennis:

> A little more training in etiquette and sportsmanship, and it would easily qualify for Wimbledon. I saw no reason why there should not be an apes' four and singles, which would bring in a wonderful gate.

Miss Macaulay wrote in 1956.

Yours etc,
ANTHONY PHILLIPS,
St John's College,
Oxford.
June 27.

Crime and punishment

From Mr D. J. Cassell

Sir, If I may I would like to refer to your report, by Frances Gibb today (June 20) in which she states that most of the senior judiciary would be likely to oppose the reintroduction of capital punishment and quotes one of them as stating that juries were more likely to convict in cases of capital murder, as if to show they were not shirking their duty.

To the best of my knowledge there are now no Queen's Bench judges who were in office prior to 1965, the effective year of abolition, and I doubt if many of the present judges, with the exception of Lord Lane, the present Lord Chief Justice, took part as a member of the Bar in many murder trials.

From 1958 until 1969 I covered nearly every major murder trial on behalf of a national newspaper at the Old Bailey and what were then assize courts up and down the country, and my experience was contrary to that of the judge Frances Gibb quotes. In many cases juries brought in verdicts of manslaughter, either with or without the qualification of diminished responsibility. Only in rare cases did they convict of capital murder.

May I briefly refer to your feature on the subject which appeared on June 17? While examining all the arguments as to whether or not hanging is a deterrent, there were two points which were untouched.

The first was your failure to mention the real possibility of an innocent man being condemned, which is not so far fetched. One does not have to go back to Timothy Evans; the Maxwell Confait and other more recent cases are fine examples.

The other is equally important. If there is to be capital punishment for categories of murder what will happen to majority verdicts? Surely it will be necessary to have a unanimous verdict before conviction for an offence which carries the supreme penalty?

If this is to be the case then I predict that at least one member of the jury will shrink from casting his or her vote for a conviction which will lead to a death sentence with a very real chance of its being carried out.

Yours faithfully,
D. J. CASSELL (former Chairman, Central Criminal Court Journalists' Association),
44 Radipole Road,
Fulham, SW6.
June 20.

Divorce reform in a job context

From Mrs Janice Dicks

Sir, How odd that so conservative a Government is pledged to introduce so radical a divorce Bill, and a Bill which, at a time when unemployment is a major concern, will be encouraging a significant sector of the community to join the fight for jobs.

For despite its claim to give priority to the financial security of the children (*The Times*, June 23) its effect will be to rob them of the security that really matters – that of home and family. By abolishing the "meal ticket for life", or in other words removing the husband's responsibility to provide for his wife, this means that henceforth all wives must be working wives, unless they are naive enough to imagine, as the legislators seem to, that picking up a worthwhile career when marriage breaks down is just a matter of getting on with it.

A wife entering marriage will now need to pursue her career with the same vigour and urgency as her husband; her husband will need to be aware that the daily and nightly care of the six-month-old baby, the provision for school-age children in the holidays and after school will consume as much of his time as hers, and no doubt more marriages will break down as a result.

Where does that leave the quaint old institution called a family? Will the only security be Social Security?

Yours sincerely,
JANICE DICKS,
26 Stubbs End Close,
Amersham,
Buckinghamshire.
June 27.

Soviet job-combing

From Professor P. V. Danckwerts

Sir, Extract from speech of Yuri Andropov to plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee (June 15, 1963): "I am convinced, comrades, that the staffs of many institutions and organisations can be considerably reduced without any harm to their work. The persons thus released will always find employment for themselves where there is a personnel shortage".

Is this an echo?

Yours,
PETER DANCKWERTS,
The Abbey House,
Abbey Road,
Cambridge.

Work for unemployed

From Mr Antony Sherwood

Sir, The correspondence under this heading (June 22, 23, 24, 25) prompts me to relate a recent experience with the Public Record Office. I asked to have the will of an ancestor photocopied and sent to me: not a particularly ancient document (1838) and not particularly long, only five pages. I was told this would take "about four weeks to complete".

On querying this on the telephone I was told it was due to "shortage of staff" (the actual time involved in locating, photocopying and posting off the result would not, I imagine, be more than half an hour at the outside).

What is particularly galling in this instance is the charge levied: £2 per page plus handling and postage. If this represents an economic charge (as presumably at that level it must) why does the PRO not employ more staff to meet the demand?

For an economic charge the customer is surely entitled to expect an economic, and efficient, service. The Principal Probate Registry at Somerset House only charges 25p per page for photocopying wills and will despatch the copies within two or three days.

Yours sincerely,
ANTHONY SHERWOOD,
18 Rivermount Gardens,
Guildford,
Surrey.

On a clear day

From Mr F. W. Wickham

Sir, The unexpected results of refraction in recent correspondence has been of considerable interest.

During the Second World War, I was stationed on the east side of the Suez Canal at its southern end and building a dock on the west at the top of the Gulf of Suez. Each morning, as the sun was rising low in the east, I travelled in an arc of some 150° to the sun around the head of the gulf, in which, on occasions, the liners Queen Mary, Queen Elizabeth and Ile de France were lying some seven miles off shore.

As I started my journey these enormous vessels appeared as long, low, lines at a great distance, but by the time I was reaching my destination (less than an hour later) they had changed shape completely into short, stumpy shapes, high out of the water and unbelievably close to the shore – a most unexpected proof of refraction's peculiarities.

Yours faithfully,
FRED V. WICKHAM,
The Corner House,
Beaconsfield Road,
Aldeburgh, Suffolk.

Sunk in gloom

From Lord Thomson of Monifieth

Sir, What has happened to the splendid English belief in the existence of an English summer?

Yesterday afternoon I sought refreshment in the Serpentine Lido. I found it locked with a notice saying, "Closed because of bad weather". Your admirable London weather statistics recorded a day-time temperature of 61°F, 0.7 hr of sunshine and no measurable rain.

In a capital city crowded with visitors the Tourist Board must be in despair.

Yours sincerely,
GEORGE THOMSON,
70 Brompton Road, SW3.
June 28.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

PALACE OF HOLYROODHOUSE
June 29: The Queen, Patron, this morning visited the Royal Society of Edinburgh and opened the renovated premises at 22-24 George Street on the occasion of its Bicentenary.

Having been received on arrival by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for the City of Edinbugh (Councillor Tom Morgan, the Right Hon the Lord Provost) and the President of the Royal Society of Edinburgh (Sir John Atwell), The Queen toured the building, unveiled a commemorative plaque and attended a Reception.

The Right Hon George Younger, MP (Secretary of State for Scotland; Minister-in-Attendance), the Countess of Airlie, the Right Hon Sir Philip Moore and Squadron Leader Adam Wise were in attendance.

Lieutenant-General Sir George Gordon Lennox had the honour of being received by The Queen and delivered up to Her Majesty the Rod, Badge and Chain of Office on relinquishing his appointment as King of Arms of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire.

Mr William Berry, winner of the annual shooting event of the The Queen's Bodyguard for Scotland, the Royal Company of Archers, had the honour of being presented to Her Majesty and received the Queen's Prize.

The Queen gave an afternoon party in the Garden of the Palace of Holyroodhouse.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, Captain Alexander Ramsay and the Lady Saltoun and the Hon Elizabeth Ramsay were present.

The Queen's Bodyguard for Scotland, the Royal Company of Archers, under the command of the Captain-General, Colonel the Earl of Stair, Gold Stick for Scotland was on duty.

The High Constables of the Palace of Holyroodhouse were on duty.

The Bands of Her Majesty's Royal Marines, Flag Officer Scotland and Northern Ireland, and the 1st Battalion The Royal Scots (The Royal Regiment) played selections of music during the afternoon.

The Duke of Edinburgh attended by Lieutenant-Commander Andrew Wynn, RN, left Royal Air Force Turnhouse this morning in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight for Canada.

His Royal Highness was received on arrival at Royal Air Force Turnhouse by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for the City of Edinburgh (Councillor Tom Morgan, the Right Hon the Lord Provost).

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips this morning visited Lanark Grammar School, Strathclyde on the occasion of its Octocentenery.

Having been received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Lanarkshire (the Lord Clydesmuir), Her Royal Highness toured the School escorted by the Rector (Mr P Logan).

Afterwards The Pricess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, Patron of the Riding for the Disabled Association, visited the Border Group and was received at Menslaws, Jedburgh by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Roxburgh, Ettrick and Lauderdale (the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry).

Her Royal Highness, attended by the Hon Mrs Legge-Bourke and Lieutenant-Colonel Peter Gibbs, travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

KENSINGTON PALACE
June 29: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, was present at the Friends Meeting House, Euston Road, this afternoon, at the Annual Council Meeting of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

The Hon Mrs Wills was in attendance.

Prince Naruhito of Japan visited Her Royal Highness this evening.

KENSINGTON PALACE
June 29: The Duke of Gloucester, Grand Prior, The Order of St John, was present this morning at the Grand Prior's Advisory Council held at St John's Gate, Clerkenwell, London.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Simon Bland was in attendance.

In the evening The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester were present at Royal College of Art Gala Fashion Show, Kensington, London.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Simon Bland and Mrs Michael Wigley were in attendance.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
June 29: Princess Alexandra, as Patron, this afternoon visited the Central School of Speech and Drama at the Embassy Theatre, London NW3.

Lady Nicholas Gordon Lennox was in attendance.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr C. J. W. Bailey and Miss P. C. Reid-Smith
The engagement is announced between Charles, eldest son of Commander J. W. Bailey, RN, Retd, and Mrs Bailey, of Woodford Green, Essex, and Philippa, third daughter of the late Mr D. A. J. Reid-Smith and of Mrs Reid-Smith, of Kings Cottage, Odiham, Hampshire.

Mr C. H. Barker and Miss L. A. Klonowski
The engagement is announced, and the marriage will take place on September 23 in Minneapolis, between Christopher Harold, son of Mr and Mrs Allon Barker, of Hitchin, Hertfordshire, and Lynn Ann, daughter of Mrs Anna Klonowski, of Minneapolis.

Mr P. Curl and Miss N. R. Gurney
The engagement is announced between Philip, son of Dr and Mrs O. J. Curl, of Mill Hill Cottage, Salhouse, Norfolk, and Nicola Ruth, youngest daughter of the late Mr R. Q. Gurney and Mrs R. Q. Gurney, of Bawdeswell Hall, Norfolk.

Mr C. Dunkerley and Miss K. J. Hansen
The engagement is announced of Christopher, younger son of George and Diana Dunkerley, of Smallfield, Surrey, and Kathleen, elder daughter of Robert Hansen and Betty Tomei, of California.

Mr A. E. L. Ford and Miss D. A. Page
The engagement is announced between Anthony, son of Dr and Mrs Leslie Ford, of Sheringham, Norfolk, and Deborah, daughter of Mrs June L. Page, of Miami, United States.

Mr P. C. Dixon and Miss L. M. H. Davies
The engagement is announced between Peter, son of the late Captain Michael Dixon, Fifth Fusiliers, and Mrs John Green and stepson of Mr John Green, of Quamea, Ely, and Louise, daughter of Mr Hugh Davies and Mrs Davies-Boissevain, of the Ferry Boat Inn, Helford Passage.

Mr M. J. Halliwell and Miss A. M. R. Paton
The engagement is announced between Michael, eldest son of Mr William Halliwell, of Warbreck Hill Road, Blackpool, and Mrs Jane Marie Hammond, also of Blackpool, and Anne, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Frank Paton, of Enmore, Bridgwater.

Mr S. H. Harris and Miss J. R. E. Salt
The engagement is announced between Stephen Henry, younger son of Mrs Barbara Harris and the late Mr Standish Harris, of Fairyfield House, co Limerick, and Joanna, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Royce Salt, of Ipswich, Suffolk.

Mr M. R. Macfee and Miss L. J. Armstrong
The engagement is announced between Mark Roderick, only son of Mr and Mrs Ian H. Macfee, of Tunbridge Wells, Kent, and Lindsey Jan, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Gordon F. Armstrong, of Crowborough, Sussex.

Mr S. S. Strauss and Miss B. E. Hirth
The engagement is announced between Simon, son of Mr and Mrs Peter Strauss, of Barnes, London, and Barbara, only daughter of the late Mr George Hirth and of Mrs Harriette Hirth, of New York, New York. The marriage will take place in New York City on July 31, 1983.

Mr H. N. Machin and Miss I. A. Christopher
The engagement is announced between Howard, son of Mr and Mrs R. H. Machin, of Staplecross, Sussex, and Irene, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs C. J. Christopher, of Watford, Hertfordshire.

Mr M. Pye and Miss L. Urban
The engagement is announced between Mark, elder son of Dr Ann Pye, of Liverpool, and the late Mr Keith Pye, and Lucy, only daughter of Dr and Mrs George Urban, of Hove, Sussex.

Mr I. J. Rannachan and Miss J. Lowis
The engagement is announced between Ian John, younger son of Mr and Mrs James Rannachan, of Glasgow, and Jessica, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs Ian Lowis, of Tulsa, Oklahoma, United States.

Mr J. Small and Miss M Gillies
The engagement is announced between John, son of Mr and Mrs D. P. Small, British Embassy, Copenhagen, and Mhorag, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs J. W. Gillies, Kilfinan Farm, Tighnabruaich, Argyll.

Mr C. W. Webber and Miss S. J. Drake
The engagement is announced between Charles Wyngett, son of Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. Webber, of Sheat Manor, Isle of Wight, and Mrs M. E. Webber, of the Old Forge, Amersham, and Susan Jane, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs F. R. M. Drake, of The Red House, Standon, Hertfordshire.

The marriage arranged between Miss Victoria Callander and Mr Winfield Essex will not take place.

Painting unveiled

Royal Corps of Transport
A Falklands commemorative painting by Major B. V. Wynn-Werninck (Retd), commissioned by the Institution of the Royal Corps of Transport, was unveiled yesterday by Major-General W. M. Allen in the RCT Headquarters Officers' Mess. Among those present were Vice-Admiral Sir James and Lady Kennon, Lieutenant-General and Mrs J. C. Hardy, Captain P. S. G. Roberts, and Captain C. A. Purtcher-Wydenbruck.

James Allen's School

The governors of James Allen's Girls' School have appointed Mrs B. C. Davies, at present deputy head at the school, to succeed Miss J. Prissian as headmistress from January 1, 1984.



The Queen unveiling a plaque at the Royal Society in Edinburgh yesterday to mark the opening of new rooms and the society's 200th anniversary.

Half-yearly service promotions

Royal Navy
The Ministry of Defence announces the following promotions, all effective from December 31:

GENERAL LIST
[illegible]

ROYAL MARINES
[illegible]

ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE
The following promotions to date from September 30:
[illegible]

WOMEN'S ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE
[illegible]

The Army
The following promotions are all effective from today:
[illegible]

INFANTRY
[illegible]

RAF
The following promotions are all effective from today:

GENERAL DUTIES BRANCH
[illegible]

GENERAL DUTIES (GROUND) BRANCH
[illegible]

PHOTOGRAPHIC INTERPRETATION BRANCH
[illegible]

ENGINEER BRANCH
[illegible]

SUPPLY BRANCH
[illegible]

ADMINISTRATIVE BRANCH
[illegible]

SECURITY BRANCH
[illegible]

MEDICAL BRANCH
[illegible]

OBITUARY

SIR FREDERICK LEGGETT

Industrial relations in the inter-war years

Sir Frederick Leggett, KBE, CB, who died on June 28 at the age of 98, was a civil servant who had been head of the Industrial Relations Department in the Ministry of Labour in the 1930s and was, in the early years of the Second World War, Industrial Relations Commissioner before becoming a Deputy Secretary to the Ministry, a position he held from 1942 to 1945.

In the difficult and disputatious years of the 1920s and 1930s Leggett was a highly respected figure on both sides of industry, a man who in spite of his quiet demeanour was known to be able to speak to both parties in an industrial dispute with devastating frankness. He made a considerable contribution to establishing relations between employers and trade unions in industries which were not well organized and assisted the development of collective bargaining.

Frederick William Leggett was born on December 23, 1884, and educated at the City of London and Strand Schools, and London University. He entered the Civil Service in the Board of Trade in 1904 and in 1911 became secretary to the Controller of the Labour Department. When the Ministry of Labour was formed in 1917 he became a part of it and served as PPS to the Minister of Labour.

In 1919 he went to the Industrial Relations Department where he served first as an assistant Secretary and subsequently as a Principal – the Ministry's chief representative in industrial disputes.

During these years he took part in most of the Ministry's efforts at conciliation in industrial disputes and was also, from 1932 to 1944 the British Government's Representative on the Governing body of the International Labour Office. It was indeed while about to leave for Geneva for a meeting at the ILO that he was, in 1932, called in to mediate in the protracted and very serious wages dispute in the spinning sector of the cotton industry. He was able to bring about a solution in what had appeared to be a complete deadlock and to produce a new cotton trade agreement, in a manner which enhanced the confidence trade unionists and employers reposed in him. For this and other tasks Leggett was appointed CB.

In 1940 Leggett was made Chief Adviser to the Ministry of Labour on Industrial Relations and after being knighted in 1941 became a Deputy Secretary to the Ministry of Labour and National Service, a position he held until his retirement in 1945. Here, in this wider field, his previous specialization in industrial relations was perhaps, something of a handicap since he had little experience of handling large and complex organizations and, though his mastery of detail was legendary, his known preference for carrying all the details of a situation in his head frequently left his staff in some confusion.

Leggett's retirement was not the end of his usefulness and he served on many committees, notably the Docks Emergency Committee of 1949 and the London Docks Disputes Inquiry Committee of 1950, which he chaired. He had also been a member of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry into Palestine in 1946. From 1947 to 1960 he was Industrial Relations Adviser to the Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. He was created KBE in 1951.

Leggett was twice married, firstly to Edith Guinevere Kitson who died in 1949 and secondly to Beatrice, dau„hter of Joseph Roe. There were a son and three daughters of the first marriage.

MR HAYDN JAMES

Peter W. Paskell writes:

No man has done more to help the Probation Service develop from a fragmented collection of small units hovering on the periphery of the Courts to the present day coordinated professional service vital to the total administration of justice than Haydn James, Chief Probation Officer, Hertfordshire, 1944-70, who died recently.

Small in stature and gentle in nature, "Jimmy" was a big man in every way who was fearless in promoting the service and the values for which it stood both in his own area and across the whole national front where his influence was great. He commanded the respect and confidence of his colleagues as secretary for many years and then as chairman of the Chief Officers' Conference; he served on many national committees and was one of the earliest probation officers to be honoured by appointment as MBE for his work while he was still in post.

Although always more concerned with professional standards than material considerations Jimmy James worked unsparingly for years to achieve reasonable personal rewards for probation staff and wider resources for the service and those officers who today enjoy such greatly enhanced conditions of service should remember his efforts with profound gratitude. He was, however, always conscious of a wider responsibility to the community and could be very firm and resolute in the face of violence or meanness in any form, which he hated.

Haydn James was indeed a complete man – the Probation Service would not be what it is today if he had not served it for many years.

JANET HAMILTON-SMITH

Janet Hamilton-Smith, who had a great success as Louisa Giovanni in *The Song of Norway* in the 1940s, and who had previously sung some leading soprano roles at Sadler's Wells in the 1930s, has died in London.

Among her operatic roles at Sadler's Wells were Musetta in *La Bohème*, Marguerite in Gounod's *Faust*, Nedda in *I Pagliacci*, Micaela in *Carmen*, and Marzelline in *Fidelio*.

The Song of Norway, an operetta based on Grieg's music, opened in March, 1946, and ran for about two years. In subsequent years Jane Hamilton-Smith became known as a singer of popular classics on the radio, including duets with John Hargreaves.

Queen Ishwari Rajya Laxmi Devi Shah of Nepal, widow of King Tribhuvan and grandmother of King Birendra, has died in Katmandu at the age of 75. She and her elder sister, Kanti Rajya Laxmi Devi Shah, were married to King Tribhuvan in a joint ceremony, said to be the last double marriage in the history of the Nepalese monarchy, more than 60 years ago. King Tribhuvan died in 1955, and the elder Queen in 1973.

Major Richard Somers Angus Hardy, who died on June 23 at the age of 78, was appointed Deputy Lieutenant of Staffordshire in 1971.

Air Commodore George Francis Wheaton Heycock, CB, DFC, who died on June 27 at the age of 73, was appointed JP for Northamptonshire in 1965, and had previously been Air Attache in Washington and Paris.

Lord Romilly, who died on June 29 at the age of 84, served in the Coldstream Guards in both world wars and was chairman of the Marlborough and Ramsbury District Council 1964-67.

Sir Edward Norman, Chief Inspector of Taxes from 1956 to 1964, died on June 28 at the age of 83.

Memorial service

Lord and Lady Geddes of Epsom
Sir Harold Wilson attended the memorial service for Lord and Lady Geddes of Epsom held at St Margaret's, Westminster, yesterday. Canon Trevor Beeson officiated, assisted by the Rev J. Cameron Walker. The lesson was read by Mr Alan Tuffin (general secretary of the Union of Communication Workers) and Lord Cledwyn of Penrhos gave an address. Among others present were:

The Hon Mrs P M Geddes-Taylor (daughter), Mr and Mrs Alan Clarke, Mr Alan Merrett, Mr A G Hopkins, Lord Ponsonby of Shulbrede, Lord Houghton of Sowerby, Lord Collison, Lord Shackleton, Baroness Delacourt-Smith of Alteryn, Mr and Mrs Charles Morris, Sir William Ryland, Sir Donald Sargent, Sir Richard Hayward, Sir Leslie Williams, Mr Roger Robinson (representing the general secretary of the Labour Party), Mr Tony Clarke (deputy general secretary, Union of Communication Workers), Mr John Scott-Garner (president, Post Office Engineering Union), Mr H Z Hoxter (president, International Round Table for the Advancement of Counselling), Mr J S Thomas (Industrial Catering Association), Mr F Baker (General Municipal Workers' Union), Mr Alistair Graham (Civil and Public Services Association), Mr A G Myall (Second Post Office Relief Fund), Mr Stephen Parkinson, Mr and Mrs R Urquhart, Mr E Hardcastle, Mr R Kelsall, Mrs E Searle, Mr and Mrs A M Streeter, Colonel and Mrs M Guest, Mr Tom Jackson, Mr N Roffe (Poly Glass), Mr Richard Davies (Policy Studies Institute), Mr Ronald Dearing (chairman, Post Office Board), Mr L Batchelor (British Telecom), Mr P D Jones (Council of Civil Service Unions), Mr and Mrs Norman Stagg, Mr Ken Thomas, Mr R Bunnage and Mr W Abraham (Post Office Fellowship of Remembrance), Mr Bob Cowley and Mr Ron Smart (Communications Managers Association), and Mr McCall (Institute of Professional Civil Servants).

General assembly

British Association of the Sovereign Military Order of Malta
At a general assembly held on St John's Day (June 24) the British Association of the Sovereign Military Order of Malta elected Sir Peter Hope as president and Lord Craigmyle as vice-president for a term of six years. Peter Drummond-Murray of Mastrick, Slains Pursuivant of Arms, was reelected as chancellor of the association, Captain A. F. M. Beeloy as treasurer and Count Joseph Czernin de Chudenic as hospitaller, each to serve a further term of three years.

Birthdays today

Sir Max Brown, 69; Mr Lovat Dickson, 81; Lieutenant-General Sir John Evetts, 92; Mr Keith Grant, 49; Miss Lena Horne, 66; Commander J. S. Kerans, 68; Sir John Langford-Holt, 67; Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Leask, 70; Mr James Loughran, 52; Mr M. J. K. Smith, 50; Mr Ruskin Spear, 72.

Dinners

European-Atlantic Group
The European-Atlantic Group held a dinner-discussion last night at St Ermin's Hotel on economic relations between Eastern and Western Europe. The principal speaker was Professor Alexander Nove and the chairman was Sir Frank Roberts, vice-president of the Great-Britain-USSR Association. Lord Layton, president of the group, also spoke.

Prosecuting Solicitors' Society of England and Wales
The president of the Prosecuting Solicitors' Society of England and Wales, Mr Michael Rose, the vice-president and the council were hosts at a dinner held in the Law Society's Hall yesterday. The guests included:

The Solicitor General, Sir Patrick Mayhew, QC, Lord Wigoder, QC, Lord Justice Lawton, Lord Justice Taylor Watkins, VC, Sir Thomas Hetherington, QC, Lady Ralphs, Sir Barry Shaw, QC, Sir Kenneth Newman, Mr A D M Oulton, Mr H Steel, Mr E M Hill, QC, Professor Sir Cyril Philips, Mr John Horrell, Mr D Mellor, Mr C R Hewetson, Mr K C Oxford, Professor A Ashworth, Mr W J Bohan, Mr T S Legg, Mr G H Moores and Mr J L Bowron.

Cambridge University tripos examination results

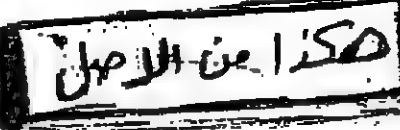
The following Tripos examination results from Cambridge University are announced.
* denotes Distinction

LAW TRIPOS PART 1B
Class 1: J B Bannister, K William's C, IoM, and Magd; A J Bale, Q Elizabeth GS, Blackburn, and Christ's; E S Brodsky, High Wycombe RGS and Joh; S R Christophers, Malvern and New H; C M Day, SE Essex SFC and Sid; D J Goldstone, Haberdashers' Aske's, Elstree, and Emma; M B Grayson, Camden and Jes; G S Grendale, Ingatestone Anglo-Eur Sch and Cla; N J Hanna, Dame Allan's, Newcastle upon Tyne, and Emma; J D R Jakeways, Q Elizabeth GS, Wakefield, and Fitzw; E S Jones, Ryde Sch, IoW and King's; E A McQuater, Merchiston Castle and Rob; J M Page, Manchester HS and Caius; R W Pearce, Abbot Beyne, Burton on Trent and Trin; A M D Robertson, Newcastle upon Tyne RGS and Jes; R A Snowden, Sir William Turner's SFC, Redcar, and Down; D A Whiteley, Pencoed Comp, Bridgend, and Fitzw; M B Whiteley, Wycombe Abbey and Trin.

Class 2, division 1: D W K Anderson, New C, Oxford, and Down; C E Baker, Benenden and Cath; H J Baker, Wymondham C and Down; M Bannerjee, N London Collegiate and Qu; K L Beale, K Edward VI, Southampton, and Emma; H S Bell, Cookstown HS and Qu; R M J Bell, Abbeydale Grange, Sheffield, and Selw; A Bennett, Northampton HS and Girton; J C L Bennett, Huddersfield New C and Tr H; [illegible]

[illegible]





Investment and Finance

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THE TIMES

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STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 713.9 down 5.7
FT Gilts: 81.94down 0.08
Bargains: 22,254
Datastream USM Leaders: 97.55 down 0.78
Tokyo: 8844.19 up 5.95
Hongkong: 941.10 down 2.53
New York: Dow Jones Average (latest) 1210.94 up 1.71

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling $1.5275 down 65pts
Index 83.9 down 0.2
DM 3.88 down 0.02
FrF 11.6600 down 0.0550
Yen 365.50 down 1.0
Dollar
Index 124.9 down 0.2
DM 2.5435 up 30pts
Gold
$415.00 down $1.50
NEW YORK LATEST
Gold $414.85
Sterling $1.5260

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Base rates 9½
3 month interbank 9¾ 9
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 9 11/16 9 13/16
3 month DM 5 5/16 5 3/16
3 month Fr F14 9/16 14
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period May 4 to June 7, 1983 inclusive: 10.334 per cent.

PRICE CHANGES

Pentos	18 + 2p
El Paso	£12.75 + 93.75p
Atlantic Res	43p + 3p
First Castle	92p + 5p
Lee Cooper	141p + 6p
Cowie	35.5p + 1.5p
Time Products	14.25p-2.25p
B L	29p – 3p
Capper Neill	17p – 1.5p
Ranger Oil	720 – 60p
Shaw Carpets	32p – 2.5p
Trust Secs	54p – 4p

TODAY

Interims: Arbuthmot Dollar Income Fund (Div), Guinness Peat, Lincroft Kilgour, Speyhawk, Throgmorton Trust, Widney.
Finals: British Tar Products, Greene King, Hampton Gold Mining Areas, Scottish & Newcastle Breweries.
Economic statistics; Energy Trends (May), employment in production industries (May), overtime and short time working (May) unemployment & unfilled vacancies (June-final), stoppages of work due to industrial disputes (June-final), quarterly estimate of employees in employment (1st qtr)

NOTEBOOK

Companies have raised £1bn in rights issues on the stock exchange since April, but the Government's attempts to help monetary policy by opening up the corporate bond market have been less successful, featuring mainly banks, brewers and property developers.
Page 16

Greencoat plans rights issue

A rights issue to raise £4.81m and the creation of a financial services company has been announced by the ailing Greencoat Properties as the first step towards a major reconstruction.

The group plans to issue an extra 41.7 million ordinary shares at 12p a share on the basis of one new share for every existing share held. This is expected to raise £4.81m net of expenses. Of this figure £2.8m will go for investment and expansion of further financial or property services.

The remainder will be used to form a new financial advisory and investment company, Brown Goldie, and is a complete break with the group's traditional property side.

● **DEBT AGREEMENT:** Mexico has reached agreement with 16 countries on stretching out about $12bn of private sector debt, guaranteed by official export credit agencies. The Mexican finance ministry announced that the agreement was signed in Paris last weekend and would involve extending repayments over up to six years.

● **OJCD:** The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development yesterday recommended that New Zealand pursue a steady fiscal policy to avoid wide swings in economic performance.

● **HOTEL PLAN:** A joint company, to be called Comfort Lodge (UK), has been formed by British Land Company and Comfort Hotels, to build a hotels chain in Britain the two groups announced yesterday.

WALL STREET

Shares still in retreat

NEW YORK (AP-Dow Jones) – Wall Street stocks again retreat after pulling out of an early decline yesterday.

The Dow Jones Industrial average was down about 2.5 points at 1,206. The transportation index was also down 2.5 points to 574. The industrials had overcome an early loss of 2 and showed a gain of more than one point before slipping back.

Losers were about 8-to-5 ahead of advances and the trading pace was moderate.

Mr Monte Gordon, research director at Dreyfus Corporation, said that a key point would be the markets action if it dropped toward 1,200. "People may back off from purchasing as it declines but there should be bargain hunting in that area", he said.

Another key market factor, Mr Gordon said, would be second quarter corporate earnings. "The market needs proof of pretty good earnings because it has extended its gains on that anticipation. The response that poor earnings – such as Texas Instruments – bring shows the market's deep concern."

General Motors was 72⅛, up ⅛; International Business Machines 118½, up ¼; General Electric 52⅞, up ⅜; American Cyanamid 46, down 1; Advanced Micro Devices 62⅜, up 1⅜; Sanders Associates 109¼, up 2; Chrysler 31½, off ⅜; Procter Gamble 54, up ½; Texas Instruments 118⅜, up 2⅜; and Monsanto 89⅛, off ⅞.

Maytag was down 2⅛, to 51½; Coachmen Industries up 1⅜, to 32; Nucor down 2, at 72; Standard Motor Products down 1¼, to 53¾; AVX Corp down 2, to 43; Burlington Northern down 1⅛, at 84⅜; Union Pacific off ⅛, to 58⅞; Northwest Air up ⅞, to 51¼; and AMR down ¼at 35⅝.

Evidence of US recovery is growing

From Nicholas Ashford
Washington

Further evidence that the American economic recovery will continue for the forseeable future has been provided by the latest index of leading economic indictors and an upwardly revised estimate of economic growth for the current year.

The leading index, which is designed to foretell economic trends in the next few months, rose by 1.2 per cent last month. Although this was the lowest increase this year it was the eleventh month in succession that the index has risen.

The gain followed increases of 1.4 per cent in April and 2 per cent in March. The leading index has grown by 14.7 per cent since it hit the low point of the recession in March last year.

Seven of the 11 indicators used to make up the leading index contributed to the advance, notably that for new business formations. A White House spokesman said the indicators showed that "the recovery continues to lay a solid foundation for cotinued progress".

Upwardly revised growth figures were revealed by President Reagan in a prepared statement at the start of a White House press conference on Tuesday night. Declaring that America's economy is beginning to "sparkle", he said his Administration was revising upwards its projection for this year's economic growth from 4.7 per cent to 5.5 per cent.

There was further good news for President Reagan yesterday when the Senate defeated by 55 votes to 45 an attempt by the Democrats to scale back the proposed 10 per cent cut in income tax which is due to come into effect tomorrow. The cut is the third and last stage of President Reagan's 25 per cent tax reduction approved two years ago.

Privatized corporation will remain a single entity

Parkinson confirms timetable for British Telecom sell-off

By Bill Johnstone, Electronics Correspondent

British Telecom, whose privatization will be the biggest sale yet undertaken by government, is to be kept as one corporation and shares in it will be on sale by autumn of next year, Mr Cecil Parkinson, Secretary for Trade and Industry announced yesterday.

The commitment came with the publication of the Telecommunications Bill which has been amended to allow the expansion of cable television without waiting for further legislation.

Mr Parkinson, whose department will be handling the Bill, said: "Our aim is to get the Bill on to the statute-book early next year. We shall set up the Office of Telecommunications (OFTEL) in the spring, when we shall grant British Telecom a licence.

"As we always planned, the licence will contain special provisions to protect telephone users in rural areas, the network of call boxes, the 999 service and facilities for the disabled. A draft licence will be published for public comment in October this year".

Kleinwart Benson, the merchant bankers, are advising the Government on the sale of 51 per cent of Telecom which has engaged S G Warburg for the operation. That stake has been valued at between £3,000m and £5,000m although as yet no figure has been agreed. The corporation is expected to disclose soon that it has made a profit of about £600m for the financial year, ending in March.

The City is waiting anxiously for decisions to be taken on the method of floating Telecom. A single issue would be so large as to swamp the market for new share capitl. The City and Government will be anxious to avoid the controversy surrounding both the series of cheap fixed-price sales culminating with Amersham International and the subsequent tender offer of Britoil, which was aimed at small investors but flopped. The Government will want to redress its previous failure to attract small investors permanently and avoid upsetting the flow of funds in the City.

The Telecommunications Bill, like the last, will ensure that British Telecom loses its immunity from private prosecution. Subscribers will refer complaints to OFTEL which will operate like the Office of Fair Trading. OFTEL will have the power to ensure that British Telecom – and any other operator – adheres to its contractual conditions and those of its operating licence, awarded by the Secretary for Industry.

Publication of the operating licence to be given to British Telecom is a significant concession by the Government. Despite pressure from its own backbenchers during the committee stage of the last Bill it did not publish it but published "guidelines" instead.

The government was severely criticized by some of its own backbenchers in the last Parliament. They claimed the liberalization

Mr Parkinson, in response to his critics, has said: "The Bill places heavy emphasis on promoting competition because monopoly stifles innovation and encourages complacency. The harmful effects of monopoly are more pernicious in an expanding sector like telecommunications".

£77m profts for British Airways

By Michael Baily, Transport Editor

British Airways announced a better-than-expected £77m profit for 1982-3 yesterday, confirming that the state airline is well on course for privatization measures by 1985-86.

This compares with £72m estimated in May, and a £544m loss last year.

Further gains could materialized from its new strategy this year, says airline's annual report and accounts.

Lord King, the chairman,said that BA faces the future with greater confidence than a year ago.

"The board's strategy, adopted a year ago, has begun to show results," he said.

"This involves reduced capital expenditure, lower operating costs, and changes to the organization designed to make the airline more competitive and responsive to the market."

These measures, which depend heavily on staff cooperation, will continue to have an effect this year, Lord King said.

But the extent will depend on the success of BA's new marketing efforts

System X exchange rejected by China

By Our Electronics Correspondent

China has rejected System X, the British-designed electronic telephone exchange, in favour of a equipment designed by the Swedish company which has been awarded a $11m (£7.1m) contract from the Canton Province.

The order, the Swedish company claims, has been won against competition from Japan's Fujitsu and the NEC Corporation apart from the British system.

China, which has only one telephone for every 200 people, plans to triple the number by the year 2000, the *China Daily* said yesterday.

The failure to secure the chinese contract is another blow to the designers – British Telecom, STC, GEC and Plessey – who hoped that System X would have substantial export potential. The design, which has cost more than £150m to develop, has sold so far overseas solely to another British company, Cable & Wireless, which has installed a £2m system on St Vincent in the West Indies.

System X has been ill-fated since the project began in the late 1970s. Last October STC, one of the principal partners withdrew.

A marketing company has been established since 1979 called British Telecommunications Systems (BTS) and was unsuccesful in selling abroad. It was disbanded when STC left the partnership. The marketing is now handled separately by GEC and Plessey.

The designers and the Government, which has encouraged the project, are disillusioned about the system's low sales and the Department of Industry has reviewed its sales potential.

A Department of Industry study concluded that System X has more export potential in the United States and in Europe than in the Third World countries. Previously, the designers and the Government assumed that its market was in the old commonwealth.

However, the system's overseas competitors like CIT Alcatel of France, Siemens of Germany, ITT of the US have been successful with their systems.

John De Lorean: liquidators may go to courts

De Lorean directors face inquiry

Directors of the former De Lorean car company, including two appointed by the Government, may face a court inquiry into decisions taken before the company's failure.

A committee of inspection consisting of representatives of De Lorean creditors has asked the liquidators, Mr Patrick Daly, said yesterday, "one course open to us is to apply to the courts for a private examination of the directors under section 241 of the Companies Act (Northern Ireland) 1960".

The creditors feel they were the victims of misrepresentation, and say they only continued to supply De Lorean in the last months of its existence because they understood the company, whose chairman was Mr John De Lorean, was being supported by Government money.

Now that the company is in liquidation, they are blocked from getting any of the £42m owed them because the huge prior claims of the Government are mopping up all available assets.

The creditors want to know who authorized the company to continue trading when, they allege, it was obvious that no funds were available, and what instructions the government nominees on the board were given.

Living standards rise for those in work

By Frances Williams
Economics Correspondent

Living standards in Britain remain no higher than a year ago, and have barely changed over the past two years as the increasing affluence of those in work has been offset by rising unemployment.

Since 1979, when the Conservatives came to power, overall living standards have fallen by about 1.25 per cent after an unprecedented jump of nearly 16 per cent in the two previous years. But the drop in real (inflation-adjusted) personal disposable incomes – the official measure of living standards – has been borne almost entirely by the 2.25 million people who have lost their jobs over the past four years.

Real take-home pay for people with jobs has risen by roughly 3 per cent over the past year, as pay rises have outstripped inflation.

Despite the stagnation of real incomes for the population as a whole over the past couple of years, spending in the shops has surged to record levels. People have dipped into savings and borrowed more to finance spending, with the result that the proportion of incomes saved – the savings ratio – has fallen sharply from the 16.6 per cent peak in autumn 1980.

In the first quarter of this year, the savings ratio was 10.6 per cent, slightly higher than in the previous quarter, but substantially less than the 13.5 per cent recorded a year earlier.

Personal Income and Savings (Seasonally adjusted)

		Savings as a % of personal disposable income	Real personal disposable income (1975=100)
1979		14.4	113.1
1980		15.5	114.5
1981		13.7	112.5
1980	Q1	12.0*	111.6*
	Q2	15.0	114.6
	Q3	13.4	111.9
	Q4	13.3	111.8
1981	Q1	12.9	111.6
	Q2	13.5*	111.9*
	Q3	13.0	111.6
	Q4	11.3	110.9
1982	Q1	10.3	111.9
	Q2	10.6	111.7

Source: CSO * Revised figures

City Comment

The best of both worlds

The two growth businesses of the last 10 years have been leasing and computers.

It is to be expected therefore that a company which combines both elements plus good management in one business is going to show phenomenal growth. And thus it is with the United Leasing, a company which, since it cast off from its parent, Standard Chartered banking group, has seen its profits surge. In 1978 it made £300,000; in the year to March 1983 £1.5m.

Now as the group prepares to go public – details of its issue are published today – there are three questions potential investors have to ask.

Will the current rate of growth continue? Is this company equipped to avoid the pitfalls which have caused others in the business to come unstuck? And has the current fashion for technology shares persuaded the company's advisers to expect too high a price for the shares?

The answers are encouraging. The speedier the advance in computer technology, and the more rapid the drop in the price of equipment, the more it makes sense to lease rather than buy. So prospects there are good.

The problem is of course that the faster the market changes, the more risk the leasing company has of being saddled with obsolete equipment, or worse, saddled with customers cancelling leases in favour of something newer or better.

But these problems are now well documented, so management should be able to avoid them. The only real problem then is whether the market is expecting too much. Because stock market fashions change, in the long term it probably is. But short to medium term, in the current climate, the shares will probably go very well.

Harrods demerger vote today

By Philip Robinson

The fight over whether Harrods should be floated off separately from its parent company, House of Fraser, goes to the vote today.

Fraser directors want the store to stay with the group, but its major shareholder, Lonrho, wants it separated. The vote will be the fourteenth in three years between Fraser and Lonrho, all of which have been won by the board.

This time Lonrho looks likely to win.

Even so, the demerger requires a 75 per cent shareholder majority before it can go through and Lonrho is unlikely to get sufficient votes.

Both votes will take place at a special shareholders' meeting in Glasgow. Immediately before, Fraser will hold its annual meeting at which three of its directors come up for re-election.

There are already vacancies on the board and there are fears by Fraser that Lonrho might attempt to nominate more representatives.

Swings and roundabouts, page 17

Bank opens first licence prosecution

By Our Financial Staff

The Bank of England has started its first prosecution against illegal deposit-taking under the Banking Act.

The tough laws designed to give the Bank legal backing to help it supervise the banking system evolved largely as a result of the secondary banking crisis of the mid-1970s,. The Bill became law in 1979.

It is understood that the proceedings have already been adjourned once and the full case will be some way off. The action is being taken against a British company which has already had its licence to take deposits withdrawn.

The Bank of England alleges that without a licence, the company illegally accepted deposits.

On indictment, the offence carries a maximum two years imprisonment or an unlimited fine.

Last month the Bank took the unusual step of writing to all British licensed deposit takers and banks reminding them of what are essentially the basic pronciples of sound banking.

OECD trade war threatens as talks fail

By John Lawless

A trade war among the industrialized nations was threatened yesterday as talks in Paris on export credit subsidies broke down for the second time.

Negotiations between the 22 countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development had been extended beyond a deadline of 6pm on Tuesday, but had still failed to reach agreement by last night.

The French took a particularly hard line, with support from the Italians. They threw out a compromise proposal from the US, which had stopped a complete breakdown the night before.

The talks originally failed in April. The official line is that they have been "suspended" until July 15.

EEC finance ministers meet just before this, when the two factions will come under considerable pressure to agree.

Before all parties is a final compromise from Dr Axel Wallen, the OECD's export credit group chairman. This is believed to be suggesting a cut in rates, probably of between 0.5 and 0.7 per cent.

Whatever happens, the so-called "relatively rich" countries, such as Russia, are not going to get any cut in export credit interest rates offered to them. The issue is how much should be given to the "intermediate" and "relatively poor" countries.

Consensus rates will conimue to apply until the middle of next month. But if a new "gentleman's agreement" is not reached by then, individual countries would feel free to offer whatever they like. This wuld trigger a potentially damaging series of "cut-price" offers whenever a country feels it is close to a deal, with Western nations being played off against each other by foreign customers, including governments.

BTG staff 'demoralized' by uncertainty over future

Enterprise board back in black

By Clive Cookson, Technology Correspondent

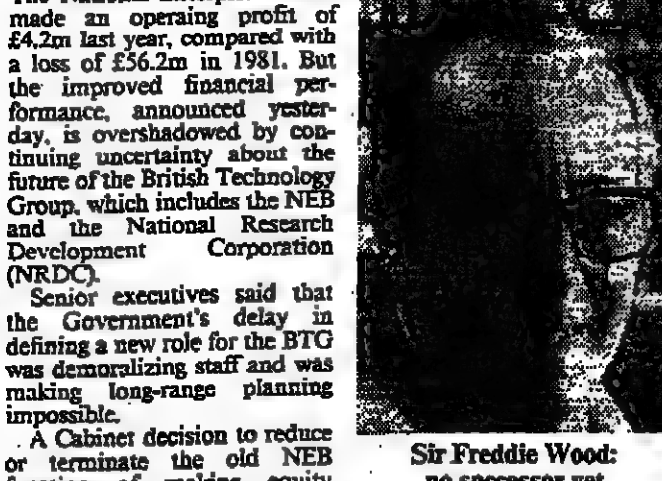
The National Enterprise Board made an operaing profit of £4.2m last year, compared with a loss of £56.2m in 1981. But the improved financial performance, announced yesterday, is overshadowed by continuing uncertainty about the future of the British Technology Group, which includes the NEB and the National Research Development Corporation (NRDC).

Senior executives said that the Government's delay in defining a new role for the BTG was demoralizing staff and was making long-range planning impossible.

A Cabinet decision to reduce or terminate the old NEB function of making equity investments in high-technology enterprise has been due for at least six months.

Sir Freddie Wood, chairman, announced his retirement in March and expected to depart within a few weeks. But he is still there, waiting for the Government to appoint his successor. Last night the Department of Trade and Industry said that the new role and new chairman for BTG would be known next month.

The consolidated accounts of the NEB and its subsidiaries show a turnover of £145m and an overall pre-tax loss of £14.8m, due mainly to a start-up loss of £19.3m already reported by Inmos, the controversial silicon chip manufacturer.



Sir Freddie Wood: no successor yet

Sir Freddie said: "A number of our major companies, in particular Data Recording Instrument and British Underwater Engineering, were brought into profit, and their profitable growth has continued into 1983.

"Much effort has been devoted to privatizing our NEB investments, either through disposal or by the introduction of new private sectore investments."

NEB made a £10m profit on selling its stake in United Medical Enterprises, and new private investment was made in Celltech and Systime. Data Recording Instrument and British Underwater Engineering are this year's main candidates for privatization.

The NEB's biggest remaining problem is Inmos, in which it has invested £65m. BTG executives were reluctant to comment on the search for new private finance; Inmos will probably need £50m more to build up production of chips at its Welsh and American plants.

Several British and American electronics giants are showing interest in Inmos and industry sources suggest that the Government could sell the company for up to £100m.

But the preferred plan is to sell 15 to 30 per cent of Inmos to a large electronics manufacturer. That would give the City enough confidence to raise a lot more money

INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK ● edited by Michael Prest

Industry fails to take bond market bait

Yesterday's £50m 30-year sterling bond issue from Caisse Centrale Cooperation Economic is the fourth French bulldog issue.

The Government is trying to open up the market for long-term funding by avoiding this end of the market itself. British borrowers, however, are not obliging and seem to prefer equity funding.

Real evidence that British industrial companies are returning to the bond market has yet to emerge. About £722m has been raised in the coporoate bond market since BOC almost set the ball rolling with a £100m issue.

However, most of this has been for banks, property and brewing companies. Manufacturers have not yet tried to tap the fixed interest market to any significant degree.

This must be a disappointment to the Government which as a part of monetary strategy, has confined its funding to the short and medium ends of the market. The idea is to open up the long end for other borrowers so that they can switch out of bank borrowings, thus easing pressure on the money supply.

But if the rebirth of the corporate bond market has so far been a disappointment, the Government should be pleased with the role the Stock Exchange is palying in raising new equity finance.

Not only has there been a new issues boom, but the amount raised by rights issues this year looks like surpassing all records.

Yesterday's three medium-sized cash calls on shareholders – £10.2m net from United Parcels, £9.1m net from Kenning Motor Group and £4.8m net from Greencoat – are only the tip of an iceberg.

There have been 52 rights issues since the beginning of April, 18 of them this month with two of these for almost £200m. All these issues have raised over £1bn of new finance.

There have been interelated factors behind the rights boom. First, there is a natural tendency for companies to raise new money from shareholders when share prices are trading close to their highs.

Second, there is a general need for new share finance as the economy pulls out of recession. Companies must fund higher working capital and revitalize themselves after four bad years.

The problem is that the type of companies that really need refinancing, either by way of the bond market or the rights market, will find it difficult to do so.

Judging by the comments from companies that have made rights issues, most of the new money is earmarked for acquisitions overseas. One wonders if the Government would prefer the cash to be spent at home.

RIGHTS ISSUES IN JUNE (£m)

London & Northern	16.3	Milford Docks	0.8
Hewden Stuart	8.8	Commercial Bank of Near East	4.2
Allied Plant	1.8	Edenspring	1.8
Aberdeen Construction	5.5	Smith Brothers	1.7
Queens Moat Houses	10.6	Rio Tinto-Zinc	198.5
Pyke Holding	1.2	United Parcels	10.2
Albert Martin	0.8	Kenning Motor Group	9.1
Beecham Group	203.0	Greencoat Properties	4.8
Laporte	20.9		
Carless Capel	21.3	TOTAL	521.4

Source: Samuel Montagu

BPB Industries

Year to 31.3.83
Pretax profit £65.42m (56.5m)
Stated earnings 44.8p (37.5p)
Turnover £465.85m (405.77m)
Net final dividend 7p making 12p (10.5p)
Share price 545p down 10p
Yield 3.2%

Profits from the plasterboard manufacturer, BPB Industries yesterday were in line with expectations. But, despite the sweetener of a one-for-one scrip issue and a 17 per cent hike in the final dividend, the shares fell 10p to 545p.

The reason was that a spate of buoyant results in the construction materials sector has led investers to believe that BPB would easily surpass the forecasts. The results nevertheless are creditable.

The main advance came in Britain, with a 9 per cent rise in the volume of plaster board sales. The company benefited particularly from mild weather in the final quarter when deliveries exceded 30 million square metres or 18 per cent above the corresponding period of the previous year.

Sales during the rest of 1983 should be, even better

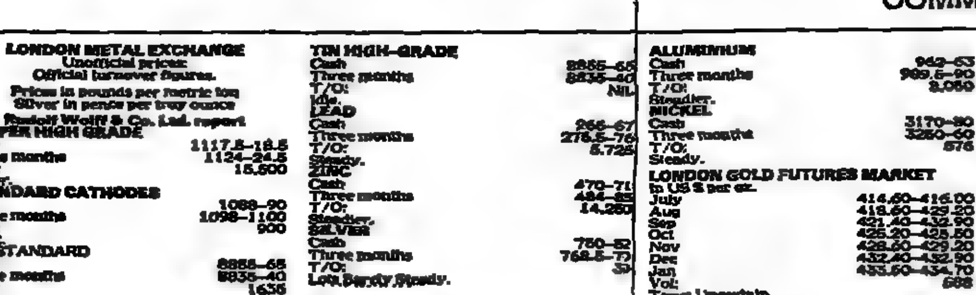
Plasterboard should continue to penetrate the market for building materials despite recent adverse publicity about timber-framed housing, a system which has given significant boost to the plasterboard industry.

In addition, BPB's capacity is becoming more efficient. The first phase of the plant renewal programme at East Leake has been completed and new plasterboard machine is running alongside a fully depreciated old unit kept open because of demand.

Overseas, while profits in France look set for a dip, Canada should return to the black after near £1m losses last year

So group profits of £85m this year do not look impossible.

COMMODITIES

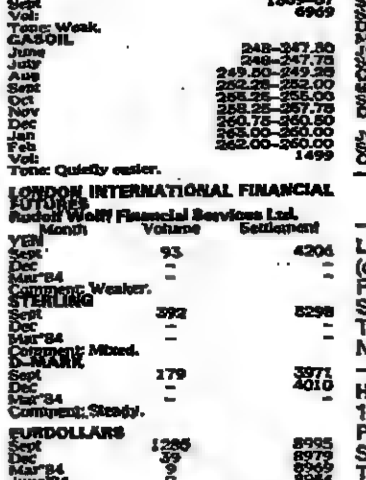


LONDON METAL EXCHANGE
Unofficial prices
Official turnover figures.
Prices in pounds per metric ton
Silver in pence per troy ounce
Rudolf Wolff & Co. Ltd. report

COPPER HIGH GRADE	
Cash	1117.5–18.5
Three months	1124–24.5
T/O:	15,500
Easier.	
STANDARD CATHODES	
Cash	1088–90
Three months	1098–1100
T/O:	900
Quiet.	
TIN STANDARD	
Cash	8865–65
Three months	8835–40
T/O:	1636
Firm.	
TIN HIGH-GRADE	
Cash	8865–65
Three months	8835–40
T/O:	NIL
Idle.	
LEAD	
Cash	266–67
Three months	276.5–76
T/O:	5,725
Steady.	
ZINC	
Cash	470–71
Three months	484–85
T/O:	14,250
Steadier.	
SILVER	
Cash	750–52
Three months	768.5–72
T/O:	3
Lots Barely Steady.	
ALUMINIUM	
Cash	962–63
Three months	989.5–90
T/O:	8,050
Steadier.	
NICKEL	
Cash	3170–80
Three months	3250–60
T/O:	576
Steady.	

LONDON GOLD FUTURES MARKET
In US $ per oz.

July	414.60–416.00
Aug	418.60–429.20
Sep	421.40–432.90
Oct	425.20–425.50
Nov	428.60–429.20
Dec	432.40–432.90
Jan	433.60–434.70
Vol:	688
Tone: Uncertain.	



LONDON COMMODITY PRICES
Rubber in £'s per tonne;
Coffee, cocoa, sugar in pounds per metric ton;
Gas-oil US $ per metric ton.

RUBBER	
Aug	795–80
Sept	765–60
OctDec	775–73
JanMar	796–94
AugJan	814–12
JanSept	832–30
OctDec	851–48
JanMar	869–67
AprJan	886–78
Vol:	266
Tone: Quiet.	
SUGAR	
Aug	179.79–79.60
Oct	188.60–88.50
Dec	192.40–92.00
Mar	201.75–04.00
May	204.50–04.00
Vol:	6672
Tone: Steady.	
COFFEE	
July	1640–1639
Sept	1622–1620
Nov	1605–1603
Jan	1593–1590
Mar	1578–1571
May	1560–1555
July	1560–1530
Vol:	1446
Tone: Quiet.	
COCOA	
July	1618–16
Sept	1543–42
Dec	1565–64
Mar	1557–54
May	1559–58
July	1560–59
Sept	1559–57
Vol:	6969
Tone: Weak.	
GASOIL	
June	248–247.50
July	248–247.75
Aug	249.50–249.25
Sept	252.25–252.00
Oct	255.25–255.00
Nov	258.25–257.75
Dec	260.75–260.50
Jan	263.00–260.00
Feb	262.00–260.00
Vol:	1499
Tone: Quietly easier.	

LONDON INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL FUTURES
Rudolf Wolff Financial Services Ltd.

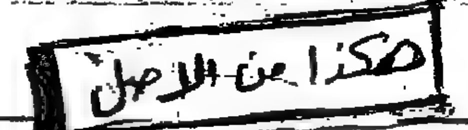
Month	Volume	Settlement
YEN		
Sept	93	4204
Dec	–	–
Mar'84	–	–
Comment: Weaker.		
STERLING		
Sept	392	5298
Dec	–	–
Mar'84	–	–
Comment: Mixed.		
D-MARK		
Sept	179	3971
Dec	–	4010
Mar'84	–	–
Comment: Steady.		
EURODOLLARS		
Sept	1286	8995
Dec	39	8979
Mar'84	9	8969
June'84	2	8964
Sept'84	–	8944
Comment: Early strength.		
SHORT STERLING		
Sept	134	9031
Dec	28	9020
Mar'84	–	9003
June'84	6	8986
Sept'84	–	8990
Comment: Quiet.		
GILTS		
Sept	2009	0416
Dec	25	0617
Mar'84	–	0605
June'84	–	0523
Sept'84	–	–
Comment: Under pressure.		

COMPANY BRIEFS

Lep Group Year to 31.12.82 (comparisons restated).
Pretax profit, £2.6m (£5.58m).
Stated earnings, 6.6p (41.7p).
Turnover, £78.14m (£71.12m).
Net dividend, 17.5p (17.5p).

Hardys and Hansons Half-year to 1.4.83
Pretax profit, £1.17m (£1.2m).
Stated earnings, 11.25p (11.55p).
Turnover, £7.9m (£7.46m).
Net interim dividend, 4.2p (4.0p).





APPOINTMENTS

TSB Trust names new chief

Mr Brian Brown, who has been general manager of TSB Trust Company since 1971 and a director since 1976, has been appointed managing director of the company. **Mr Roger Heydon**, currently deputy general manager, operations, is appointed operations director and **Mr Mike Ramsay** becomes chief actuary.

Mr Carron Greig has taken over from Mr Peter Harding as chairman of the Baltic Exchange.

Mr Stephen Anson, Mr Leslie Clarke and **Mr Robert Michelmore** have been appointed associate directors of Valin Pollen.

Mr G.F Symondson of the Distillers Company (Carbon Dioxide), of Reigate, has been elected chairman of the Allied Brewery Traders' Association.

Mr George Davies, managing director of Next, has been appointed retail managing director of J. Hepworth & Son.

Mr David Dixon becomes director, small ports, of Associated British Ports.

Mr Roger Lewis is the new group chief executive of Crest Nicholson. He has been chief executive of the property division for eight years. **Mr Anthony Fay** has been appointed deputy chief executive of the group in addition to his work as chief executive of the commercial and industrial division.

Mr Richard Venables has joined the partnership of Lane & Partners.

Mr B.J.F. Haller becomes chairman of Philip Harris (Holdings) and remains managing director.

Mr John Lamb has ben appointed senior accounts executive and head of New York marketing office for National Westminster Bank. He succeeds **Mr Peter Newman** who returns to the United Kingdom as senior accounts executive in London.

Mr Michael T.J. Wallis, a general manager, Midland Bank, responsible for corporate finance division, becomes general manager (credit). **Mr John E. Bennett**, an assistant general manager, has been appointed a general manager for corporate finance division.

Mr Bob Diplock, sales director of RHM Foods since 1970, will now be assistant managing director. **Mr Jeremy Preston** joins RHM Foods in August as sales director designate and will take over after a handover period.

As Fraser shareholders vote, Derek Harris examines the demerger issues

Swings and roundabouts at Harrods

Shareholders in House of Fraser are gathering yet again in Glasgow today to decide whether Harrods, department store, should be separated from the rest of the House of Fraser chain.

It has always looked as if the idea of demerging Harrods was primarily another manoeuvre in the six-year battle by Lonrho for House of Fraser, the latest move in the struggle between Mr Roland "Tiny" Rowland, creator of Lonrho, and Professor Roland Smith, the Fraser chairman.

Yet for all this feeling, the merits or otherwise of the demerger are vital for both companies and for shareholders, who have seen Fraser's stock market value rise to around £330m on the hope that somehow the parts can be greater than the whole.

Mr Rowland may have been thwarted by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission from bidding for Fraser but with Harrods as a separate company (and Lonrho presumably getting stock proportionate to its 30 per cent Fraser stake) perhaps he would look to mounting a bid for this blue chip part of the present Fraser group.

Given a demerged Harrods' likely market rating that might be expensive, but the split could still make it easier for Lonrho to sell its way out of the corner it is now in with its Fraser holding.

In the context of the ever-ongoing Lonrho-Fraser battle, if the Fraser board led by Professor Smith was at least morally bested on the demerger issue at today's extraordinary meeting, then the Lonrho tanks on the Fraser lawn would be drawn that much nearer the front door.

It could be suggested cynically that institutions could vote for demerger on today's simple resolution that needs 51 per cent to be carried and against it on the 75 per cent resolution – and retire to the sidelines with a sigh of relief and a relatively clear conscience.

But it would be a pity if all this obfuscated what is a real issue; would demerger be a good thing anyway?

It is not an easy question. That has been borne in on any shareholder who has tried to read through the paper mountain of circulars from Mr Rowland and Professor Smith.

A working party was asked by Fraser to look at the demerger implications to enable the Fraser board to make its own eventually negative decision on the idea. Management Horizons, the firm of consultants which has been helping Fraser to elaborate its new trading strategy for its department stores, made some contributions.



Smith (left) and Rowland: Showdown in store

Some of the apparent confusions between Fraser and Lonrho statements arise out of use of differing figures from these two unpublished sources.

To try to clear a way through these thickets, the National Association fo Pension Funds asked Coopers and Lybrand Associates, the management consultant, to investigate the contrasting claims.

It was not asked for a judgement on the merits or otherwise of the demerger proposal and the eventual report came over as near neutral. But Professor Smith did feel able to seize on one comment after Mr Rowland's claim that Fraser shareholders would risk nothing by demerger.

Lonrho tanks drawing near Fraser's front door

Mr Rowland's essential case on the demerger was that a profitable Harrods should be freed from supporting the rest of the Fraser department stores, particularly the heavy investment programme involved in Fraser's new trading strategies.

The Fraser board, with the two Lonrho directors demurring, pointed to drawbacks, including reduced purchasing power, loss of shared customers, reduced access to market information and reduced awareness of shopping trends as well as the loss of Harrods as the Fraser flagship.

Risks would arise from a demerger, the consultant said. It added: "Those risks will ultimately pass through to the shareholders who will have to judge whether their incurrence is justified."

One Fraser circular points out that demerger would mean creating a Harrods head office structure and contends that overall there would be a net increase in total overhead costs.

Overall the cost of demerger could run to several million pounds, according to Fraser. The counsultant clarified this further: on the basis of the working party's conclusions, a demerged Harrods and Fraser without Harrods would *each* suffer by several million pounds over the next few years.

Describing the additional costs as significant, the consultant nevertheless pointed out that vigorous management action might reduce or even eliminate them in the longer term.

A prime argument for demerger is that it would force particularly the rump of Fraser to face up to the problems of loss-making and insufficiently profitable stores. Fraser's figures showh that of pretax group profits Harrods alone contributed 52.9 per cent in 1979. The Lonrho directors quoted Harrods as providing 54.6 per ceint of operating profits in 1982.

Mr Roland has pointed out that over five years Harrods paid Fraser group £43.9m in dividend while the group paid out to shareholders only £37.8m. As long as Harrods was required to generate substantial funds for the rest of the group the necessary rationalization in the chain would not be implemented, he claimed.

On investment, according to Mr Rowland, Fraser is to spend £180m over three to four years with £20m allocated to Harrods. Fraser itself talks of a refurbishing programme costing around £100m to create in its stores a new trading environment to attract customers in the higher-spending 25 to 40 age bracket.

There are several points to be made on financing investment, particularly for a Fraser without Harrods. But what could affect both Harrods and Fraser after a demerger are tax disadvantages involved in the recovery of advance corporartion tax and utilization of capital allowances.

The demerger could cost several million pounds

It has been suggested that the present group tax charge of around 27 per cent would rise to 35 percent for the demerged entities as a result of unrecovered advance corporation tax and utilized tax losses. That would mean a cost to shareholder funds of £20m.

The consultant agreed the present group would recover advance corporation tax earlier. Over the projection period studied, demerger would bring substantial cash flow disadvantages and, since advance corporation tax recovery cannot be foreseen short-term, the consultant said, there would be material effect on after-tax earnings.

But it added: "Given acceptable levels of profiability, it would be fair for shareholders to conclude that it as likely that tax losses and unrecovered advance corporation would eventually be utilized."

The two sides are wide apart on estimates of return on capital employed.

The Lonrho directors' case is that only 35 of the other 102 Fraser stores will show a return over 10 per cent and that the total return of Fraser stores is targeted at 2.7 per cent. Harrods by comparison should earn nearly 30 per cent.

Fraser claims a group return in 1981-82 of 6.2 per cent, with Harrods at 11.7 per cent. In 1985-86, the group return is estimated at 8.9 per cent.

Target return on investment is 14.7 per cent, increasing to 17.3 per cent if modest propery appreciation is included.

Professor Smith's camp sees no comfortable alternative to financing the rest of its stores except by keeping Harrods and its profits within the group. The Rowland case is that other sources of finance could be found, including cash raised from sale of underperformning stores.

In a demerger would shareholders gain on the Harrods swings only to lose on the rump roundabouts? It may be, on the basis of assets value, that Fraser without Harrods may not sink too low on market valuation. Bid speculation for both entities would also revive.

The question is whether there would be short-term gains for shareholders at the cost of building up future problems. Would, for instance, the demerger mean that it would be much harder to recruit and develop badly-needed quality retailing expertise given the better career prospects on offer in the single larger group? Could many underperforming stores be sold all that readily by a rump Fraser?

The demerger question cannot finally be divorced from the quality of those involved in the present situation.

Mr Rowland has put forward no perceptible retailing strategy for Fraser. Equally, Professor Smith, while there are recent trading improvements and more is being done to rationalize the use of trading space, has yet to produce telling evidence of a turnround.

Whether for the Fraser board the Rowland tanks trundling nearer will act as an adrenalin-based incentive or a consuming distraction remains to be seen.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	9½ %
Barclays	9½ %
BCCI	9½ %
Consolidated Crds	10 %
C. Hoare & Co	*9½ %
Lloyds Bank	9½ %
Midland Bank	9½ %
Nat Westminster	9½ %
TSB	9½ %
Williams & Glyn's	9½ %

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, 6%; £10,000 up to £50,000, 7%; £50,000 and over, 8%.

Olivetti to seek New York quote

Venice, (Reuter) – Olivetti, the office machine and electronics company, plans to seek a listing on the New York Stock Exchange next year, according to Signor Carlo De Benedetti, managing director.

Timing and details of the application have still to be worked out, he told a conference on venture capital in Venice.

Olivetti plans a new venture capital company in the US this year.

Olivetti International is already active in venture capital operations and the group holds equity investments totalling $120m (£78m) in 21 US information technology companies. Signor Elserino Piol, director of corporate strategy, said that Olivetti intends to establish a fund to structure its investments in venture capital operations.

Signor Piol said Olivetti would probably hold a 40 per cent stake in the venture capital company. The rest would come from other investors.

WALL STREET

[illegible]

• Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.



Granville & Co Limited.

(Formerly M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited)
27/28 Lovat Lane, London EC3R 8EB Telephone 01-621 1212

The Over-the-Counter Market

1982/83 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div(p)	Yld %	P/E Actual	P/E Fully Taxed
142	120	Ass Brit Ind Ord	133	-2	6.4	4.8	7.8	10.2
158	117	Ass Brit Ind CULS	148	-2	10.0	6.8	–	–
74	57	Airsprung Group	67	–	6.1	9.1	19.1	19.1
46	23	Armitage & Rhodes	23	-1	4.3	18.7	2.6	4.5
368	197	Bardon Hill	368	+2	14.3	3.9	7.5	15.3
151	100	CCL 11.0% Conv Pref	148	–	15.7	10.6	–	–
270	200	Cindico Group	201	+1	17.6	8.8	–	–
86	45	Deborah Services	47	+1	6.0	12.8	3.1	8.4
104	77	Frank Horsell	104	+1	–	–	8.7	9.3
101½	75½	Frank Horsell Pr Ord 87	102½	+1	8.7	8.5	11.4	12.2
83	60	Frederick Parker	60	-1	7.1	11.8	3.8	6.0
55	32	George Blair	32	–	–	–	5.5	11.6
100	74	Ind Prec Castings	77	–	7.3	9.5	9.9	12.4
188	100	Isis Conv Pref	187	-1	15.7	8.4	–	–
88	47	Jackson Group	88*	+2	4.5	5.1	4.6	9.0
237	111	James Burrough	235xd	–	9.6	4.1	17.2	19.1
260	148	Robert Jenkins	150	–	20.0	13.3	1.6	23.8
83	54	Scruttons "A"	70	+1	5.7	8.1	11.7	8.4
167	110	Torday & Carlisle	112	–	11.4	10.1	[illegible]	8.6
29	21	Unilock Holdings	25½	–	0.46	1.8	–	–
85	64	Walter Alexander	67	–	6.4	9.6	4.8	6.9
270	214	W. S. Yeates	267	+3	17.1	6.4	4.1	8.5

Prices now available on Prestel, page 48146

*After one for one scrip issue



Authorized Units & Insurance Funds

[illegible]

Copies of this Offer for Sale, having attached thereto the documents specified herein, have been delivered to the Registrar of Companies for registration.

Application has been made to the Council of The Stock Exchange for the Ordinary share capital of United Leasing plc ("United Leasing" or "the Company") issued and now being issued to be admitted to the Official List.

This Offer for Sale includes particulars given in compliance with the Regulations of the Council of The Stock Exchange for the purpose of giving information with regard to the Company. The directors have taken all reasonable care to ensure that the facts stated herein are true and accurate in all material respects and that there are no other material facts the omission of which would make misleading any statement herein whether of fact or of opinion. All the directors accept responsibility accordingly.

The Application List for the Ordinary shares now offered for sale will open at 10.00 a.m. on Tuesday, 5th July, 1983 and may be closed at any time thereafter.



United Leasing plc

(Registered in England No. 1036608)

Offer for Sale by Tender by Barclays Merchant Bank Limited

of 4,107,142 Ordinary shares of 20p each at a minimum tender price of 140p per share, the price tendered being payable in full on application

Share Capital

Authorised		Issued and now being issued fully paid
£3,300,000	Ordinary shares of 20p each	£2,691,534

The Ordinary shares now offered rank in full for all dividends and other distributions hereafter declared, paid or made.

Indebtedness

At the close of business on 3rd June, 1983, the Company and its subsidiaries had outstanding secured bank overdrafts of £3,642,922, unsecured bank overdrafts of £1,520,307, term loans of £2,344,131 and obligations to lessors of £853,902. Save as aforesaid and apart from contingent liabilities under irrevocable letters of credit amounting to £346,185, intra-group liabilities and charges granted to head lessors in connection with non-recourse leasing obligations, the Company and its subsidiaries did not have any loan capital (including term loans) outstanding or created but unissued, mortgages, charges or other borrowings or indebtedness in the nature of borrowing, including liabilities under acceptances (other than normal trade bills) or acceptance credits, hire purchase commitments or guarantees or other material contingent liabilities.

Directors, Advisers and Bankers

Board of Directors

Parry Andrew Mitchell (Chairman)	14 Welbeck Street, London W1M 7PF.
Ashley Harvey Mitchell (Managing)	14 Welbeck Street, London W1M 7PF.
Celia Janet Atkin	14 Welbeck Street, London W1M 7PF.
Peter Stuart Richard Atkin	1345 Avenue of the Americas, New York NY10105.
Howard Goldsobel (Non-executive)	14 Welbeck Street, London W1M 7PF.
Denis Mark Strauss *(German)*	1345 Avenue of the Americas, New York NY10105.

Secretary and Registered Office
Howard Goldsobel, 14 Welbeck Street, London W1M 7PF.

Issuing House
Barclays Merchant Bank Limited, 15/16 Gracechurch Street, London EC3V 0BA.

Stockbrokers
Phillips & Drew, Lee House, London Wall, London EC2Y 5AP.

Auditors and Reporting Accountants
Arthur Andersen & Co., Chartered Accountants, 1 Surrey Street, London WC2R 2PS.

Solicitors to the Company
Berwin Leighton, Adelaide House, London Bridge, London EC4R 9HA.

Solicitors to the Offer
Ashurst, Morris, Crisp & Co., Broadgate House, 7 Eldon Street, London EC2M 7HD.

Principal Bankers
Barclays Bank PLC, 19 Great Cumberland Place, London W1H 8BJ.
Midland Bank plc, 5 Threadneedle Street, London EC2R 8BD.
European American Bank & Trust Company, 10 Hanover Square, New York NY10015.

Receiving Bankers
Barclays Bank PLC, New Issues Department, Fleetway House, 25 Farringdon Street, London EC4A 4HD.

Registrars and Transfer Office
Close Registrars Limited, Arthur House, 803 High Road, Leyton, London E10 7AA.

History

Introduction
United Leasing was incorporated as Mitchell Management Services Limited in 1971 to manage Standard Chartered Leasing Limited ("SCL"), a newly established computer-leasing subsidiary of Standard Chartered Bank plc.

SCL grew rapidly and by March, 1976 computer equipment having a value of nearly £30 million had been placed on lease. At the end of March, 1976, the management agreement with SCL was amicably terminated under an arrangement whereby payments were made by SCL to United Leasing over a period of years related to the value of the then leasing portfolio of SCL. Thereafter United Leasing was developed as an independent leasing company.

By 1977 United Leasing was able to offer a comprehensive service for the supply and financing of IBM computer equipment in the United Kingdom and, to a limited extent, in other countries in Europe. The demand for its services increased rapidly. United Leasing GmbH was incorporated in West Germany in April, 1979 and Unilease Computer Corporation ("Unilease") was incorporated in the United States in September, 1980.

In April, 1980 United Leasing formed United Hogg Robinson Leasing Limited as a joint company with Hogg Robinson Group p.l.c. in order to increase the range of computer leasing transactions which United Leasing could undertake.

Market Background

The Group operates in both the leasing and the computer equipment industries. Both industries have shown considerable worldwide growth during the past fifteen years.

The Leasing Industry
Leasing prior to 1970 was a relatively small component of total equipment financing. The latest available figures show that, in the United Kingdom, the members of the Equipment Leasing Association have recorded a growth in annual business from £321 million in 1973 to £2,834 million in 1982. In the United States over the same period, leasing business grew from some $12 billion to approximately $43 billion. Leasing is now widely accepted as a means of equipment finance and it is estimated to account for approximately 13 per cent. and 20 per cent. of gross capital formation in the United Kingdom and United States respectively.

There are a number of reasons for this growth. In the United Kingdom and the United States there exist highly favourable tax environments for leasing. However, the growth of leasing in other countries where fiscal incentives are less favourable, or even unavailable, indicates that leasing also owes its growth to other factors. It offers financing for the full cost of equipment, frequently at fixed rates and with payments usually equalised over the period of the lease, and it may constitute off balance sheet finance.

The Computer Equipment Industry
The main growth in the use of computers commenced in the early 1970's. The reduction in cost caused by the refinement and miniaturisation of the silicon chip has since resulted in the increasing proliferation of computer equipment. Use of computers is no longer the exclusive domain of the data processing department of large organisations but is now widely dispersed, particularly since equipment has become more 'user friendly'. Advances in telecommunications now enable remote locations to be linked into central computer installations. These developments are making increasing demands on central processing capability with the result that the market for central processors with associated peripheral equipment and terminals continues to grow.

Computer Leasing
Since computer equipment generally has a high capital value, low relocation costs and an established second user market, it is an ideal product for lease financing. The computer leasing business has, therefore, developed with the growth in demand for computer equipment.

From 1974 to 1977, the computer leasing industry relating to IBM equipment was significantly influenced by the use of Lloyds of London 'J' policies. In effect, these policies insured the value of the residual interest in the equipment following the end of the primary lease but were often written on the equipment at an advanced stage in its product life. United Leasing did not make use of these policies and the then executive directors publicly highlighted the danger to the computer leasing industry of their continuing use.

In the past, certain companies, particularly in the United States, failed to assess correctly the risks of computer leasing, especially in relation to the technological obsolescence of equipment. However, increasing specialisation, greater financial sophistication and better understanding of the computer leasing business have led to the emergence of a number of successful computer leasing companies, both in the United States and in the United Kingdom.

Brief Information

The following information should be read in conjunction with the full text of this Offer for Sale from which it is derived.

Activities
United Leasing and its subsidiaries ("the Group") are engaged primarily in the international marketing of high value computer equipment and the arrangement of related leasing facilities. The Group derives income from the purchase and sale of computer equipment, lease rentals, arrangement fees and from residual interests in leased computer equipment. Most of the Group's business involves equipment manufactured by International Business Machines Corporation and its subsidiaries ("IBM").

Issued Share Capital
£2,691,534 in Ordinary shares of 20p each

Trading Record

	Year ended 30th September					Six months ended 31 March	*Twelve months ended 31 March*
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	*1983*
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	*£'000*
Turnover	1,107	8,686	8,840	9,173	18,887	17,287	*26,205*
Profit before tax	300	401	378	581	1,114	956	*1,529*

Offer for Sale statistics at the minimum tender price

Minimum tender price	140p per share
Market capitalisation	£18.8 million
Pro-forma earnings per share*	
after a tax charge of 34 per cent.	8.3p
assuming a notional tax charge of 52 per cent.	6.8p
Price/earnings ratio*	
after a tax charge of 34 per cent.	16.9
assuming a notional tax charge of 52 per cent.	20.6
Indicated dividend per share for the twelve months ended 31st March, 1983	1.5p
Gross dividend yield based on the indicated dividend	1.5 per cent.

**Pro-forma earnings per share have been calculated by dividing the published earnings for the twelve months ended 31st March, 1983 (adjusted to take account of a notional saving in interest arising from the net proceeds of the Offer for Sale receivable by the Company as set out under "Earnings per Share and Dividends") by the 13,457,668 shares in issue following the Offer for Sale.*

The tax charge of 34 per cent. is based on the actual tax charge which is principally in respect of deferred taxation.

Business of the Group

The Group offers major users of IBM computer equipment the supply of equipment and the arrangement of lease financing facilities.

Business in the United Kingdom

Computer Equipment Supply
The Group obtains computer equipment for its customers either directly from IBM or in the second user market. It has, over a number of years, established a good relationship with IBM, whose policies serve, in the view of United Leasing, to encourage companies like United Leasing to distribute IBM's products and to provide support services such as installation, planning and customer education.

The Group is able to supply new IBM equipment competitively, partly as a result of IBM's long-standing practice of delivering particular items of equipment in the sequence in which they are ordered. Through early ordering, particularly of new models, the Group may be the sole immediate source of the equipment required by the customer. Moreover, by ordering equipment in quantity the Group is able to obtain volume discounts from IBM not normally available to the purchaser of single items of equipment. IBM also has a policy of standard pricing for the majority of its products but exchange rate movements between currencies may give rise to different prices of IBM equipment in different countries. By monitoring these prices the Group is able to supply equipment to its customers from the most favourable source.

Computer equipment, unlike other capital equipment, does not deteriorate physically. The same IBM model, whether new or second user, has an identical performance. The second user market therefore provides an alternative source from which the Group can supply its customers. IBM's practice of providing maintenance for second user as well as new equipment and the existence of independent specialist engineering companies has encouraged a strong second user market in IBM equipment. The Group is often able to supply equipment required by its customers from the second user market more rapidly and cheaply than by ordering from IBM.

Customers may be supplied by the Group with individual items of equipment or complete systems, which may be a combination of new and second user equipment. The cost of new individual central processors may range up to £5 million and typical medium-sized systems supplied by the Group, comprising a central processor and peripheral equipment, cost between £250,000 and £500,000.

The Group trades actively in the second user market, buying and selling computer equipment from other dealers and users. This enables it to assist customers in the disposal of existing equipment.

The Group provides a comprehensive planning service for the delivery and installation of equipment, which includes obtaining export/import and NATO licences and the arrangement of international transit and insurance. It uses the services of specialist engineering companies for the installation, refurbishment and warehousing of its equipment.

One of the Group's primary objectives is to be the largest independent supplier of IBM equipment in the United Kingdom. It has a strong marketing department, divided into regional responsibilities, which actively maintains regular contact with computer users in order to obtain new business.

Lease Financing
The Group arranges lease financing for its customers in most cases by arranging facilities financed by third parties ("non-recourse managed leases").

Under such transactions the Group negotiates the terms of a leasing agreement between itself and the end user of the equipment using its standard form of agreement (the "sub lease"). Prior to installation of the equipment, the Group arranges to sell it to a third party, which in turn grants a lease (the "head lease") to the Group, generally using the Group's standard form of head lease agreement. The terms of the head lease usually provide for the Group to retain the benefit of the residual interest in the equipment at the end of the primary period of the sub lease.

The lease rentals due to the Group under the sub lease are assigned to the head lessor as security for the Group's lease obligations under the head lease, usually without credit recourse to the Group. The Group continues, however, in its relationship of lessor to the end user under the terms of the sub lease and supplies lease management and insurance services throughout the period of the sub lease.

Leases are usually for primary periods of three to five years. Rentals due from the end user to the Group are usually the same as those due to the head lessor and normally reflect the full cost of the equipment. The purchase price for the equipment paid by the head lessor to the Group may differ from the cost of the equipment as a result of which there may be either a cash surplus or, occasionally, a shortfall representing an investment by the Group. A cash surplus generally arises when the Group has obtained the equipment at a lower cost than that available when terms were agreed with the customer, or when the Group has been able to negotiate more favourable terms with a head lessor than anticipated. An investment is made in order to obtain a higher residual interest at the end of the lease and is more likely to occur at the beginning of the life cycle of new IBM models.

The leases are structured to enable the head lessor to take advantage of the tax allowances on the equipment; this enables the end user to be offered a lower rental than could otherwise be obtained, provision being made in the sub lease for the end user to bear the risk of first year allowances not being available to the head lessor. Any future changes in tax legislation or Inland Revenue practice which resulted in the non-availability of capital allowances to head lessors, or owners of equipment generally, would be likely to have a material adverse effect on the leasing industry as a whole. However, the directors of United Leasing believe that, given the specialist leasing services provided by the Group, such changes would be likely to have less impact on the Group than on those companies engaged in more general leasing activities.

In some cases the ownership of computer equipment leased to end users is retained by the Group and financed through its own resources ("own account leasing").

As a development of the Group's expertise in leasing, the Group is broadening its range of services to customers to include the provision of leasing facilities on non-IBM equipment and capital equipment unrelated to the computer equipment industry.

Business in the United States
In the United States the Group operates through its subsidiary, Unilease, which commenced business in March, 1981. To date, Unilease has concentrated on arranging leasing facilities for new IBM equipment in which a key factor has been its ability to find investors capable of using the available tax incentives. The majority of leases, both in value and in number, are refinanced without recourse to Unilease.

Unilease's strong beginning was assisted by changes in tax legislation in the United States permitting the tax benefits associated with the purchase of new equipment to be transferred from the purchaser of the equipment to third parties. The structure of leasing transactions in the United States is more complex and more varied than in the United Kingdom reflecting the flexibility afforded by the tax legislation and the diversity of potential lessors.

The United States accounts for over half the world market for IBM computer equipment. The directors believe the potential for the growth of Unilease to be considerable and it is their intention to devote increased resources to this market in the future. Unilease's contribution to Group profit before tax in the twelve months ended 31st March, 1983 amounted to approximately 19 per cent.

Unilease is owned as to 82.9 per cent. by United Leasing with the remainder owned by the President and Senior Vice President of Unilease, who are also directors of United Leasing.

Business in West Germany
The Group operates in West Germany through its subsidiary, United Leasing GmbH, which commenced business in 1979.

A limited amount of business has been completed, involving the supply of, and arrangement of finance for, IBM central processors and peripheral equipment. Over the last two years transactions have been undertaken in conjunction with Boston Leasing, a division of the First National Bank of Boston, under which, at the end of the primary period of the lease, United Leasing GmbH will either repurchase or remarket the equipment on terms agreed at the commencement of the transaction. United Leasing GmbH also retains equipment for leasing on its own account. Its contribution to Group profit before tax in the twelve months ended 31st March, 1983 amounted to approximately 24 per cent.

Equipment leasing in West Germany is an established method of financing capital equipment even though there are few tax incentives. The potential for computer leasing in West Germany is considerable and the Group is in the process of recruiting marketing and administrative staff for United Leasing GmbH.

Residual Interests
The Group may retain a residual interest in equipment through a non-recourse managed lease, an own account lease or an agreement giving the Group the right to remarket the equipment at the end of the primary period of the lease.

Equipment in which the Group has a residual interest becomes available at the expiry of the primary period of the lease or where the Group permits early termination of the lease. Such equipment may be sold outright, in which event the Group will be entitled to a proportion of the net sale proceeds, or be subject to secondary leases or lease extensions, in respect of which the Group will receive a proportion of the rental revenues.

Valuation of residual interests
To assess the potential return of any leasing transaction it is necessary for the Group to estimate the value of the residual interest it proposes to retain. Estimates are based principally on the Group's assessment of IBM's future pricing and product policy. After a major new product announcement by IBM, the Group produces projections of future values of residual interests in the new equipment through to its estimate of the date when the equipment will become obsolete. The Group maintains a continuing review of estimated values of residual interests.

The Group's knowledge and experience of the second user market is particularly relevant to its ability to estimate and realise residual interest values. In estimating such values the Group not only has regard to its own experience of trading in computer equipment but also to forecasts published by independent industry analysts. The Group's projections of residual interest values are, with few exceptions, lower than those published by International Data Corporation, a leading industry analyst.

Future values of residual interests cannot be predicted with certainty. While the Group makes every effort to anticipate changes in the value of residual interests, such values can fluctuate as a result of the introduction or delay of new products by IBM or its competitors, exchange rate movements and other changes in general market conditions.

Accounting for residual interests
Under the Group's accounting policy relating to non-recourse managed leases the net present value of the estimated future value of a residual interest is recognised as income at the start of the lease. The difference between the estimated future value and the net present value of the interest is recognised as income over the primary lease period in equal periodic amounts. The discount factor used reflects the risks inherent in the transaction and varies according to interest rates prevailing at the commencement of the lease term.

Where the acquisition of a residual interest involves a material investment the estimated future value of the residual interest less the investment is recognised as income over the primary lease period in equal periodic amounts. Where a cash surplus arises this is recognised as income immediately.

Further details of the Group's accounting policies are set out in the Accountants' Report.

The Group's residual interests
The Group has created a range of residual interests covering both central processors and peripheral equipment in order to protect itself against fluctuations in the values of residual interests in individual models.

In general, items of peripheral equipment, which have constituted an increasing proportion of the Group's residual value interests since 1979, have exceeded their estimated values, whereas certain central processors, announced by IBM in 1976 and 1977, and which constituted a large proportion of the Group's residual interests in earlier years, have produced lower realised values than anticipated. The Group's remaining residual interests in these older processors are now negligible. IBM's new 308X and 43XX series of processors, which comprised just under half of the Group's residual interests at 31st March, 1983, have been designed to be modular; this enables individual processors to be upgraded to larger units of much greater capacity and should, therefore, maintain their lease life. The remainder of the Group's residual interests at 31st March, 1983 comprised peripheral equipment.

Customers
The Group concentrates on supplying equipment to customers of high credit standing. The marketing objective of the Group is to build up a continuing relationship with a customer in order to obtain subsequent orders. The Group's biggest customers, each of which has been supplied with IBM equipment having a value in excess of £2 million, are: in the United Kingdom—British Steel, Esso Petroleum, The General Electric Company and the Greater London Council; in the United States—American Telephone & Telegraph, Dow Chemical, El Paso and Martin Marietta; and in West Germany—DLW (Deutsche Linoleum Werke) and Hoechst.

The Group is involved in any one year in a large number of transactions but, because of the nature of its business, it is likely that a relatively small number of customers will account for a substantial proportion of operating income. However, the particular customers and the proportions of operating income for which they account will vary from year to year. In the twelve months ended 31st March, 1983 transactions with the largest customer accounted for approximately 9 per cent. of the operating income of the Group and with the ten largest customers for approximately 37 per cent.

Business Sector

Competition
Within the United Kingdom the Group considers itself a market leader although there are approximately 30 other companies which operate in the same market as United Leasing. Most of these companies are small private companies or subsidiaries of overseas organisations.

In the larger United States market there are approximately 200 other companies which buy and sell used IBM equipment and approximately 50 large leasing and financial services companies which can be regarded as competitors.

Although the West German market for IBM equipment is larger than that in the United Kingdom, computer dealers and lessors have a much smaller market share than in either the United Kingdom or the United States. Direct competition is relatively fragmented consisting in the main of small companies.

In addition to companies operating in the same field, the Group is frequently in competition with IBM and manufacturers of IBM compatible equipment as well as other computer manufacturers and general equipment lessors including subsidiaries of major banks.

IBM
IBM is the largest company in the computer equipment industry. Its worldwide sales in the year ended 31st December, 1982 were $34 billion of which $19 billion were in the United States and $10 billion were in Europe, the Middle East and Africa, including approximately $1 billion in the United Kingdom. The directors estimate that IBM accounts for approximately 60 per cent. of the installed base of large general purpose computers in the United States and approximately 40 per cent. in the United Kingdom.

The past ten years have seen substantial growth in the manufacture of IBM compatible equipment by other manufacturers. This equipment, which is primarily produced in the United States and Japan, accounted in 1982 for worldwide sales of large computers equal to some 15 per cent. of those of IBM. In the light of the development of IBM compatible equipment, the Group is now able to approach a wider customer base.

The Group believes that its concentration on IBM computer equipment carries the particular advantages deriving from IBM's large customer base, the substantial amount of such equipment in the market place and IBM's record of supporting users with both software and maintenance services. The directors acknowledge that the Group is susceptible to changes in IBM marketing policies and to IBM losing its strong market position. However, they draw confidence from the continuing high proportion of the market for large computers held by IBM and IBM compatible equipment, as well as the consistency shown in IBM's business practices.

Directors, Management and Staff

Directors
Parry Mitchell, 40, Chairman, has fourteen years experience in the leasing industry and holds a B.Sc. in Economics from London University and an M.B.A. from Columbia University in New York City. He was the first President of the European Computer Lessors and Traders Association and is a member of the Management Committee of the Equipment Leasing Association.

Ashley Mitchell, 37, Managing director, is the brother of Parry Mitchell with whom he founded United Leasing. He has worked in the leasing industry for fourteen years and holds a B.Sc. in Economics from the London School of Economics and an M.B.A. from Columbia University. He has overall responsibility for finance.

Celia Atkin, 35, joined the Group in 1977, initially as a consultant, and became a director in 1979. She has extensive knowledge of the leasing industry having previously worked for SCL for three years, latterly as European Marketing Manager. She now works part time for the Group on a number of special assignments.

Peter Atkin, LL.M., 36, joined the Group in 1978 and became a director in 1982. He is a qualified solicitor with previous experience in both industry, with Associated British Foods plc, and in private practice in the United Kingdom, and is currently Senior Vice President of Unilease in New York. He is not a relation of Celia Atkin.

Howard Goldsobel, 37, has been associated with the Group since its formation and became a non-executive director in 1976. He is a practising solicitor and a partner in the firm of David Cohen & Goldsobel.

Denis Strauss, 36, joined the Group in 1976, became a director in 1979 and is now the President of Unilease in New York. He has worked in the leasing industry for twelve years.

Management and Staff
The Group has a staff of 56 people, of whom 20 are involved in marketing, 9 in finance, 5 in lease management and 22 in administration and logistics. 11 staff are employed in the United States. At present, the Group has no full-time employees in Germany.

In addition to the executive directors, the senior management of the Group are as follows:—

Pelham Allen, M.A., F.C.A., 31, recently joined the Group and is chief financial officer in the United Kingdom; he has previously worked for Arthur Andersen & Co. and BICC plc.

Peter Clair, B.Sc., A.C.A., 33, is chief operations officer in the United Kingdom. He joined the Group in 1980 from Computer Plan Limited where he was financial controller.

Nigel Franklin, B.A., M.Sc., 32, is German sales manager. He joined the Group in 1978, having graduated from the London Business School. He was previously employed by International Paint plc as a commercial manager.

Gwyndaf John, B.Sc., M.Sc., 32, is United Kingdom sales manager. He joined the Group in 1979 after graduating from the London Business School and working for ICL Plc as a sales executive and systems engineer.

Ronald Lissak, B.S., C.P.A., 27, joined the Group in 1982 from a private United States accounting practice and is Vice President (Finance) of Unilease.

Raymond Wright, B.Sc., 39, is manager of lease finance services in the United Kingdom. He joined the Group in 1981, having previously worked for IBM United Kingdom Limited and for Digital Equipment Corporation as a sales and marketing manager.

It is United Leasing's policy for all staff in the United Kingdom to be employed under similar conditions of service which include benefits under a contributory managed pension and life assurance scheme. Considerable emphasis is placed on training and it is Group policy to promote staff from within wherever possible.

In addition, the Group encourages staff participation in the business and provides rewards related to the success of the Group. Sales personnel are remunerated on a salary plus commission basis. Both Denis Strauss and Peter Atkin are shareholders in Unilease, and the former has become entitled since 1st April, 1983 under his service agreement to a percentage of the profits of Unilease. The directors are of the opinion that the Group's policy of open management and staff involvement through consultation has contributed materially to the success and development of the Group and will continue to do so to the benefit of shareholders. In December, 1982 the Group established a profit related share scheme under the 1978 Finance Act and an executive share option scheme.

Group Profit Record

The following is a summary of the results of the Group for the five years ended 30th September, 1982, the six months ended 31st March, 1983 and the twelve months ended 31st March, 1983. The summary has been extracted from the Accountants' Report and should be read in conjunction therewith:

	Year ended 30th September 1978 £'000	1979 £'000	1980 £'000	1981 £'000	1982 £'000	Six months ended 31st March 1983 £'000	*Twelve months ended 31st March 1983 £'000*
Turnover	1,107	8,686	8,840	9,173	18,887	17,287	*26,205*
Operating income	514	873	1,191	1,915	3,391	3,262	*5,132*
Profit before taxation and extraordinary item:							
United Kingdom	300	401	393	546	382	586	*869*
United States	—	—	—	(40)	629	172	*290*
Germany	—	—	(15)	75	103	198	*370*
	300	401	378	581	1,114	956	*1,529*
Taxation	(149)	74	(235)	(344)	(294)	(364)	*(516)*
Profit after taxation and before extraordinary item	151	475	143	237	820	592	*1,013*

In the five and a half years to 31st March, 1983 Group profit before taxation and extraordinary item rose from £300,000 in 1978 to £1,529,000 in the twelve months ended 31st March, 1983. This growth has been particularly rapid in the last three years with significant contributions coming from Unilease and United Leasing GmbH, following the Group's successful expansion into the United States and Germany.

The major part of the Group's operating income arises from leasing activities which, in the twelve months ended 31st March, 1983, accounted for approximately 87 per cent. of Group operating income. The balance arises from computer trading and other income.

Income from leasing activities includes income from the Group's residual interests. Net residual interest income recognised on non-recourse managed leases over the five and a half years ended 31st March, 1983 is shown in the Consolidated Statement of Source and Application of Funds in the Accountants' Report; in the twelve months ended 31st March, 1983 it accounted for 29 per cent. of Group operating income. Residual interest income derived from own account leasing is not separately accounted for by the Group but in the twelve months ended 31st March, 1983 it accounted for approximately 9 per cent. of Group operating income.

The timing, size and structure of individual transactions have had a significant impact on the profits of the companies within the Group, particularly Unilease and United Leasing GmbH reflecting the early stage of development of these two companies. Profits are also affected seasonally, the six months ending 31st March being usually the most active period of growth in the Company's financial year. The geographical spread of the Group's operations and the strong underlying expansion of the trading base throughout the period have, however, enabled the Group to show a rapid overall growth in profits over the last five and a half years.

The Group tax charge is principally in respect of deferred taxation.

The Company has paid no dividends since incorporation. It recently changed its accounting year end from 30th September to 31st March.

The Group complies with the relevant accounting standards and guidelines including those specifically relating to lease accounting. Full details of the Group's accounting policies are set out in the Accountants' Report.

Earnings per Share and Dividends

Earnings per Share
For the twelve months ended 31st March, 1983 the net profit attributable to shareholders of the Company after an actual tax charge of 34 per cent. and after deduction of minority interests was £913,000. The directors estimate that, if throughout the twelve months ended 31st March, 1983, the funds (net of expenses) being raised by the issue of new shares at the minimum tender price had been available to the Company and had saved interest at 11 per cent. per annum, the adjusted profit attributable to shareholders after the same tax charge of 34 per cent. would have been £1,115,000 and after a notional corporation tax charge of 52 per cent. would have been £912,000.

On the basis of the number of Ordinary shares which will be in issue following this Offer for Sale, the adjusted profit attributable to shareholders stated above gives pro-forma earnings of 8.3p per share. On this basis the price/earnings ratio at the minimum tender price is 16.9 times. If these earnings were calculated after a notional corporation tax charge of 52 per cent. the resultant pro-forma earnings per share would be 6.8p, representing a price/earnings ratio at the minimum tender price of 20.6 times.

Dividends
On the basis of the results for the twelve months ended 31st March, 1983, adjusted as stated above, and the issued share capital following the Offer for Sale, the directors of United Leasing would have recommended a total dividend of 1.5p per share in respect of the twelve months ended 31st March, 1983 if the Company's shares had been listed. This would, at current tax rates, represent a gross yield of 1.5 per cent. at the minimum tender price of 140p and would have been covered 5.5 times by the adjusted profit attributable to shareholders (after the tax charge of 34 per cent.).

It is intended that dividend payments will be apportioned approximately as to one-third and two-thirds between an interim dividend payable in January and a final dividend payable in September of each year. The shares now being offered for sale will first rank for an interim dividend payable in January, 1984.

Reasons for the Offer for Sale

The 4,107,142 Ordinary shares offered for sale represent 30.5 per cent. of the issued share capital of United Leasing. 3,214,285 of the shares being sold are new shares which will raise a minimum of £3.8 million net of expenses for the Group. The net proceeds of the issue will be used initially to repay bank borrowings and will facilitate further expansion of the Group's business, particularly in the United States. The status of United Leasing as a listed company will assist the Group in its marketing and financing activities.

Following the Offer for Sale the shareholdings of the directors, including their related interests, will together amount to 68.2 per cent. of the issued share capital of United Leasing.

Prospects

The Group is experiencing a strong demand for all of its services in both Europe and the United States during the current financial year. Forward orders from existing customers wishing to upgrade their equipment or obtain additional equipment are at higher levels than in previous years and there has been an increase in the number of orders from new customers.

The Group has recently expanded its business to include a wider range of IBM products. These products include equipment for which the directors expect extremely rapid growth in demand and results to date tend to confirm this expectation.

In the United States, Unilease has recently obtained further business from members of the American Telephone & Telegraph group for equipment having a value in excess of $20 million. Unilease's progress encourages the directors to believe that the United States will continue to be a major contributor to the Group's profits.

Although it is too early in the financial year to make a profit forecast, the directors believe that the Group will continue to progress and they view the future with confidence.

Accountants' Report

1 Surrey Street,
London WC2R 2PS

The Directors
United Leasing plc
and
Barclays Merchant Bank Limited

27th June, 1983

Gentlemen,

We have audited, in accordance with approved Auditing Standards, the balance sheet of United Leasing plc ("the Company") and the consolidated balance sheet of the Company and its subsidiaries ("the Group") at 31st March, 1983 and the related statements of consolidated profits and consolidated source and application of funds for the five years ended 30th September, 1978-1982 and the six month period ended 31st March, 1983. We have also audited the statements of consolidated profit and consolidated source and application of funds for the twelve months ended 31st March, 1983. All of the accounts referred to above were prepared under the historical cost convention.

The financial information presented below is based on accounts audited by ourselves after making such adjustments as we considered necessary, principally the provision for deferred taxation (explained in Note 4), and accounting for unmatched lease transactions (explained in Note 10(b)).

In our opinion, the financial information shown below gives a true and fair view, under the historical cost convention, of the state of affairs of the Company and the Group at 31st March, 1983 and of the consolidated profit and source and application of funds of the Group for each of the periods referred to above.

Further, in our opinion, the supplementary statements of current cost consolidated profit for the six months ended 31st March, 1983 and the year ended 30th September, 1982 and the current cost consolidated balance sheet at 31st March, 1983 have been properly prepared in accordance with the policies and methods described in the notes to give the information required by Statement of Standard Accounting Practice Number 16.

Accounting Policies
The significant accounting policies adopted in presenting the financial information set out in this report are as follows:—

(a) **Basis of preparation**
The financial information set out below has been prepared under the historical cost convention. The supplementary current cost statements have been prepared in compliance with Statement of Standard Accounting Practice Number 16, and are explained further in the notes thereto.

(b) **Principles of consolidation**
The consolidated financial information includes the accounts of the Company, of its associated company and of all its subsidiary companies. All intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated on consolidation. Goodwill arising on consolidation is calculated as the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of the assets at the time of acquisition and has been eliminated against retained earnings. Group profit includes all post-acquisition profits of subsidiaries.

(c) **Investment in subsidiaries and associated company**
Investment in subsidiaries and associated company is stated on the equity method of accounting, whereby the cost of the investment is adjusted for the movement in underlying net assets since acquisition applicable to the investment. Such adjustments are credited to non-distributable retained earnings.

(d) **Translation of foreign currencies**
Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are converted at the rate of exchange prevailing at the balance sheet date. Transactions concluded during the year are recorded at the rate prevailing at that time. All gains and losses on translation are recognised in the profit and loss account.

The assets and liabilities of foreign subsidiaries have been translated at exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date. Profits and losses on trading transactions of foreign subsidiaries have been translated at average rates of exchange for the accounting period. The gains on exchange arising on the translation of net assets of foreign subsidiaries have been recorded as a movement in non-distributable retained earnings.

(e) **Stock of computer equipment**
Stock of computer equipment is stated at the lower of actual cost and net realisable value. It comprises:—
(i) Equipment held for resale or lease; and
(ii) Stock held in respect of part completed leasing transactions in certain of the Group's overseas subsidiaries net of related non-recourse notes payable.

(f) **Investment in leased assets and related revenue**
In developing the Group's accounting policies for investments in leased assets and related revenue, the directors have complied, where applicable, with Exposure Draft Number 29 ("Accounting for Leases and Hire Purchase Contracts") issued by the Consultative Committee of Accountancy Bodies. Where the Exposure Draft does not specify an accounting treatment the directors have based the Group's accounting policies on current authoritative pronouncements on the subject by the Financial Accounting Standards Board in the United States, the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants and the International Accounting Standards Committee.

Leases are accounted for in three categories:

(i) Non-recourse managed leases
A significant proportion of the business of the Group involves leasing arrangements between various financing institutions, the Group and lessees, in connection with computer equipment supplied by the Group. In such cases, the Group may sub lease equipment to an end user, which will be financed by way of a matching head lease to the Group from a third party. These leases are in general non-recourse to the Group. Any excess of cash received from such third parties, as part of such transactions, over the cost of equipment supplied by the Group is recognised as a transaction profit when the head lease and sub lease are matched. The assets and liabilities that represent leases financed in this manner are offset and eliminated from the balance sheet.

In return for agreeing to provide management and marketing services before, during, and after the period of the sub lease (the "primary lease period"), the Group in addition may retain a significant interest in the value of the residual interest in the leased equipment. These amounts will be realised either at the end of the primary lease periods from disposal of the equipment or upon receipt of rentals from secondary leases.

In such cases, the net present value of the estimated value of the residual interest acquired is recognised as income when the Group acquires the interest and the discounted element is recognised over the primary lease period in equal periodic amounts. The discount factor used reflects the risks inherent in the transaction and interest rates at the time the transaction is recorded.

The acquisition of a residual interest may in some cases involve a cash outlay at the inception of the primary lease (representing the excess of the cost of the equipment over the sales proceeds received from the head lessor). In such cases the cash outlay is capitalised and the difference between the outlay and the estimated value of the residual interest is recognised as income over the primary lease period in equal periodic amounts.

Estimated values of residual interests in computer equipment on lease are set by the directors, based on best estimates of disposal values, having regard to the Group's experience of trading in computer equipment and also to forecasts published by independent industry analysts. Estimated values of residual interests are reviewed regularly, and are adjusted if appropriate, depending upon market conditions.

On the inception of a secondary lease, values of residual interests recognised in the accounts over the primary lease period are transferred to and accounted for as operating leases (see paragraph (iii) below).

Head lease/sub lease transactions undertaken with recourse to the general credit of the Group are accounted for with the Group as a lessee and a sub lessor. The classification of the leases in question between finance and operating leases is determined by the criteria in (ii) and (iii) below.

(ii) Finance leases
Leases where the minimum lease payments receivable discounted at a commercial interest rate constitute substantially all of the purchase price (net of the estimated residual value) are categorised as finance leases.

The investment in finance leases is stated at the sum of the total of minimum lease payments under such leases together with the estimated residual value of the equipment under lease, less finance charges to the lessee allocated to future periods.

Any excess of the minimum lease payments discounted at a commercial interest rate over the cost of the equipment supplied by the Group is recognised as a selling profit at the inception of the finance lease.

(iii) Operating leases
All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Equipment on operating leases is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is provided on the straight-line basis to write off the cost of the assets (net of estimated residual values) over the related lease term. Rentals from operating leases are credited to income on a straight-line basis over the period to which they relate.

Operating leases are stated net of related non-recourse notes payable.

(g) **Fixed assets**
Fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation has been provided on the following straight-line bases to write off the cost of the assets over their estimated useful lives:
Motor Vehicles —4 years
Office equipment, fixtures and fittings and leasehold improvements—3 to 7 years

(h) **Turnover**
Turnover includes all lease rentals and arrangement fees receivable during the period (excluding rentals from non-recourse managed leases), the value of benefits receivable in the form of interests in residual values of equipment, sales proceeds of equipment sold, consideration received from the sale of tax benefits under the terms of certain overseas tax legislation, bank interest and other income. Turnover is exclusive of VAT and sales taxes.

In 1981 and in previous years the Group included non-recourse managed lease income as turnover. In 1982 the Group's accounting policy was changed to exclude this income. Statements of turnover for 1981 and previous years have been restated to reflect this change of accounting policy.

(i) **Deferred taxation**
Deferred taxation is provided using the liability method except where, in the opinion of the directors, there is reasonable evidence that such taxation will not become payable in the foreseeable future.

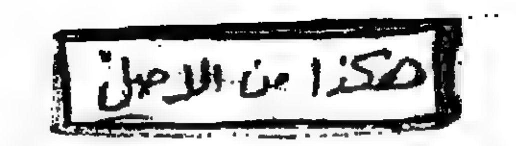
The directors have concluded that in the application of this policy it is appropriate that deferred taxation should be provided on income arising from interests in residual values, selling profits on finance leases and from a proportion of timing differences represented by the excess of tax allowances for fixed assets over depreciation provided in the accounts. No deferred taxation has been provided against any tax which would become payable if the retained earnings of overseas subsidiaries were remitted to the United Kingdom.

Statement of Consolidated Profits

	Notes	Year ended 30th September 1978 £'000	1979 £'000	1980 £'000	1981 £'000	1982 £'000	Six months ended 31st March 1983 £'000	*Twelve months ended 31st March 1983 £'000*
Turnover	1	1,107	8,686	8,840	9,173	18,887	17,287	*26,205*
Cost of sales	1	(593)	(7,813)	(7,649)	(7,258)	(15,496)	(14,025)	*(21,073)*
Operating income		514	873	1,191	1,915	3,391	3,262	*5,132*
Other expenses	1	(300)	(624)	(940)	(1,350)	(2,352)	(2,332)	*(3,692)*
		214	249	251	565	1,039	930	*1,440*
Income received upon cessation of management service agreement	2	86	152	121	—	—	—	—
Share of profit of associated company		—	—	6	16	75	26	*89*
Profit before taxation and extraordinary item	3	300	401	378	581	1,114	956	*1,529*
Taxation (charge) credit:								
Group	4	(149)	74	(232)	(336)	(255)	(351)	*(470)*
Associated company		—	—	(3)	(8)	(39)	(13)	*(46)*
Profit before extraordinary item		151	475	143	237	820	592	*1,013*
Extraordinary item	2	—	—	530	—	—	—	—
Net profit		151	475	673	237	820	592	*1,013*
Minority interests		—	—	(1)	2	(128)	(76)	*(100)*
Net profit attributable to shareholders		151	475	672	239	692	516	*913*
Earnings per share	5	1.1p	3.5p	1.1p	1.8p	5.1p	3.8p	*6.8p*

Balance Sheets at 31st March, 1983

	Notes	Group £'000	Group £'000	Company £'000	Company £'000
Current assets					
Cash			341		44
Accounts receivable and prepaid expenses			2,378		738
Stock of computer equipment	6		1,544		24
Current portion of net investment in finance leases	7		424		404
Due from subsidiary companies			—		8,767
			4,687		9,977
Current liabilities					
Bank overdraft	9		3,001		1,871
Notes payable (secured)			1,996		—
Accounts payable and accrued expenses			2,251		867
Current taxation	8		122		—
Current portion of long-term loans	9		420		420
Current portion of obligations under finance leases	10		209		209
Due to subsidiary companies	11		—		10,237
Due to associated company	11		105		105
			8,104		13,709
Net current liabilities			(3,417)		(3,732)
Fixed assets, net	12		247		195
Leased assets					
Operating leases	13	3,557		2,465	
Long term portion of net investment in finance leases	7	1,562		1,562	
Non-recourse managed leases	14	4,128		3,144	
			9,247		7,171
Long-term receivable from subsidiary			—		186
Long-term monetary items					
Bank deposits	15	74		74	
Less: Long-term loans	9	(279)		(279)	
Obligations to lessors	10	(590)		(590)	
			(795)		(795)
Investment in subsidiaries	11		—		1,692
Investment in associated company	11		77		77
Deferred taxation	8		(1,479)		(1,259)
			3,880		3,735
Representing:					
Share capital	16		1,524		1,524
Retained earnings					
—distributable		2,057		441	
—non distributable		154		1,770	
	17		2,211		2,211
Shareholders' funds			3,735		3,735
Minority interest			145		—
			3,880		3,735



Consolidated Statement of Source and Application of Funds

	Year ended 30th September 1978 £'000	1979 £'000	1980 £'000	1981 £'000	1982 £'000	Six months ended 31st March 1983 £'000	Twelve months ended 31st March 1983 £'000
Source of funds							
Profit before taxation, minority interests and share of profit of associated company	300	401	902	565	1,039	930	1,440
Add (deduct) items not involving the movement of funds—							
Net residual income recognised on non-recourse managed leases	(323)	(527)	(416)	(907)	(1,014)	(1,083)	(1,479)
Depreciation of fixed assets and operating leases	36	54	72	124	648	1,086	1,464
Total funds from (absorbed by) operations	13	(72)	558	(218)	673	933	1,425
Increase (decrease) in long-term liabilities	337	9	(297)	830	4,897	(5,170)	(6,224)
Decrease in working capital, as shown below	—	282	—	299	703	2,988	3,155
	350	219	261	911	6,273	(1,249)	(1,644)
Application of funds							
Net acquisition of residual interests	—	468	25	11	133	168	(36)
Increase in fixed assets and operating leases at cost	53	46	213	122	2,338	1,885	591
Increase (decrease) in bank deposits	—	—	197	23	3,513	(3,659)	(3,074)
Increase (decrease) in long-term receivables	67	(295)	(779)	755	289	357	875
Acquisition of investment in associated company	—	—	17	—	—	—	—
Increase in working capital, as shown below	230	—	588	—	—	—	—
	350	219	261	911	6,273	(1,249)	(1,644)
Increase (decrease) in working capital:							
Accounts receivable and prepaid expenses	69	1,038	2,059	(2,401)	1,278	271	(2,944)
Stock of computer equipment	1,489	(1,432)	787	664	1,015	(978)	622
Current portion of net investment in finance leases	15	36	177	—	(92)	37	109
Current portion of long-term loans	(92)	(19)	(64)	(233)	(70)	139	(315)
Other current liabilities	(1,750)	111	(1,110)	1,065	(1,464)	(1,333)	3,549
Movement in net liquid funds, as shown below	499	(16)	(1,261)	606	(1,370)	(1,124)	(4,176)
	230	(282)	588	(299)	(703)	(2,988)	(3,155)
Movement in net liquid funds:							
Cash	586	(103)	(489)	—	365	(24)	(2,799)
Bank overdraft	(87)	87	(772)	606	(1,735)	(1,100)	(1,377)
	499	(16)	(1,261)	606	(1,370)	(1,124)	(4,176)

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. Turnover, cost of sales and other expenses

(a) The following items are included in:

	Year ended 30th September 1978 £'000	1979 £'000	1980 £'000	1981 £'000	1982 £'000	Six months ended 31st March 1983 £'000	Twelve months ended 31st March 1983 £'000
(i) Turnover:							
Interest income	12	11	59	57	54	166	193
Sale of tax benefits	—	—	—	—	502	—	—

Income from the sale of tax benefits arose as a result of "Safe Harbour" legislation introduced by the Economic Recovery Taxes Act 1981 in the United States. This legislation is no longer in force.

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	Six months 1983	Twelve months 1983
(ii) Cost of sales and other expenses:							
Auditors' remuneration	3	5	6	12	30	40	50
Depreciation	36	54	72	124	648	1,086	1,464
Interest expense and charges	68	112	174	236	1,151	986	1,645
Research and development expenses	—	—	19	103	112	1	59
Directors' remuneration	45	63	117	112	148	165	224

Research and development expenses were incurred in respect of a project in one of the Group's subsidiaries, United Display Systems Limited.

(b) Cost of sales includes depreciation expense that relates to the Group's operating leases and the cost of computer equipment sold to third parties or leased on finance or managed leases.

2. Income received upon cessation of management service agreement and extraordinary item

Income was received following the cessation in 1976 of a management service agreement with Standard Chartered Leasing Limited.

The extraordinary item recorded in 1980 represents income of £530,000 received in lieu of indeterminate amounts which may have become due to the Company after April, 1981 under the terms of the above mentioned management service agreement. No provision for corporation tax was required.

3. Profit before taxation and extraordinary item

Profit before taxation, extraordinary item and minority interests was derived from Group companies resident in:

	Year ended 30th September 1978 £'000	1979 £'000	1980 £'000	1981 £'000	1982 £'000	Six months ended 31st March 1983 £'000	Twelve months ended 31st March 1983 £'000
United Kingdom	300	401	393	546	382	586	869
United States	—	—	—	(40)	629	172	290
Germany	—	—	(15)	75	103	198	370
	300	401	378	581	1,114	956	1,529

4. Group taxation charge

The Group taxation (charge) credit, which is based on the profit for the year, comprises:

	Year ended 30th September 1978 £'000	1979 £'000	1980 £'000	1981 £'000	1982 £'000	Six months ended 31st March 1983 £'000	Twelve months ended 31st March 1983 £'000
Current	34	—	—	—	(7)	(90)	(90)
Deferred	(183)	74	(232)	(336)	(248)	(261)	(380)
	(149)	74	(232)	(336)	(255)	(351)	(470)

The current tax charge for the periods to 31st March, 1983 relates to the Group's overseas subsidiaries.

The deferred taxation charge is stated after a credit of £72,000 in the six month period to 31st March, 1983, and after a credit of £71,000 in the twelve month period to 31st March, 1983, in respect of the Group's overseas subsidiaries. The UK Group taxation charge is based on a corporation tax rate of 52 per cent. reduced by the impact of stock appreciation relief and the utilisation of tax losses as set out below:

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	Six months 1983	Twelve months 1983
Stock appreciation relief	7	272	126	72	75	49	49
Effect of tax losses	—	—	—	—	42	111	110
Reduction in tax charge	7	272	126	72	117	160	159

In the six months to 31st March, 1983 and the twelve months to 31st March, 1983 the Group has provided for deferred taxation on the basis described in Note (i) of the Accounting Policies. In prior years no deferred taxation has been provided against timing differences relating to the recognition as income of interests in residual values and certain fixed asset timing differences. The provision for deferred taxation has been accounted for by restating the results for those years.

5. Earnings per share

Earnings per share have been calculated by dividing the profit after tax and minority interests, but before extraordinary item, by the number of shares in issue:

	Year ended 30th September 1978 £'000	1979 £'000	1980 £'000	1981 £'000	1982 £'000	Six months ended 31st March 1983 £'000	Twelve months ended 31st March 1983 £'000
-following the Offer for Sale on 28th June, 1983	1.1p	3.5p	1.1p	1.8p	5.1p	3.8p	6.8p
-during the period	12.1p	38p	6.1p	22.1p	51.7p	33.9p	59.2p

The number of shares in issue during the period is calculated at the weighted average number of shares entitled to dividend during the period, adjusted for subsequent capitalisation issues prior to 31st March, 1983.

Stock of computer equipment

ock of computer equipment comprises:

		Group £'000	Company £'000
omputer equipment held as trading stock		454	24
omputer equipment held in respect of part complete leasing transactions in the Group's overseas subsidiaries	7,312		
ss: financed by non-recourse long-term notes payable	(6,222)		
		1,090	—
		1,544	24

Net investment in finance leases

t investment in finance leases comprises:

	Group £'000	Company £'000
tal minimum lease payments receivable	1,993	1,973
guaranteed residual values	354	354
ss: finance charges allocated to future periods	(361)	(361)
	1,986	1,966
presented by:		
n-current	1,562	1,562
rrent	424	404
	1,986	1,966

Taxation

Current taxation:
Current taxation represents overseas income taxes.

Deferred taxation:
Deferred taxation provided in the accounts is as follows:

	Group £'000	Company £'000
ess of capital allowances over book depreciation	396	396
ome arising from residual interests and from selling profits on leases	2,189	1,424
x effect of tax losses carried forward	(810)	(265)
	1,775	1,555
s: amount not provided for in respect of fixed asset timing differences	(296)	(296)
	1,479	1,259

ddition to the above tax losses, the Group has tax losses carried forward of approximately £198,000. The up's United States subsidiary has approximately £430,000 of investment tax credits available for set-off ast future taxation liabilities of that subsidiary.

9. Overdraft and long-term loans

Long-term loans comprise the following:

	Group and Company £'000
Current portion	420
Non-current portion (all due before 31st March, 1985)	279
	699

Bank loans are secured against specified lease receivables. Interest is payable at between 1 and 2 per cent. over bank base rates.

There are cross guarantees between the Company and certain of its subsidiaries for financial facilities provided by the Group's bankers. £1,695,000 of the Group and £850,000 of the Company overdraft is unsecured.

10. Obligations to lessors

(a) Obligations to lessors comprise:

	Group and Company £'000
Obligations under finance leases:	
Gross rentals payable	784
Less: finance charges allocated to future periods	(136)
	648
Unmatched head lease obligations	151
	799
Less: current portion of obligations under finance leases	(209)
	590

(b) Unmatched head lease obligations represent the net present value of the unmatched head lease obligations to third parties in cases where the Group has entered into head leases of greater length than related sub leases.

The policy followed in accounting for unmatched head lease transactions was changed during the year ended 30th September, 1982. In prior years, unmatched obligations were recognised as a reduction in residual value income over the primary period of the lease. Prior years' financial information has been restated to reflect this change of accounting policy.

(c) The future gross rentals payable under finance leases to which the Group and Company are committed at 31st March, 1983 are as follows:

Payments due in year ending 31st March	£'000
1984	209
1985	338
1986	237
	784

11. Investment in subsidiaries and associated company

(a) The United Leasing Group consists of the following companies:

Parent company	Share capital issued and fully paid at 31st March, 1983	Group holding	Country of incorporation	Date of incorporation
United Leasing plc	£1,523,809	n/a	United Kingdom	30th December, 1971
Subsidiary companies				
United Leasing Management Limited	£100	100%	United Kingdom	9th April, 1976
United Computers Limited	£100	100%	United Kingdom	16th October, 1979
United Display Systems Limited (formerly Honeycomb Displays Limited)	£610	99.5%	United Kingdom	3rd October, 1980
United Leasing International Limited and its subsidiaries:	£100	100%	United Kingdom	9th May, 1979
Unilease Computer Corporation	$10,000	82.9%	United States	22nd September, 1980
United Leasing GmbH	DM20,000	100%	West Germany	25th April, 1979

The subsidiaries are all private companies.

(b) The Company's investment in subsidiaries comprises:

	£'000
Investment in share capital, at cost	220
Share of post tax profits less losses since acquisition of subsidiaries	1,672
	1,892

(c) The Company has the following associated company:

Company	Country of incorporation	Interest
United Hogg Robinson Leasing Limited	United Kingdom	33.3%

The investment in this associated company comprises:	£'000
Investment in share capital, at cost	17
Share of post-tax profits since incorporation	60
	77

12. Fixed assets

(a) Fixed assets comprise:

	Cost £'000 Group	Cost Company	Depreciation £'000 Group	Depreciation Company	Net book value £'000 Group	Net book value Company
Property	31	31	—	—	31	31
Motor vehicles	116	116	36	36	80	80
Office equipment	154	110	80	73	74	37
Fixtures and fittings	65	42	17	9	48	33
Leasehold improvements (short leasehold)	18	18	4	4	14	14
	384	317	137	122	247	195

(b) Property is held as an investment and is not depreciated; it consists of an interest in residential property occupied by a director which was purchased from the Group on 27th June, 1983 for its market value of £45,926.

13. Operating leases

Operating leases comprise:	Group £'000	Company £'000
cost	8,552	3,288
accumulated depreciation	(1,777)	(823)
	6,775	2,465
Less: financed by non-recourse borrowings	(3,218)	—
	3,557	2,465

14. Non-recourse managed leases

Non-recourse managed leases comprise:	Group £'000	Company £'000
Cash outlay	454	400
Residual interests recognised as income	3,674	2,744
	4,128	3,144

The residual interests relate to primary leases of computer equipment which end in the following financial years:

	Group £'000	Company £'000
1984	460	206
1985	1,521	1,481
1986	1,351	953
1987	505	279
1988	291	225
	4,128	3,144

15. Bank deposits

Bank deposits of the Group and Company represent deposits which the Group is required to make in connection with certain leasing agreements.

16. Share capital

(a)	At 31st March, 1983: Authorised—1,600,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	£1,600,000
	Issued and fully paid—1,523,809 Ordinary shares of £1 each	£1,523,809
(b)	Following the Offer for Sale on 28th June, 1983: Authorised—16,500,000 Ordinary shares of 20p each	£3,300,000
	Issued and fully paid—13,457,668 Ordinary shares of 20p each	£2,691,534

17. Retained earnings

The movement on Group retained earnings for the five and a half years ended 31st March, 1983 is as follows:

		£'000
Group retained earnings at 1st October, 1977		573
Net profit attributable to shareholders for the years ended 30th September:		
1978	151	
1979	475	
1980	672	
1981	239	
1982	692	
Net profit attributable to shareholders for the six months ended 31st March, 1983	516	2,745
Gains arising on the translation of the net assets of subsidiaries		94
Bonus issue of shares by capitalisation of retained earnings—16th May, 1978		(750)
Goodwill written off on consolidation		(70)
Bonus issue of shares by capitalisation of retained earnings—8th February, 1983		(381)
		2,211

No dividends have been paid for any period since incorporation.

18. Contingent liabilities

The Group's United States subsidiary enters into transactions whereby it is contingently liable for a specified sum under irrevocable letters of credit until an additional third party investor enters the transaction. The contingent liability in respect of such transactions at 31st March, 1983 was approximately £270,000.

19. Audited accounts

No audited accounts have been prepared in respect of any period since 31st March, 1983.

Statement of Current Cost Consolidated Profits

	Notes		Year ended 30th September 1982 £'000		Six months ended 31st March 1983 £'000
Turnover			18,687		17,287
Historical cost trading profit			1,039		930
Current cost operating adjustments					
Depreciation	1	(13)		(3)	
Monetary working capital	1	(138)		(73)	
			(151)		(76)
Current cost operating profit			888		854
Gearing adjustment	1		70		21
			958		875
Share of profit of associated company			75		26
Current cost profit before taxation			1,033		901
Taxation					
Group		(255)		(351)	
Associated company		(39)		(13)	
			(294)		(364)
Current cost net profit			739		537
Minority interests			(128)		(76)
Current cost profit attributable to shareholders			611		461
Current cost earnings per share	5		4.5p		3.4p

Current Cost Consolidated Balance Sheet at 31st March, 1983

	Notes		£'000
Current assets			
Cash			341
Accounts receivable and prepaid expenses			2,378
Stock of computer equipment			1,544
Current portion of net investment in finance leases			424
			4,687
Current liabilities			
Bank overdraft			3,001
Notes payable			1,996
Accounts payable and accrued expenses			2,251
Current taxation			122
Current portion of long-term loans			420
Current portion of obligations under finance leases			209
Due to associated company			105
			8,104
Net current liabilities			(3,417)
Fixed assets, net	3		283
Leased assets			
Operating leases		3,557	
Long-term portion of net investment in finance leases		1,562	
Non-recourse managed leases		4,128	9,247
Long-term monetary items			
Bank deposits		74	
Less: Long-term loans		(279)	
Obligations to lessors		(590)	(795)
Investment in associated company			77
Deferred taxation			(1,479)
			3,916
Representing:			
Share capital			1,524
Retained earnings	4		1,849
Current cost reserve	2		398
Shareholders' funds			3,771
Minority interest			145
			3,916

Notes to the Current Cost Accounts

1. Basis of preparation

(a) Accounting basis
The current cost accounts have been prepared in accordance with Statement of Standard Accounting Practice Number 16. The current cost system, whilst not a system of accounting for general inflation, allows for price changes specific to the company when reporting assets employed and profits earned. Except as set out in these Notes the policies used in the preparation of the supplementary current cost accounts are the same as those used in the historical cost accounts.

(b) Fixed assets and depreciation
(i) Fixed assets are shown in the balance sheet at their current cost values, which were obtained by applying appropriate published indices to the cost of such assets analysed by year of acquisition.
(ii) The additional depreciation charge allows for the extra charge necessary when fixed assets are stated at their current as opposed to their historical cost.

(c) Operating leases
Assets on operating leases are shown in the balance sheet at estimated current replacement cost (based on current manufacturer's price lists) or replacement cost of equivalent assets, as appropriate. The directors estimate that the current application of this policy results in the approximation of current replacement cost to historical cost.

(d) Stock of computer equipment and cost of sales
The Group's stock comprises dealing stock of computers which is purchased for resale with a view to obtaining the benefit of market price movements. In consequence, no uplift to current replacement cost or cost of sales adjustment is made in respect of stock, which is included in monetary working capital.

(e) Monetary working capital adjustment
Monetary working capital represents accounts receivable less accounts payable, net investments in finance leases, stock of computer equipment, non-recourse managed leases, bank overdraft and net borrowings. The monetary working capital adjustment allows for the impact of price changes on operating capability and has been computed by the use of movements in the index of retail prices.

(f) Gearing adjustment
This adjustment represents the net proportion of the current cost operating adjustments that relate to assets represented by deferred taxation and external borrowings fixed in monetary amounts, rather than by shareholders' funds. The gearing adjustment abates the current cost operating adjustments by the average proportion of financing provided by those liabilities.

2. Current cost reserve

	£'000
Revaluation surplus—fixed assets	36
Depreciation adjustment	33
Monetary working capital adjustments	500
Gearing adjustment	(171)
	398
of which: realised	362
unrealised	36
	398

The realised element represents the net cumulative total of the current cost adjustments which have been passed through the profit and loss account. Thus, it represents the difference between historical and current cost profits since current cost accounts were first prepared.

3. Fixed Assets

	Gross current replacement cost £'000	Depreciation £'000	Net current replacement cost £'000
Property	31	—	31
Fixtures and fittings	493	241	252
	524	241	283

4. Movement on retained earnings

The movement on Group retained earnings stated at current cost for the eighteen months ended 31st March, 1983 is as follows:

		£'000
Group retained earnings at 1st October, 1981		1,134
Current cost profit attributable to shareholders:		
Year ended 30th September, 1982	611	
Six months ended 31st March, 1983	461	1,072
Gains arising on the translation of net assets of subsidiaries		94
Bonus issue—8th February, 1983		(381)
Goodwill written off		(70)
		1,849

5. Current cost earnings per share

The current cost earnings per Ordinary share has been calculated by dividing the current cost profit attributable to shareholders by the number of shares in issue following the Offer for Sale on 28th June, 1983.

Yours faithfully,

Arthur Andersen & Co.
Chartered Accountants

Statutory and General Information

1. Share capital

(i) The Company was incorporated in England as a private company on 30th December, 1971, under the Companies Acts 1948 to 1967, under the name of Mitchell Management Services Limited. The name of the Company was changed to United Leasing Limited on 9th August, 1976. The Company was re-registered as a public limited company under the name United Leasing plc on 3rd February, 1983.

(ii) There have been the following changes and proposed changes in the authorised and issued share capital of the Company during the two years preceding the date of this Offer for Sale:—

(a) on 10th June, 1982, the authorised share capital of the Company was increased from £1,000,000 to £1,142,857 and the Company issued 142,857 Ordinary shares of £1 each, credited as fully paid, to D. M. Strauss in exchange for 3,187.5 shares (31.9 per cent.) of common stock of $1 each in Unilease;

(b) on 8th February, 1983, the authorised share capital of the Company was increased from £1,142,857 to £1,600,000 and 380,952 new Ordinary shares of £1 each were allotted by way of capitalisation of reserves to the members;

(c) on 21st June, 1983, the authorised share capital of the Company was increased from £1,600,000 to £1,700,000 and 152,381 new Ordinary shares of £1 each were allotted by way of capitalisation of reserves to the members;

(d) on 27th June, 1983, the issued and unissued Ordinary shares of £1 each of the Company were each sub-divided into 5 Ordinary shares of 20p each, the authorised share capital of the Company was increased from £1,700,000 to £3,300,000 by the creation of 8,000,000 Ordinary shares of 20p each and 1,862,433 new Ordinary shares of 20p each were allotted by way of capitalisation of reserves to the members;

(e) on 27th June, 1983, the Board resolved to allocate the sum of £13,678 out of the applicable profits of the Group for the twelve months ended 31st March, 1983 to enable the Trustees of the Profit Sharing Scheme described in paragraph 4 below to purchase Ordinary shares at the Striking Price under this Offer for Sale. These Ordinary shares will be appropriated by the Trustees to eligible employees participating in the Scheme and are included within the 5 per cent. of the shares now being offered for sale and reserved for preferential application by employees;

(f) on 27th June, 1983, the following options in respect of 130,700 Ordinary shares of 20p each were granted to the following executives, all of 14 Welbeck Street, London W1M 7PF and to P. S. R. Atkin, under the terms of the Executive Share Option Scheme to subscribe for Ordinary shares at the Striking Price: P. S. R. Atkin (53,570 shares), I. Ballantyne (7,140 shares), M. Bolford (7,140 shares), P. Clair (10,000 shares), J. Evans (7,140 shares), N. Franklin (10,000 shares), G. John (14,285 shares), J. Mackay (7,140 shares) and R. Wright (14,285 shares). In addition, an option was granted on like terms to C. J. Atkin to subscribe for 7,140 Ordinary shares.

(g) subject to the whole of the issued Ordinary share capital of the Company being admitted to the Official List by the Council of The Stock Exchange not later than 8th July, 1983, 3,211,285 new Ordinary shares of 20p each are proposed to be issued fully paid for cash in connection with this Offer for Sale.

(iii) On 28th April, 1982, Unilease issued 250 $1,000 par value 9 per cent. non-cumulative preferred stock fully paid at par to United Leasing International Limited ("ULIL").

(iv) (a) Save as aforesaid, no share or loan capital of the Company or of any of its subsidiaries has been issued within the two years immediately preceding the date of this Offer for Sale or is now proposed to be issued, fully or partly paid, either for cash or for a consideration other than cash;

(b) No commissions, discounts, brokerages or other special terms have been granted by the Company or any of its subsidiaries within the two years immediately preceding the date of this Offer for Sale in connection with the issue or sale of any share or loan capital of such companies; and

(c) Save as aforesaid and as disclosed in paragraph 4, no capital of the Company or any of its subsidiaries is under option or agreed conditionally or unconditionally to be put under option.

(v) No material issue of shares of the Company (other than an issue to shareholders *pro rata* to their existing shareholdings) will be made within one year of the date of this Offer for Sale without prior approval of the Company in General Meeting.

(vi) Following this Offer for Sale 3,042,332 Ordinary shares of 20p each of the Company will remain unissued but no issue of shares which would effectively alter the control of the Company will be made without prior approval of the Company in General Meeting.

2. Authority to allot shares

On 27th June, 1983 the directors were granted authority by the Company to the following effect: –

(i) generally and unconditionally to allot relevant securities (as defined in Section 14 of the Companies Act 1980) up to an aggregate nominal value of £1,251,323.40 for a period of five years; and

(ii) generally to allot equity securities (as defined in Section 17 of the Companies Act 1980) without having to comply with the pre-emption provisions of Section 17 of the Companies Act 1980 for a period of one year. This authority is limited to an amount not exceeding 5 per cent. of the authorised share capital of the Company (after the issue referred to in paragraph 1 (ii) (g)) or to allotments in connection with a rights issue *pro rata* to all shareholders.

3. Articles of Association

The Articles of Assocation of the Company contain provisions, *inter alia*, to the following effect: –

Share rights

(i) Voting
Subject to disenfranchisement in the event of non-compliance with a notice under Section 74 of the Companies Act 1981 on a show of hands every member present in person or being a corporation by a duly authorised representative shall have one vote and on a poll every member present in person or by proxy shall have one vote for every Ordinary share of which he is the holder.

(ii) Variation of class rights
Whenever the share capital is divided into different classes of shares, the rights attached to any class may be varied or abrogated with the consent in writing of the holders of three-fourths of the issued shares of the class or with the sanction of an Extraordinary Resolution passed at a separate meeting of the holders of the shares of the class or in such manner as provided by their terms of issue, but not otherwise.

Directors

(iii) Restriction on voting
Save as provided in the Articles, a director shall not vote in respect of any contract or arrangement or any other proposal whatsoever in which he has any material interest and shall not be counted in the quorum at a meeting of directors in relation to any resolution on which he is debarred from voting.

(iv) Remuneration
The aggregate remuneration of the directors (other than any remuneration payable to executive directors in such capacity) shall not exceed £30,000 per annum, or such greater sum as may from time to time be determined by the Company by Ordinary Resolution, and shall be divided between the directors as they may agree or, failing agreement, equally. The directors shall also be entitled to be paid all travelling, hotel and other expenses properly incurred by them in or about the performance of their duties as directors. Any director who renders special or extra services to the Company which, in the opinion of the directors, are outside the scope of the ordinary duties of a director may be paid such extra remuneration by way of salary, participation in profit or otherwise as the directors may determine.

(v) Executive directors
The directors may from time to time appoint any one or more of their body to be the holder of any executive office on such terms as they think fit. Any director so appointed shall receive such remuneration as the directors may determine and (save in the case of the Managing director) shall be subject to retirement by rotation.

(vi) The directors may establish and maintain any pension or superannuation funds (whether contributory or otherwise) for the benefit of any present or former employee or director of the Company, its subsidiaries and associated companies or predecessors in business, provided that in the case of a director he holds or has held an executive position within the Company or its subsidiaries or associated companies, and for the wives, widows, families and dependants of any such persons.

(vii) Borrowing powers
The directors shall restrict the borrowings of the Company and exercise all voting and other rights or powers of control exercisable by the Company in relation to its subsidiaries so as to secure (as regards subsidiaries so far as they can secure) that, save with the previous sanction of an Ordinary Resolution, no money shall be borrowed if the aggregate principal amount (including any premium payable on final repayment) outstanding of all moneys borrowed by the Group (excluding amounts borrowed by any member of the Group from any other member of the Group) then exceeds or would as a result of such borrowing exceed an amount equal to 10 times the aggregate of the nominal amount paid up or credited as paid up on the share capital of the Company and the total of the capital and revenue reserves of the Group (as determined in accordance with the Articles). Moneys borrowed shall be deemed to include the discounted present value of leasing obligations of any member of the Group in respect of equipment to be used by any such member in the course of its leasing business to the extent that there is a right of recourse by the lessor to the credit of any member of the Group or there is not a corresponding or co-terminous lease obligation in favour of any member of the Group.

(viii) Share qualification
A director shall not require a share qualification.

(ix) Age limit
No person shall be required to retire from office as a director and no person shall be precluded from being appointed or elected as a director by reason of his having attained the age of 70 years or any other age, nor shall special notice be required in connection with the appointment or re-appointment of any such person.

4. Employee share schemes

The Company has established two employee share schemes:

Profit Sharing Scheme

(a) On 10th December, 1982 the Company adopted an employee profit sharing scheme which has been approved by the Inland Revenue under the provisions of the Finance Act 1978, as amended. All employees of the Company, United Computers Limited and United Leasing Management Limited who have completed two years' continuous employment are eligible to participate. Under the scheme, the participating companies may at the discretion of the directors of the Company in each year provide the Trustees of the Scheme with funds to acquire Ordinary shares which will then be appropriated to participants.

(b) The maximum value of Ordinary shares that may be appropriated to a participant in any year is within the limit prescribed under the applicable legislation. The amount of funds available to the Trustees in any year must not exceed 5 per cent. of the profit of the Group (excluding profits attributable to its operations outside the United Kingdom) before taxation and extraordinary items for the immediately preceding financial year.

(c) The maximum number of Ordinary shares which may be subscribed for by the Trustees: –

(i) when aggregated with Ordinary shares issued or issuable pursuant to any other employee share scheme of the Company, shall not exceed the lesser of 1,650,000 Ordinary shares (subject to adjustment in the event of certain variations to the share capital of the Company) and 10 per cent. of the Company's Ordinary shares in issue for the time being and, during any three year period, shall not exceed 3 per cent. of the Company's issued Ordinary share capital immediately prior to such subscription; and

(ii) when aggregated with Ordinary shares issued under any other employee share scheme (other than an employee share option scheme), in any one calendar year, shall not exceed 1 per cent. of the Company's issued Ordinary share capital immediately prior to such subscription.

(d) Certain provisions of the Scheme may be amended by the directors but the material terms cannot be altered without the prior consent of the Company in General Meeting.

Executive Share Option Scheme

(a) On 10th December, 1982 the Company adopted an executive share option scheme for employees (including executive directors) of any member of the Group who is selected to participate in the Scheme by the directors.

(b) The price payable for the grant of an option is £1. The subscription price on the exercise of an option will be the higher of the average of the middle market quotations of an Ordinary share for the three dealing days immediately preceding the date on which an employee is invited to apply for an option, as derived from The Stock Exchange Daily Official List, and the nominal value of an Ordinary share.

(c) Options may normally be exercised only between the third and seventh anniversaries of their grant and are not transferable. No option may be granted after 10th December, 1992. The maximum value of Ordinary shares over which any employee may be granted options under the Scheme and under any other share option scheme of the Company must not exceed four times his basic annual salary.

(d) The maximum number of Ordinary shares that may be issued under the Scheme must not exceed: –

(i) the lesser of 825,000 Ordinary shares and 5 per cent. of the issued Ordinary share capital of the Company for the time being; and

(ii) when aggregated with the number of Ordinary shares issued during the ten year period ending on 31st December, 1992 under any other employee share scheme, the lesser of 1,650,000 Ordinary shares and 10 per cent. of the issued Ordinary share capital of the Company for the time being.

These limits may be adjusted in the event of certain variations to the share capital of the Company.

(e) Certain provisions of the Scheme may be amended by the directors but the material terms cannot be altered without the prior consent of the Company in General Meeting.

5. Directors' interests

(i) The interests of the directors (including the interests of their wives and minor children) in the share capital of the Company as they appear in the register maintained under the provisions of the Companies Act 1967, adjusted for the capitalisation issue on 27th June, 1983 and as they will be following the Offer for Sale, are as follows: –

	Ordinary shares held at 27th June, 1983		*Ordinary shares held following the Offer for Sale*	
	Beneficial	*Non-beneficial as trustee*	*Beneficial*	*Non-beneficial as trustee*
P. A. Mitchell	3,448,500	941,110	2,912,786	941,110
A. H. Mitchell	3,424,972	941,111	3,067,829	941,111
C. J. Atkin	–	–	–	–
P. S. R. Atkin	–	–	–	–
H. Goldsobel	29,871	1,882,221	29,871	1,882,221
D. M. Strauss	1,280,424	–	1,280,424	–

On 27th June, 1983 C. J. Atkin and P. S. R. Atkin were granted options to subscribe for 7,140 and 53,570 Ordinary shares respectively as described in paragraph 1 (ii) (f).

In the above table 941,110 Ordinary shares are duplicated in the non-beneficial holdings of P. A. Mitchell and H. Goldsobel and 941,111 Ordinary shares are duplicated in the non-beneficial holdings of A. H. Mitchell and H. Goldsobel.

(ii) (a) On 18th January, 1983 the Company acquired all the Ordinary shares of 5p each and the Deferred shares of 10p each not already owned by it in United Display Systems Limited, other than 0.5 per cent. of the Ordinary shares, which are in course of acquisition under Section 209 of the Companies Act 1948. These shares were acquired for a nominal cash consideration from, *inter alia*, P. A. Mitchell and A. H. Mitchell (920 Deferred and 92 Ordinary shares each), D. M. Strauss (230 Deferred and 23 Ordinary shares), C. J. Atkin (460 Deferred and 46 Ordinary shares) and P. S. R. Atkin (280 Deferred and 28 Ordinary shares).

(b) A. H. Mitchell purchased the Company's interest in his private residence at its market value of £45,926 on 27th June, 1983.

(c) David Cohen & Goldsobel, in which H. Goldsobel is a partner, will be receiving a fee in connection with this Offer for Sale.

(d) D. M. Strauss and P. S. R. Atkin, who hold 14.6 per cent. and 2.5 per cent. respectively of the common stock of Unilease have agreed (subject to contract) with the Company to the following matters relating to their respective stockholdings in Unilease, all of which will be included in a stockholders' agreement to be entered into as soon as practicable after the Offer for Sale: –

(i) If either of the minority stockholders wishes to dispose of his common stock in Unilease, he must first offer the stock to ULIL at a value to be agreed or determined by independent valuation without taking into account any discount for a minority interest. If ULIL does not wish to purchase the stock, the stock can be transferred to a third party at a price not less than the independent valuation.

(ii) If either of the minority stockholders ceases to be employed by the Group, ULIL will be entitled to purchase his stock on the same basis of valuation.

(iii) If ULIL wishes to dispose of its stock to a third party, it must first offer the stock to the minority stockholders at the price offered by the third party provided that, at that time, the minority stockholders hold at least 5 per cent. of the issued common stock of Unilease and are still employed by the Group.

(iv) Neither minority stockholder may offer his stock for transfer within a period of one year from the date of this Offer for Sale.

(v) Any sale or purchase of stock between the minority stockholders and the Group will be subject to the approval of the Company in General Meeting.

(e) During the last two years the Group has entered into trading transactions with LJM Distributors Limited ("LJM"), a company in which P. A. Mitchell and A. H. Mitchell formerly held the whole of the share capital. During that period United Leasing advanced £8,733 to LJM and entered into factoring arrangements in respect of goods supplied by that company in the sum of £6,999; all outstanding amounts were repaid by LJM on 27th June, 1983. In May, 1983 P. A. Mitchell and A. H. Mitchell sold their shareholdings in LJM and it is not intended that any further trading relationship should exist between the Group and LJM.

(f) Save as aforesaid and save as referred to in paragraph 8 (i), no director of the Company has or has had any interest direct or indirect in the promotion of or in any assets which, within two years before the date of this Offer for Sale, have been, or are proposed to be, acquired or disposed of by, or leased to, the Company or any of its subsidiaries.

(g) Save as aforesaid, no contract or arrangement subsists in which a director of the Company is materially interested and which is significant in relation to the business of the Group taken as a whole.

(iii) The following executive directors have entered into service contracts with the Company or its subsidiaries the principal terms of which are as follows: –

	Commencement Date	*Period*	*Annual Salary*
P. A. Mitchell	1.4.83	3 years	£50,000
A. H. Mitchell	1.4.83	3 years	£50,000
P. S. R. Atkin	1.4.83	2 years	$125,000
D. M. Strauss	1.4.83	3 years	$125,000

The service contracts of P. A. Mitchell and A. H. Mitchell provide for automatic extension by one year on each anniversary of the commencement date unless prior notice has been given by either party.

The service contract of D. M. Strauss includes provision for an additional annual bonus equivalent to 10 per cent. of the profits before taxation of Unilease, subject to an annual maximum bonus of $500,000, and provides for an annual renewal after the fixed period of three years.

The service contract of P. S. R. Atkin provides for termination on one year's notice at the end of the initial fixed period of two years.

Save as aforesaid, there are no existing or proposed service contracts between any of the directors and the Company or its subsidiaries, other than service contracts expiring or determinable by the employing company within one year without payment of compensation (other than statutory compensation).

In the twelve months ended 31st March, 1983 the aggregate remuneration excluding pension contributions and profit sharing of the directors amounted to £178,429. The aggregate remuneration excluding pension contributions, bonuses and profit sharing in respect of the year ending 31st March, 1984 under the arrangements in force at the date hereof is expected to amount to approximately £275,000.

6. Other significant interests

Save for the interests of the directors stated above, the directors are not aware of any shareholdings which will represent 5 per cent. or more of the issued share capital of the Company following the Offer for Sale.

7. Purchase and Subscription Agreement

Under an Agreement dated 27th June, 1983 between P. A. and A. H. Mitchell ("the Vendors") (1) the Vendors and D. M. Strauss ("the Covenantors") (2) the directors of the Company (3) the Company (4) and Barclays Merchant Bank Limited (5), Barclays Merchant Bank Limited has agreed, subject to the admission to the Official List by the Council of The Stock Exchange not later than 8th July, 1983 of all the shares of the Company issued and now being issued, to purchase from the Vendors 892,857 Ordinary shares of 20p each in the capital of the Company at a price per share of 2.45p below the Striking Price and to subscribe for 3,214,285 new Ordinary shares of 20p each of the Company at the Striking Price and to offer all such shares for sale to the public by tender at a minimum tender price of 140p per share. The Company has agreed to pay (a) Barclays Merchant Bank Limited a commission of 1¾ per cent. on the aggregate value at the minimum tender price of the new shares being subscribed and a fee for its services and (b) Phillips & Drew a commission of ¼ per cent. on the aggregate value at the minimum tender price of the shares being offered for sale and a fee for its services. Barclays Merchant Bank Limited is to pay an underwriting commission of 1¼ per cent. on the aggregate value at the minimum tender price of the shares being offered for sale and its own legal expenses. Of the Ordinary shares being sold by the Vendors, 535,714 are to be sold by P. A. Mitchell and 357,143 by A. H. Mitchell. The Agreement also contains taxation indemnities from the Covenantors relating, *inter alia*, to estate duty, capital transfer tax and shortfall apportionments. The Covenantors have agreed with Barclays Merchant Bank Limited not to dispose of any further Ordinary shares in the Company for a period of one year without the prior written consent of Barclays Merchant Bank Limited, which consent will not be unreasonably withheld.

8. Material contracts

The following contracts, not being contracts in the ordinary course of business, have been entered into by the Company and its subsidiaries within two years immediately preceding the date of this Offer for Sale and are or may be material:

(i) Agreement dated 29th March, 1982 between ULIL and D. M. Strauss, whereby D. M. Strauss agreed to transfer to ULIL 3,187.5 shares of common stock of Unilease in consideration for the issue to D. M. Strauss of 142,857 Ordinary shares of £1 each of the Company, credited as fully paid, and a collateral agreement of the same date between the Company and ULIL whereby the Company agreed to allot such Ordinary shares to D. M. Strauss; and

(ii) The Purchase and Subscription Agreement referred to in paragraph 7 above.

9. Litigation

Neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries is engaged in any litigation of material importance, nor, so far as the directors are aware, is any litigation or claim of material importance pending or threatened against the Company or any of its subsidiaries.

10. Premises

Details of the Group's offices in London and New York are set out below:

Premises	*Tenure*	*Rental*
14 Welbeck Street, London W1M 7PF	Leasehold: 25 years from 29.9.81	£130,000 per annum exclusive (subject to upward rent review every 5 years)
16 Welbeck Way, London W1M 7PE	Leasehold: 25 years from 29.9.81	£1,750 per annum exclusive (subject to upward rent review every 5 years)
Part 29th floor, Burlington House, 1345 Avenue of the Americas, New York NY10105	Sublease: 15.12.81 to 29.4.84	$108,000 per annum

11. Working capital

The directors are satisfied that, taking into account the Group's existing bank facilities and the proceeds of the Offer for Sale, the Group will have sufficient working capital for its present requirements.

12. Minimum subscription

The minimum amount which, in the opinion of the directors, will be required to be raised by the issue of the shares now being offered for sale by tender is £3,800,000, which, in relation to the matters specified in paragraph 4(a) of Part I of the Fourth Schedule to the Companies Act 1948, is made up as follows: (i) purchase price of property – nil, (ii) preliminary expenses and commissions – nil, (iii) repayment of moneys borrowed in respect of any matters in (i) or (ii) above – nil, and (iv) working capital – £3,800,000. The net proceeds of the subscription for Ordinary shares by Barclays Merchant Bank Limited pursuant to the Purchase and Subscription Agreement referred to in paragraph 7 above, based on the minimum tender price, are estimated at £3,800,000 after deduction of the expenses of the Offer for Sale which are to be borne by the Company, and for each 5p by which the Striking Price exceeds the minimum tender price the Company will receive a further £160,714 in respect of such shares.

13. Taxation

(i) The directors have been advised that following the Offer for Sale the Company will be a close company within the meaning of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970.

(ii) Clearance has been received from the Inland Revenue under the provisions of Section 464 of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970 in respect of the sub-division of the Ordinary share capital of the Company, the capitalisation issues and the further issue of Ordinary shares of 20p each referred to in paragraphs 1 (ii) (b) (c) (d) and (g) above.

14. General

(i) Arthur Andersen & Co. have given and have not withdrawn their written consent to the issue of this Offer for Sale with the inclusion herein of their report and the references thereto in the form and context in which they are included.

(ii) The documents attached to the copies of this Offer for Sale delivered to the Registrar of Companies for registration were the written consent referred to in sub-paragraph (i) above, the statement of Arthur Andersen & Co. setting out the adjustments made in arriving at the figures contained in the report (as set out herein) and giving the reasons therefor, copies of the application forms and copies of the material contracts referred to in paragraph 8 above.

(iii) The consolidated profit and loss accounts and balance sheet of the Group set forth in the Accountants' Report are not full accounts. Full accounts have been delivered to the Registrar of Companies in respect of the five years ended 30th September, 1982 and the six months ended 31st March, 1983 and the relevant accounts have been reported upon, without qualification, under Section 14 of the Companies Act 1967.

(iv) Save as disclosed herein, there has been no material change in the trading or financial position of the Group since 31st March, 1983, being the date of the latest published audited accounts.

(v) The costs and expenses of and incidental to this Offer for Sale including capital duty, the costs of the application for listing of the share capital of the Company, the accountancy fees and its own legal fees, the costs of printing and advertising this Offer for Sale, the fees and expenses of the receiving bankers and the Registrars, the underwriting commission and the fee to Barclays Merchant Bank Limited are payable by the Company and are estimated to amount to £670,000 exclusive of value added tax.

15. Documents available for inspection

Copies of the following documents may be inspected at the offices of Ashurst, Morris, Crisp & Co., Broadgate House, 7 Eldon Street, London EC2M 7HD during usual business hours on any weekday, Saturdays excepted, for a period of fourteen days following the date of this Offer for Sale: –

(i) the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company;

(ii) the audited consolidated accounts of the Company for the two years ended 30th September, 1982 and the six months ended 31st March, 1983;

(iii) the Accountants' Report and statement of adjustments relating thereto;

(iv) the service agreements referred to in paragraph 5(iii) above;

(v) the material contracts referred to in paragraph 8 above;

(vi) the written consent referred to in paragraph 14(i) above; and

(vii) the trust deed and rules for the Profit Sharing Scheme and the rules for the Executive Share Option Scheme referred to in paragraph 4 above.

Dated 28th June, 1983.

Procedure for Application

1. Application must be made on the application form below at the minimum tender price of 140p per share or at any higher price per share being a whole multiple of 5p.

2. Applications must be for a minimum of 200 shares and thereafter for the following multiples of shares: in multiples of 200 shares up to 1,000 shares, in multiples of 500 shares up to 5,000 shares, in multiples of 1,000 shares up to 10,000 shares and in multiples of 5,000 shares thereafter.

3. Applications must be lodged with Barclays Bank PLC, New Issues Department, P.O. Box 123, Fleetway House, 25 Farringdon Street, London EC4A 4HD, or posted so as to arrive in either case not later than 10.00 a.m. on Tuesday, 5th July, 1983 (being the time of opening of the application list).

4. Each application must be accompanied by a separate cheque or banker's draft drawn in sterling on a branch in England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man, of a bank which is either a member of the London or Scottish Clearing Houses or which has arranged for its cheques and banker's drafts to be cleared through the facilities provided for the members of those Clearing Houses (and which must bear the appropriate sorting code number in the top right hand corner) made payable to "Barclays Bank PLC" and crossed "Not Negotiable", representing payment in full at the application price. The right is reserved to present all cheques for payment and to retain Letters of Acceptance and surplus application money pending clearance of the successful applicants' cheques and to reject any application in whole or in part and in particular multiple or suspected multiple applications. Due completion and delivery of an application form accompanied by a cheque will constitute a representation that the cheque will be honoured on first presentation; attention is drawn to the declaration in the application form to that effect. Applications will be irrevocable until 11th July, 1983. Photostat copies of application forms will not be accepted.

5. No person receiving a copy of this Prospectus or an application form in any territory other than the United Kingdom may treat the same as constituting an invitation to him, nor should he in any event use such form unless in the relevant territory such an invitation could lawfully be made to him or such form could lawfully be used without contravention of any registration or other legal requirements. Any person outside the United Kingdom wishing to make an application hereunder should satisfy himself as to observance of the laws of any relevant territory, including obtaining any requisite governmental or other consents or observing any other requisite formalities.

Basis of acceptance

Applications complying with the above procedure will be dealt with on the following basis:

6. All shares for which applications are wholly or partly accepted will be sold at the same price (the "Striking Price"), which will be not less than the minimum tender price of 140p per share.

7. If applications are received for more than the total number of shares offered, the Striking Price will not exceed the highest price at which sufficient applications (including applications at above that price) are received for the total number of shares offered but may be a price lower than such highest price. If applications are received for less than the total number of shares offered, the Striking Price will be the minimum tender price of 140p per share. Subject to the foregoing, Barclays Merchant Bank Limited ("BMB") will have complete discretion in deciding the Striking Price and the basis of allocation. In so deciding, BMB will have regard to the need to establish a satisfactory market in the shares, for which purpose a reasonable number of shareholders is required. No allocation will be made in respect of applications, whether preferential or otherwise, at prices below the Striking Price.

8. Up to 205,357 shares which will be allocated at the Striking Price are reserved in the first instance for applications from employees and executive directors of the Company and its subsidiaries. Such applications must be made on the special pink application forms which are being made available to such employees and directors. They will be permitted to apply at the Striking Price (rather than tendering a specific price) stating a maximum aggregate purchase price and, if they wish, a maximum Striking Price. In the event of excess applications being received from employees and directors, the basis of allocation among them will be determined by BMB, at its discretion.

9. The Offer for Sale by Tender is conditional on the whole of the share capital of the Company, issued and now being issued, being admitted to the Official List of The Stock Exchange not later than 8th July, 1983 (or such later date as may be agreed between the directors and BMB). Money paid in respect of all applications will be returned if such listing is not granted and in the meantime will be retained by Barclays Bank PLC in a separate account.

10. The Striking Price and the basis of allocation will be announced on or as soon as possible after 6th July, 1983. Renounceable Letters of Acceptance are expected to be despatched by 8th July, 1983. If any application is not accepted, or is accepted for fewer shares than the number applied for, or is accepted at a lower price than that tendered, the application money or the balance of the amount paid on application will be returned by cheque through the post, in all cases without interest, at the applicant's risk.

11. Letters of Acceptance will be renounceable up to 3.00 p.m. on 12th August, 1983. The shares now being offered for sale will be registered free of stamp duty in the names of the purchasers or persons in whose favour Letters of Acceptance have been renounced, provided that, in the case of renunciation, Letters of Acceptance duly completed in accordance with the instructions contained therein are lodged for registration at or before 3.00 p.m. on 12th August, 1983. Share certificates will be despatched by first class post on 9th September, 1983.

12. Dealings in the Ordinary shares of the Company are expected to commence on Monday, 11th July, 1983.

Copies of this Prospectus with application forms may be obtained from:

Barclays Merchant Bank Limited,
15/16 Gracechurch Street,
London EC3V 0BA.

Barclays Bank PLC,
New Issues Department,
P.O. Box 123, Fleetway House,
25 Farringdon Street,
London EC4A 4HD.

Barclays Merchant Bank Limited,
39 Bennetts Hill,
Birmingham B2 5SR.

Phillips & Drew,
Lee House,
London Wall,
London EC2Y 5AP.

and at the following branches of Barclays Bank PLC:

London:
19 Great Cumberland Place,
London W1H 9BJ.

Manchester:
P.O. Box No. 357,
17 York Street,
Manchester M60 2AU.

Bristol:
P.O. Box No. 207,
40 Corn Street,
Bristol BS99 7AJ.

Glasgow:
90 St. Vincent Street,
Glasgow G2 5UQ.

Newcastle upon Tyne:
P.O. Box No. 1DA,
Collingwood Street,
Newcastle upon Tyne,
NE99 1DA.

Edinburgh:
35 St. Andrew Square,
Edinburgh EH2 2AD.

Application Form

The Application List for the Ordinary shares now offered for sale will open at 10.00 a.m. on Tuesday, 5th July, 1983 and may be closed at any time thereafter.

This Application Form when completed must be forwarded or handed in to Barclays Bank PLC, New Issues Department, P.O. Box 123, Fleetway House, 25 Farringdon Street, London EC4A 4HD, together with a cheque/banker's draft representing payment in full at the application price, so as to be received not later than 10.00 a.m. on Tuesday, 5th July, 1983. Photostat copies of Application Forms will not be accepted.

A separate cheque or banker's draft must accompany each Application Form.

Cheques and banker's drafts, which must be drawn in sterling on a bank or a branch thereof in England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man which is either a member of the London or Scottish Clearing Houses or which has arranged for its cheques and banker's drafts to be cleared through the facilities provided by the members of those Clearing Houses and must bear the appropriate sorting code number in the top right hand corner, must be made payable to "Barclays Bank PLC" and crossed "Not Negotiable" and must represent payment in full at the application price. No application will be considered unless these conditions are fulfilled. All cheques/banker's drafts are liable to be presented for payment on receipt.

Applicants are strongly advised to use first class post and to allow two days for delivery.

United Leasing plc

(Registered in England No. 1036608)

Offer for Sale by Tender

by

Barclays Merchant Bank Limited

of 4,107,142 Ordinary shares of 20p each at a minimum tender price of 140p per share, the price tendered being payable in full on application

*Number of shares for which application is made	**Price per share at which application is made	Amount of cheque enclosed
	p	£

*Applications must be for a minimum of 200 shares and thereafter for the following multiples of shares: in multiples of 200 shares up to 1,000 shares, in multiples of 500 shares up to 5,000 shares, in multiples of 1,000 shares up to 10,000 shares and in multiples of 5,000 shares thereafter.

**The price per share at which application is made must be indicated here and must be 140p or a higher price being a whole multiple of 5p

To: BARCLAYS MERCHANT BANK LIMITED

I/We enclose a sterling cheque/banker's draft payable to Barclays Bank PLC for the above mentioned sum being the amount payable in full on application for the stated number of shares in United Leasing plc ("the Company") at the price per share indicated above and I/we offer to purchase that number of shares and I/we agree to accept the same or any smaller number in respect of which this application may be accepted at the Striking Price upon the terms of the Prospectus dated 28th June, 1983 and subject to the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company. I/We request that you send to me/us a fully paid renounceable Letter of Acceptance in respect of such shares, together with a cheque for any amount overpaid, by post at my/our risk to my/our address first given below.

In consideration of Barclays Merchant Bank Limited agreeing to accept applications upon the terms and subject to the conditions of the said Prospectus for an aggregate number of 4,107,142 shares of the Company I/we agree that this application shall be irrevocable until 11th July, 1983 and that this paragraph shall constitute a collateral contract between me/us and Barclays Merchant Bank Limited which shall become binding upon despatch by mail or delivery of this application form to Barclays Bank PLC duly completed.

I/We understand that the completion and delivery of this application form accompanied by a cheque/banker's draft constitutes a warranty that such cheque will be honoured on first presentation. I/We acknowledge that renounceable Letters of Acceptance and cheques for excess application money are liable to be held pending clearance of applicants' cheques.

For Office Use Only
1. Acceptance Number
2. Number of shares accepted
3. Amount received £
4. Amount payable £
5. Amount returned £
6. Cheque Number

Dated.............................1983 1. Signature.............................

Forename(s) (in full).............................
Surname (Mr., Mrs., Miss or Title).............................
Address (in full)
....
....
Post Code.............................

Please use block capitals

(In the case of joint applications all further applicants must sign and complete below.)

Please pin top left corner of cheque/banker's draft here.

2. Signature.............................
Forename(s) (in full)............................. Surname (Mr., Mrs., Miss or Title).............................
Address.............................
.... Post Code.............................

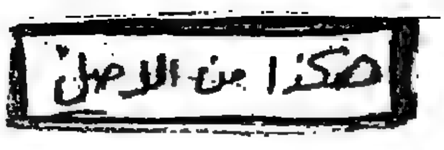
3. Signature.............................
Forename(s) (in full)............................. Surname (Mr., Mrs., Miss or Title).............................
Address.............................
.... Post Code.............................

Please use Block Capitals

4. Signature.............................
Forename(s) (in full)............................. Surname (Mr., Mrs., Miss or Title).............................
Address.............................
.... Post Code.............................

A Corporation should sign under the hand of a duly authorised official who should state his representative capacity.
If this form is signed under a Power of Attorney, such Power of Attorney or a duly certified copy must accompany this form.
No receipt will be issued for the payment on application, but an acknowledgement will be forwarded through the post in due course, either by a fully paid Letter of Acceptance for all or part of the shares applied for and a cheque for any surplus application money, or by the return by cheque of the application money, in each case at the risk of the applicant(s).

B. & M. Co. (London) Ltd. B987140



MARKET REPORT ● by Michael Clark

Racal switch hits shares

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began, June 20. Dealings end, July 1. Contango Day, July 4. Settlement Day, July 11.

Sir Ernest Harrison, chairman of Racal Electronics, has appointed Mr David Elsbury as his number two with special responsibiry for the Data communications divisions – including the troubled Racal-Milgo subsidiary in the US.

His appointment follows the decision of Mr David Leighton Davies, a deputy managing director of Racal Electronics and responsible for Data Communications, to take an early retirement.

News of the appointment sent shares of Racal into a spin before steadying to close only 4p lower at 505p.

Racal-Milg has been the source of some discomfort to the Racal board recently resulting in the loss of 300 jobs from the total workforce of 3,500.

The rest of the equity market spent another nervous session still awaiting the next move for US interest rates. The overnight dive on Wall Street did little to help matter with the *FT* index closing 5.7 down at 713.9.

Among the leaders ICI lost 8p to 516p, Glaxo 7p to 888p, BOC Group 8p to 230p and BICC 7p to 233p.

Gilts remained mixed.

A buff encelope from broker E B Savory Milln will be dropping on the desks of most fund managers today giving a clearer picture of the disaster which has hit the house building market after an ITV programme higly critical of timber-frame houses. Millions of pounds have been wiped from the market capitalization of various house builders and timber groups.

Shares of Beecham remained a weak market, falling 10p to 350p following last week's £200m rights issue. A line of 500,000 shares was hanging around the market for most of the day, before eventually being cleared at around the 348p level.

Last night Savory remained coy about the report. But the opening paragraph said: "The mounting myth about timber-frame houses has caused not a little panic among the investment community centering mainly on Barratt Developments".

The House Builders Federation has claimed the programme was alarmist. "It failed to take into account the high level of supervision excercised by housebuilders," a spokesman said.

But apart from Barratt rallying 4p to 220p along with Costain Group 4p to 236p the rest of the sector remained nervous. John Carr (Doncaster) lost 4p to 180p, Magnet & Southerns 4p to 180p and Meyer International 3p to 167p.

Dr David Biggins, chairman of Sovereign Oil & Gas has reacted angrily to reports that production on block 16/7 in the Brae Field has been delayed. "To my knowledge there is no delay in production and the target level of 100,000 barrels a day will be reached early next year," he said. Shares of Sovereign which has a 4 per cent stake in the field closed unchanged at 239p.

Mr Turrloo Parrett, chairman of Gilbert House Investments, will be pleased with the USM debut of his company's shares after Monday's postponement. Yesterday the 2.67 million shares placed by brokers A. J. Bekhor were placed at 17.5p and opened at 23p – a premium of 5.5p. This values Mr Parrett's stake at £4.2m. Gilbert House is one of the few property companies quoted on the USM and has assets valued at around £5m.

GKN was in the City yesterday completing a whirlwind tour of various brokers anxious for further evidence of the expected recovery. Its message was clear – the underlying trend is steadily upwards. This confirms analyst's earlier forcasts of £75m against £53.3m. The shares rose 5p to 169p.

But shares in CPU Computers made a disappointing start opening 12p below the striking price of 130p. Brokers Grieveson Grand offered 4.5 million shares at minimum tender price of 105p valuing the computer peripherals group at £16.7m.

Also making its London debut was L Texas Petroleum. The shares already quoted on the Big Board in New York opened at 22p before closing 1p lower at 21p. The shares were admitted to the London market after a rights issue of 50 million shares at 20p underwritten by merchant bankers Kleinwort Benson. The brokers were Henderson Crosthwaite.

John Maunders Construction, the north country builders, produced a healthy premium in first time dealings on the fully listed market. The 2.5 million shares offered for sale by broker Henry Cooke, Lumsden was more than 52 times oversubscribed attracting nearly £130m. The shares offered at 98p opened at 115p – a healthy premium of 17p over the offer price.

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) June 29	Market rates (close) June 29	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.5225-1.5375	$1.5270-1.5280	0.01-0.06c disc	0.05-0.10c disc
Montreal	$1.8740-1.8865	$1.8745-1.8755	6c prem-4c disc	0.13-0.3c prem
Amsterdam	4.33-4.38fl	4.36-4.37fl	1¼-1¼c prem	4¼-4¼c prem
Brussels	77.47-78.00f	77.63-77.78f	8c prem-2c disc	12c prem-0.02c disc
Copenhagen	13.92-14.01k	13.96-13.97k	395-280ore prem	660-535ore prem
Dublin	1.2310-1.2470p	1.2320-1.2330p	32-47p disc	98-120p disc
Frankfurt	3.86-3.91m	3.89-3.90m	[illegible]	4½-4pf prem
Lisbon	177.00-181.00e	178.00-179.00e	[illegible]	315-830c disc
Madrid	[illegible]	221.00-222.00p	230-350c disc	800-965c disc
Milan	2296-2308lr	2306-2307lr	11-14lr disc	41-44lr disc
Oslo	11.12-11.21k	11.13-11.14k	265-360ore disc	880-960ore disc
Paris	11.62-11.70f	11.68-11.69f	2-3c disc	12½-13¼c disc
Stockholm	11.62-11.70k	11.68-11.67k	190-255ore disc	535-605ore disc
Tokyo	363-368y	366-367y	105-80y prem	295-285y prem
Vienna	27.28-27.41sch	27.29-27.34sch	11-9gro prem	34-30gro prem
Zurich	3.19-3.24f	3.22-3.23f	1½-1c prem	4-3½c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was down 0.2 at 83.9

Money Market Rates

Clearing Banks Base Rate 9½%

Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 9½ Low 8

Week Fixed: 9½

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	9⁷⁄₁₆	2 months	9⁵⁄₁₆
3 months	9½	3 months	9⁵⁄₁₆

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

1 month	[illegible]-9½	1 month	10[illegible]
2 months	[illegible]	2 months	10[illegible]
3 months	[illegible]	3 months	10[illegible]
6 months	[illegible]	6 months	9[illegible]

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	[illegible]	7 months	10-9[illegible]
2 months	[illegible]	8 months	10-9[illegible]
3 months	[illegible]	9 months	10[illegible]-10
4 months	[illegible]	10 months	10[illegible]-10
5 months	[illegible]	11 months	10[illegible]-10
6 months	10-9[illegible]	12 months	10[illegible]-10

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	[illegible]	6 months	[illegible]
3 months	[illegible]	12 months	[illegible]

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	9½	3 months	9[illegible]
7 days	9[illegible]	6 months	9[illegible]
1 month	9½	1 year	9[illegible]

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight: Open 12 Close 8½

1 week	[illegible]	6 months	10-[illegible]
1 month	[illegible]	9 months	10-[illegible]
3 months	[illegible]	12 months	10-[illegible]

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)
3 months 9[illegible] 6 months 10

Finance House Base Rate 10½%

Other Markets

Australia	1.7440-1.7500
Bahrein	0.5760-0.5790
Finland	8.4650-8.5050
Greece	128.00-130.00
Hongkong	11.0210-11.0610
Iran	n.a.
Kuwait	0.4475-0.4505
Malaysia	3.5550-3.5950
Mexico	210.00-235.00
New Zealand	2.3250-2.3450
Saudi Arabia	5.2725-5.3025
Singpore	3.2475-3.2775
South Africa	1.6680-1.6830

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.2388-1.2398
+ Canada	1.2283-1.2286
Netherlands	2.8520-2.8535
Belgium	58.88-58.93
Denmark	9.1500-9.1550
West Germany	2.5430-2.5440
Portugal	116.00-117.00
Spain	145.10-145.20
Italy	1507.00-1508.50
Norway	7.2900-7.2950
France	7.6400-7.6450
Sweden	7.6360-7.6410
Japan	239.30-239.45
Austria	17.93-17.94
Switzerland	2.1035-2.1060

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
+ Canada $1 = US $0.8140-0.8142

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, [illegible]; seven days, [illegible]; one month, [illegible]; three months, [illegible]; six months, [illegible].

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $415.25 (an ounce); pm, $416.25 close, $415.00.
Krugerrand* (per coin): $427.00-428.50 (£280-281).
Sovereigns* (new): $97.50-98.60 (£64.00-64.75).
* Excludes VAT

CRICKET: OXFORDSHIRE ARE THE ONLY MINOR COUNTY ON THE CREDIT SIDE AFTER THE FIRST ROUND OF THE NATWEST TROPHY

Worcestershire fall to a catch off the last ball

By Peter Marson

WORCESTER: Nottinghamshire beat Worcestershire by two runs

Nottinghamshire won off the last ball of the match yesterday. With Worcestershire requiring two runs to win, Ellcock holed out to Robinson at long-on off Saxelby's bowling.

Defending a modest total of 169, Nottinghamshire struck to their guns in an admirable way, but there was consolation for Worcestershire, for whom D'Oliveira's 48 had seemed to be a match-winning innings.

Frowning banks of clouds will have come into Neale's reckoning as he won the toss and invited Nottinghamshire to bat. Nottinghamshire's confident beginning might have given rise to Worcestershire's disquiet, especially with Randall and Rice waiting their turn in the wings. But Neale's confidence and Worcestershire's was soon to receive a considerable boost, with five wickets falling in 35 overs before luncheon for 101 runs.

Patel and Illingworth were the reasons why. Having marked the bowlers' impeccable length and line in half a dozen overs, Randall was probably impatient to display his virtuosity in the demolition business. Unfortunately, Humphries was thinking along similar lines and as Randall advanced and took aim, a brilliant stumping was the result.

With Robinson's run-out by Weston's splendid pick-up and throw in the previous over, Worcestershire's purple patch was completed when Illingworth's fifth ball in the same over, the 25th, induced a false stroke from Wright. Weston, in the gully, held the simplest of catches. Batsmen were now held firm in the bowlers' grip. Illingworth, Patel and D'Oliveira had prepared the ground and Ellcock returned to finish off the rest, save for Hendrick, who did well in a late flourish to score 18.

Worcestershire needed to go at a shade under three runs an over, but if they thought they could cruise to victory they were soon proved wrong, with Ormrod, Neale and Weston falling for 44 in 22 overs. There was little in it at this point

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

B Hassan b Ellcock	22
R T Robinson run out	18
D W Randall st Humphries b Illingworth	24
*C E B Rice c Weston b Illingworth	9
J D Birch b D'Oliveira	11
†B N French c Illingworth b D'Oliveira	11
E E Hemmings c Humphries b Warner	15
K Saxelby b Ellcock	12
K E Cooper b Ellcock	3
M K Bore run out	0
M Hendrick run out	18
Extras (b 4, l-b 8, w 1, n-b 8)	[illegible]
Total (60 overs)	169

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-29, 2-78, 3-78, 4-80, 5-101, 6-108, 7-137, 8-147, 9-147, 10-169.

BOWLING: Ellcock 10-2-48-3; Warner 4-0-25-1; Pridgeon 6-2-13-0; Patel 12-7-9-0; Illingworth 12-4-14-2; D'Oliveira 12-4-28-2.

WORCESTERSHIRE

J A Ormrod l-b-w b Hendrick	6
M J Weston b Hemmings	21
*P A Neale c French b Cooper	[illegible]
D N Patel b Saxelby	24
D B D'Oliveira c Randall b Cooper	48
M S Scott run out	23
†D J Humphries c Robinson b Hendrick	10
R K Illingworth b Cooper	3
A E Warner b Saxelby	0
R M Ellcock c Robinson b Saxelby	[illegible]
A P Pridgeon not out	0
Extras (b 4, l-b 15, w 1, n-b 5)	25
Total (60 overs)	167

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-5, 2-8, 3-44, 4-78, 5-127, 6-142, 7-148, 8-156, 9-163, 10-167.

BOWLING: Hendrick 12-3-31-2; Cooper 12-4-18-3; Hemmings 12-4-22-1; Saxelby 12-2-46-3; Bore 12-3-28-0.

Umpires: D J Constant and R Palmer.

No easy pickings for Derby

By Gerald Richmond

BURY ST EDMUNDS: Derbyshire, with nine wickets in hand, need 85 runs to beat Suffolk.

On the ground where they began their successful quest for the trophy in 1981, Derbyshire were made to work harder this time. They restricted Suffolk but could not bowl them out and had to bat with a degree of caution themselves.

Derbyshire soon lost Morris but Anderson and Hill stayed together until rain interrupted play for a third time. The professionals had an edge in fielding and running between the wickets.

Derbyshire were on course but, with water seeping under the covers during the storm, batting may be much more complicated today.

Suffolk were put in on an easy-paced pitch in murky light and spent an anxious morning concentrating on survival. Until the later stages, they were never able to score at more than two an over but, importantly for them, Clements saw it through.

The left hander was Oxford University captain in 1979 and, after surviving a slip chance to Miller when he had made one, settled to bat with resolution.

SUFFOLK

J W Edrich c Miller b Mortensen	3
P D Barker c Miller b Oldham	13
S M Clements c Anderson b Mortensen	59
R J Howlett c Finney b Miller	17
†S P Westley c Morris b Miller	2
P J Caley c Mortensen b Miller	2
R J Bond lbw b Oldham	27
R J Robinson b Mortensen	17
*C Rutterford not out	8
R C Green not out	8
Extras (lb 4, w3, nb 1)	8
Total (8 wkts, 60 overs)	164

C Graham did not bat. FALL OF WICKETS: 1-7, 2-24, 3-60, 4-73, 5-79, 6-128, 7-140, 8-150.

BOWLING: Mortensen 12-5-16-3; Finney 12-3-32-0; Oldham 12-1-47-2; Tunnicliffe 12-1-33-0; Miller 12-2-28-3.

DERBYSHIRE

J E Morris b Green	7
I S Anderson not out	43
A Hill not out	23
Extras (b 1, l-b 3)	4
Total (1 wkt, 29 overs)	77

*K J Barnett, W P Fowler, G Miller, R J Finney, C J Tunnicliffe, †R W Taylor, S Oldham and O Mortensen to bat.

FALL OF WICKET: 1-20.

Umpires: D J Dennis and C T Spencer

Collyer fails to lift lagging Herts

By Peter Ball

HITCHIN: Hampshire beat Hertfordshire by nine wickets.

There was never much likelihood that Hertfordshire would repeat their historic victory over Essex in the Gillette Cup in 1976, but they could at least take some satisfaction from the day. Frank Collyer, their captain, in partnership with Tim Smith, set a new sixth wicket record of 92 for the competition under its present sponsors Nat-West, and was judged man of the match by Dennis Compton.

Collyer's performance, however, was not enough to set Hampshire any sort of target on a wicket so slow that even Marshall was nullified, for Herts took far too long to get going. Wayne Osman, who sounds as if he ought to be a footballer but in fact has authentic cricketing credentials as a former member of Lord's and Northampton staffs, batted solidly in the early part of the innings and struck the first boundary of the day on the hour.

Osman, however, should obviously neither strike boundaries nor bat in front of Compton, for he was involved in two run-outs, both of which followed shots for four.

From that unpromising situation Collyer and Smith, a Bishop's Stortford farmer, fashioned their stand. They were understandably slow to begin with and lunch intervening also stopped the partership picking up for some time. Their first 13 overs together yielded only 13 runs, but when finally the message sank in that if Herts were even going to make a game of it something more than playing down the line was required, the bat was put to ball purposefully.

If it did not always go in the direction intended that only added to the jollity of the occasion, and to Hampshire's growing frustration. But although it was fun while it lasted it was not enough to set Hampshire a big enough target.

HERTFORDSHIRE

W M Osman c Parks b Malone	32
B G Evans c Parks b Marshall	3
A P G Wright run out	6
A Dean b Tremlett	6
C Thomas run out	2
*F E Collyer not out	58
T S Smith b Malone	38
M Connolly run out	0
Extras (l-b 6, w 2)	16
Total (8 wkts, 60 overs)	159

R L Johns, R J Halley and ... did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-8, 2-37, 3-44, 4-50, 5-62, 6-154.

BOWLING: Marshall 12-2-33-1; Malone 12-4-40-2; Jesty 12-3-... ; Tremlett 12-4-18-1; Cowley 12-7-17-0.

HAMPSHIRE

C G Greenidge l-b-w b Johns	55
C L Smith not out	66
M C J Nicholas not out	37
Extras (b 2, l-b 1, w 1, n-b 1)	5
Total (1 wkt, 48.2 overs)	163

T E Jesty, V P Terry, *N E J Pocock, N G Cowley, M D Marshall, T M Tremlett, †R J Parks and S J Malone did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-94.

BOWLING: Surridge 12-3-27-0; Smith 6-3-14-0; Halley 12-0-46-0; Johns 12-1-39-1; Garrofall 3.2-0-32-0.

Umpires: B Dudleston and A Jepson.



Boycott, back in the runs, on his way to 48 against Berkshire

Berkshire's defences overrun

by Alan Gibson

READING: Yorkshire beat Berkshire by seven wickets.

The last time I was present at a cricket match in Reading was on D-Day, 1944. The Queen's College, Oxford had a fixture with Reading School that day, and as we were not on the beaches, we saw no reason not to play. But transport was difficult, and only eight of us arrived. Bold as brass I asked the opposing captain for three substitutes ("things a bit chaotic today, you understand, old man"), and he provided them. And all of them took marvellous catches, and we won, theoretically by four wickets, factually by one.

So I went optimistically to watch Berkshire play Yorkshire yesterday. The ground is pleasant, mostly surrounded by trees. The pitch had been prepared with care. The weather was cloudy, but it did not rain, and there was a substantial crowd enjoying this moment in Berkshire's long history. The cricket, I am afraid, was too predictable.

Berkshire County Cricket Club was founded in 1858. They have not often been luminaries of the Minor Counties competition but have produced many fine cricketers. APF Chapman, JH and RUC Human, Dollery, May and Barrington all played their first county cricket for Berkshire. So did Roope in 1963, and he returned to the side yesterday.

Yorkshire put Berkshire in, bowled accurately, and fielded tidily. Someone had to play a big innings if Berkshire were to have a chance, and Roope was the likeliest to do it; although I also rather fancied the chances of Claughton, whom I have seen bat attractively for Oxford and Warwickshire. I had less hope of Harvey, the man who, in the middle of the Derbyshire order, used to make the preceding PJK. Gibbs look a flier. In fact, Berkshire did not bat badly, but could not score runs quickly.

Roope made the highest score, but was never in command . At lunch it was 74 for three, but 42 overs had been bowled. I must mention a notable leg-side stumping by Bairstow which removed Claughton.

In the afternoon, Berkshire, desperately trying to accelerate, got themselves out. Stevenson, by bowling a good line an length, took five wickets in 27 balls. He was made the man of the match. The innings was closed at 128 for 9.

This gave Yorkshire ample time, and though Berkshire also fielded and bowled well, and Jones bowled a testing spell, there was never any doubt of the result. Berkshire had some consolation with a brief flurry of wickets after Boycott and Athey had put on 95.

BERKSHIRE

A Dinder lbw b Dennis	0
M Lickley lbw b Sidebottom	11
J Claughton st Bairstow b Boycott	9
G R J Roope c Boycott b Stevenson	29
M Simmons lbw b Stevenson	28
*J F Harvey c Bairstow b Stevenson	8
S Burrow c Boycott b Stevenson	14
P New c Sidebottom b Stevenson	6
†G E J Child run out	5
P Lewington not out	3
J H Jones not out	0
Extras (lb 11, w2, nb 2)	15
Total (9wkts, 60overs)	128

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-0, 2-23, 3-25, 4-80, 5-88, 6-101, 7-112, 8-120, 9-124.

BOWLING: Dennis, 8-3-14-1; Stevenson 12-2-27-5; Sidebottom 12-5-11-1; Boycott 12-5-18-1; Athey 8-0-21-0; Illingworth 10-2-22-0.

YORKSHIRE

G Boycott c Child b Jones	48
C W Athey c Burrow b Lickley	34
K Sharp not out	24
S N Hartley b New	1
J D Love not out	8
Extras (b 4, l-b 2, w 7, n-b 3)	16
Total (3 wkts, 50.4 overs)	131

†D L Bairstow, P Carrick, G B Stevenson, A Sidebottom, *R Illingworth and S J Dennis did not bat. FALL OF WICKETS: 1-95, 2-103, 3-108.

BOWLING: Jones 10-3-32-1; New 10.4-3-25-1; Burrow 12-5-18-0; Lewington 12-5-23-0; Lickley 5-1-15-1; Dinder 1-0-2-0.

Umpires: R Julian and P S G Stevens.

McEwan's innings cannot be faulted

By Ivo Tennant

BOURNEMOUTH: Essex beat Dorset by seven wickets

With the aid, yet again this season of a characteristically powerful innings from Ken McEwan, Essex removed one of the minnows from the NatWest Bank competition. This match was the highlight of Dorset's cricketing history. Not unexpectedly, they could nt mark it with a result that would set the 1984 *Wisden* on fire.

Essex did not win without a little difficulty. They were bogged down by Hayward, who nagged away with a short of a length medium-pace. Aged 42, he has played for Dorset since he was 20, without ever getting a first-class game. He reeled off his 12 overs in one spell, and picked up the wickets of Lilley, Fletcher and Gooch.

Hereabouts, an upset seemed possible, despite the fact that McEwan remained, and remained in charge.

He could not be faulted. His choice of the right ball to belt was immaculate. Pont, who enjoys life and most bowlers, apart from Underwood, to thefull, was also in good touch. The pair put on 78 in 23 overs, McEwan finishing on 73 not out, an innings which included three sixes and seven fours, and won him the man of the match award.

Dorset had been overwhelmed by the quality of the Essex attack, as several sides superior to them have been this season. On the premise that class batsmen are not put under pressure by having to chase runs, Fletcher chose to field. In a three-day game, he doubtless would have batted, for there was nothing wrong with the pitch.

DORSET

R V Lewis c Pringle b R E East	26
A Kennedy c Gooch b Foster	0
V B Lewis l-b-w b Lever	2
S J Halliday c Gooch b Pringle	8
R J Scott b Pringle	0
C Stone b R E East	6
*M C Wagstaffe not out	34
†D A Ridley c D E East b Foster	3
D R Hayward l-b-w b Turner	7
C W Allen b Foster	7
B K Shantry b Lever	3
Extras (l-b 7, w 3, n-b 3)	13
Total (59.4 overs)	111

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-5, 2-8, 3-41, 4-41, 5-45, 6-50, 7-57, 8-73, 9-97, 10-111.

BOWLING: Lever 11.4-2-27-2; Foster 12-4-19-3; Pringle 12-3-19-2; R E East 12-4-12-2; Turner 12-5-21-1.

ESSEX

G A Gooch c Wagstaffe b Hayward	14
A W Lilley c Halliday b Hayward	8
*K W R Fletcher c Allen b Hayward	0
K S McEwan not out	73
K R Pont not out	20
Extras (lb 1, w 1)	2
Total (3 wkts, 43.2 overs)	117

N A Foster, D R Pringle, S Turner, †D E East and J K Lever did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-10, 2-12, 3-39.

BOWLING: Shantry 11-1-32-0; Hayward 12-6-15-3; Stone 7-2-29-0; Allen 8-2-14-0; Kennedy 7-2-19-0; Wagstaffe 0.2-0-6-0.

Umpires: W L Budd and J H Harris.

High octane driving from Richards

By Simon O'Hagan

SLEAFORD: Surrey beat Lincolnshire by 129 runs.

A splendidly-paced and ultimately imperious innings by Surrey's Jack Richards changed the face of this match yesterday after the NatWest Trophy holders had looked in danger of being embarrassed, even defeated, by their Minor Counties opponents.

Richards hit an unbeaten 105 off 75 balls, including 26 (4, 6, 6, 6, 4) off the last five of the innings. The first of these sixes – the most spectacular shot of the day – landed on the roof of a petrol station beyond the long-on boundary. It was an appropriate resting point; while the earlier Surrey batsman had crashed the gears, Richards had moved into overdrive;

Lincolnshire batted respectably without ever suggesting they would get near the required total. They have a promising young batsman in Priestley, who also keeps wicket.

SURREY

A R Butcher c Butler b Hacker	22
G S Clinton b Estwick	6
D M Smith c Estwick b Marshall	19
*R D B Knight b Hacker	26
M A Lynch c and b Marshall	22
†C J Richards not out	105
D J Thomas l-b-w b Estwick	3
I R Payne not out	56
Extras (b 1, l-b 20, w 15)	38
Total (6 wkts, 60 overs)	297

G Monkhouse, S T Clarke and P I Pocock did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-19, 2-50, 3-58, 4-106, 5-109, 6-137.

BOWLING: Estwick, 12-2-78-2; Hacker, 12-8-42-2; Marshall, 12-1-34-2; Cope, 12-7-12-0; Burton, 9-0-74-0; Brooks, 3-0-23-0.

LINCOLNSHIRE

*G Robinson st Richards b Monkhouse	23
H Pougher st Richards b Butcher	30
†N Priestley c Knight b Payne	24
J G Franks b Payne	10
K G Brooks c Smith b Monkhouse	51
P R Butler b Payne	4
D Marshall b Payne	9
R O Estwick b Payne	5
P J Hacker c Clarke b Lynch	5
G A Cope b Monkhouse	4
R L Burton not out	9
Extras (l-b 2, w 1)	3
Total (59.5 overs)	168

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-30, 2-77, 3-79, 4-115, 5-133, 6-133, 7-139, 8-144, 9-155, 10-168.

BOWLING: Clarke 6-3-3-0; Thomas 4-1-16-0; Monkhouse 7.5-1-28-3; Pocock 12-4-14-0; Butcher 12-1-45-1; Payne 12-0-36-5; Lynch 6-1-25-1.

Umpires: H D Bird and B Ducket.

Shropshire valiant in losing cause

By Richard Streeton

WELLINGTON: Shropshire, with four wickets in hand, need 122 to beat Somerset.

Shropshire were struggling valiantly in what looks suspiciously like a losing cause when bad light and rain forced the players off last night with 19 overs left in this Nat West Trophy game. Shropshire, who chose to field first, were set 247 to win.

It was Garner, predictably, with three early wickets, who broke through Shropshire's early batting. As the light worsened de Silva, Dawson and Perry punished Marks before Dredge imposed a break again.

There was little doubt that most of the 5,000 crowd who packed this little rural ground had come to see Richards and Botham.

Richards, however, hit a high catch into the covers against D S de Silva, the Sri Lankan Test player, soon after hold-up while he had something removed from his eye. Richards hit a six and 13 fours and played some memorable strokes past mid on and extra cover.

SOMERSET

P M Roebuck b de Silva	37
P W Denning b D Perry	5
I V A Richards c Dawson b de Silva	74
P A Slocombe c Jones b B Perry	16
*I T Botham c Jones b B Perry	16
N F M Popplewell c Foster b B Perry	[illegible]
V J Marks st Ashley b Dawson	29
†T Gard b D Perry	17
C H Dredge b B Perry	7
J Garner c Barnard b Dawson	3
P H L'E Wilson not out	9
Extras (b4, l-b8, w6, n-b3)	
Total (60 overs)	246

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-12, 2-115, 3-135, 4-157, 5-162, 6-194, 7-213, 8-225, 9-230, 10-246.

BOWLING: Ogrizovic 8-0-33-0; D Perry 8-1-30-2; Barnard 12-1-42-0; de Silva 12-4-30-2; Dawson 11-0-53-2; B Perry 11-2-39-4.

SHROPSHIRE

J Foster c Roebuck b Garner	2
J Hulme c Garner b Marks	10
B Jones c Marks b Garner	8
C Boyns b Garner	12
D S de Silva st Gard b Marks	24
P Dawson b Dredge	16
*B Perry not out	32
S Ogrizovic not out	9
Extras	12
Total ()	125

A Barnard, †D Ashley and D Perry to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-5, 2-13, 3-33.

Umpires: D R Shepherd and G G Wilson.

Oxford's attack is exposed

By Alan Ross

LORD'S Oxford, with nine first innings wickets in hand, are 250 runs behind Cambridge

Oxford, wantonly exposing one of their weakest attacks since the war, put Cambridge in, and prepared to suffer the consequences. By 5pm, Cambridge, at a steady four runs and over, were able to declare at 322 for four. Boyd-Moss, making his second successive hundred in this match, scored an effortless 139, and Curtis, a solid 75, the two of them putting on 215 together for the second wicket. Henderson, the captain, rattled up 51 not out after tea.

Before lunch, the main incidents were a stroke for eight by Curtis, a couple of dropped catches by Oxford, and some high class batting by Curtis and Boyd-Moss. Curtis hooked hard and low when the opportunity arose, which was not infrequent, and Boyd-Moss stroked the ball fluently off his legs. At lunch Cambridge were 141 for one, Boyd-Moss 79, Curtis 50.

During the afternoon Blyd-Moss, who acquired his highest score in first class cricket, scored much as he liked. Twice he pulled the weary Petchey for six, and when he surrendered his wicket after nearly four hours he had hit 18 fours, as well. Curtis, seemingly set for his hundred, unaccountagbly played a dreadful shot at Petchey, and lost his off stump. Pathmanathan, a Sri Lankan renegade from Oxford, was soon yorked by Carr, after which the left handers Henderson and Doggart enjoyed themselves.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY: First innings

T S Curtis b Petchey	75
D W Varey c Cullinan b Hayes	6
R J Boyd-Moss c Carr b Petchey	139
*S P Henderson not out	51
G Pathmanathan b Carr	5
S J G Doggart not out	31
Extras (b 4, l-b 4, w 2, n-b 5)	15
Total (4 wkts dec)	322

K I Hodgson, A J Pollock, T A Cotterell, C C Ellison and †S G P Hewitt did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-12, 2-227, 3-240, 4-250.

BOWLING: Petchey 28-3-127-2; Hayes 9.5-1-57-1; Varey 9-1-37-0; Rawlinson 11-3-43-0; Carr 25-7-43-1.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY: First innings

R G P Ellis l-b-w b Hodgson	18
A G T Miller not out	41
P G Hesseltine not out	13
Extras ()	0
Total (1 wkt)	72

*G D R Toogood, K A Hayes, R P Moulding, J G Varey, J D Carr, †M R Cullinan, H T Rawlinson and M D Petchey to bat.

FALL OF WICKET: 1-34.

BOWLING: .

Umpires: D G L Evans and B J Meyer.

YESTERDAY'S OTHER NATWEST TROPHY SCOREBOARDS

Cambridge v Middlesex

AT WISBECH

Middlesex beat Cambridgeshire by eight wickets

CAMBRIDGESHIRE

G V Miller c Radley b Williams	0
N A Gadsby b Emburey	63
D C Holliday c Butcher b Emburey	27
D R Parry run out	21
*A M Ponder b Williams	8
P A Redfarn b Edmonds	21
P J Malkin not out	10
G S Rice l-b-w b Cowans	0
†M Stiggers run out	5
M Brown b Daniel	8
D C Wing b Daniel	0
Extras (b 5, l-b 9, n-b 2)	16
Total (58.4 overs)	172

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-7, 2-81, 3-113, 4-130, 5-134, 6-161, 7-162, 8-171, 9-172, 10-172.

BOWLING: Daniel 11.4-3-31-2; Williams 10-3-33-2; Cowans 12-3-22-1; Emburey 12-2-27-2; Edmonds 12-3-41-1; Gatting 1-0-2-0.

MIDDLESEX

K P Tomlins c and b Rice	80
W N Slack c and b Brown	60
C T Radley not out	17
*M W Gatting not out	13
Extras (l-b 4)	4
Total (2 wkts, 51 overs)	174

R O Butcher, †P R Downton, J E Emburey, P H Edmonds, N F Williams, N G Cowans, W W Daniel did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-143, 2-143.

BOWLING: Brown 12-1-49-1; Rice 14-4-31-1; Parry 10-4-25-0; Wing 12-2-33-0; Malkin 4-1-25-0; Gadsby 1-0-7-0.

Umpires: B Leadbeater and J D Morley.

Norfolk v Glamorgan

AT NORWICH

GLAMORGAN

A Jones c Mir b Thomas	7
J A Hopkins l-b-w b Thomas	32
R C Ontong b Mir	45
A L Jones c Handley b Mir	26
C J C Rowe c Innes b Plumb	19
D A Francis l-b-w b Mir	24
J G Thomas c Ringwood b Pilch	15
B J Lloyd c Handley b Pilch	0
†E W Jones b Pilch	13
*M W W Selvey not out	8
W W Davies not out	1
Extras (l-b 2, w 2, n-b 8)	12
Total (9 wkts, 60 overs)	202

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-8, 2-75, 3-118, 4-123, 5-151, 6-178, 7-180, 8-180, 9-199.

BOWLING: Innes 11-1-34-0; Thomas 10-1-35-2; Agar 12-5-22-0; Plumb 11-3-41-1; Pilch 4-0-15-3; Mir 12-0-43-3.

NORFOLK

*F L Q Handley, c A L Jones b Davies	11
S G Plumb, c and b Rowe	33
R D huggins, c Davis b Lloyd	17
P J Mir, l-b-w b Selvey	37
N D Cook, c Francis b Ontong	30
P J Ringwood, b Ontong	19
D G Pilch, c and b Ontong	11
P Thomas, b Davis	0
†D E Mattocks, b Ontong	1
A C Agar, c Hopkins b Davis	3
R F Innes, not out	0
Extras (b 1, l-b 7, w 1, n-b 6)	15
Total (56.6 overs)	177

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-28, 2-68, 3-72, 4-136, 5-147, 6-152, 7-164, 8-165, 9-175, 10-177.

BOWLING: Davis, 10.5-1-26-3; Selvey, 12-5-20-1; Lloyd, 12-7-17-1; Thomas, 3-0-16-0; Ontong, 9-1-48-4; Rowe, 10-1-34-1.

Umpires: K Ibadulla and K E Palmer.

Durham v Lancashire

AT CHESTER-LE-STREET

LANCASHIRE

G Fowler c Fothergill b Davis	31
†C Maynard b Davis	0
F C Hayes b Greenwood	16
D P Hughes c Kippax b Davis	71
*J Abrahams not out	51
J Simmons c Lister b Davis	0
S J O'Shaughnessy c Patel b Davis	1
N V Radford c Patel b Davis	14
M Watkinson b Davis	8
P J W Allott not out	6
Extras (b 1, l-b 11, w 4, n-b 3)	19
Total (8 wkts, 60 overs)	211

I Folley did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-1, 2-33, 3-101, 4-149, 5-149, 6-151, 7-199, 8-199.

BOWLING: Davis 12-4-32-7; Daniels 12-2-64-0; Johnson 12-2-35-0; Greensword 12-6-13-1; Kippax 12-0-48-0.

DURHAM

J Lister c Maynard b O'Shaughnessy	4
D L Jackson lbw b Allott	0
P J Kippax b O'Shaughnessy	16
S Greensword c Simmons b Watkinson	7
P C Bertwisle c Fowler b Folley	34
A S Patel b Simmons	0
*N A Riddell lbw b Simmons	1
S A U Daniels b Simmons	1
†A Fothergill c Radford b Simmons	12
J Johnston not out	8
S Davis c Hughes b Folley	10
Extras (l-b 4, w 4, n-b 4)	12
Total (46.3 overs)	105

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-1, 2-22, 3-25, 4-47, 5-48, 6-61, 7-69, 8-73, 9-90, 10-105.

BOWLING: Allott 6-1-6-1; Radford 5-2-4-0; Folley 5.3-1-10-2; O'Shaughnessy 6-2-21-2; Watkinson 12-2-27-1; Simmons 12-4-25-4.

Umpires: J van Geloven and T C Spencer.

Gloucester v Scotland

AT BRISTOL

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

A W Stovold b Joseph	82
P W Romaines b Morton	28
P Bainbridge b Joseph	75
Zaheer Abbas run out	39
A J Hignell c Swan b J E Ker	3
J N Shepherd l-b-w b Morton	7
*D A Graveney c Swan b Morton	23
R J Doughty not out	5
†R C Russell st Brown b Morton	4
G E Sainsbury not out	2
Extras (b 5, l-b 5, w 7, n-b 6)	23
Total (8 wkts, 60 overs)	297

D V Lawrence did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-82, 2-151, 3-238, 4-252, 5-266, 6-280, 7-291, 8-295.

BOWLING: Joseph 12-0-65-2; J E Ker 12-1-61-1; Goddard 12-0-37-0; Morton 12-1-47-4; Johnston 9-0-51-0; Donald 3-0-13-0.

SCOTLAND

T B Racionzer c Romaines b Zaheer	61
W A Donald c Hignell b Shepherd	10
*R G Swan c Doughty b Bainbridge	27
C J Warner l-b-w b Bainbridge	28
A B M Ker not out	48
†A Brown l-b-w b Bainbridge	0
H G F Johnston c Hignell b Doughty	4
W A Morton not out	11
Extras (l-b 14, w 4, n-b 2)	20
Total (6 wkts, 60 overs)	209

G F Goddard, R F Joseph and J E Ker did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-19, 2-76, 3-120, 4-175, 5-181, 6-188.

BOWLING: Lawrence 6-1-16-0; Sainsbury 6-4-4-0; Shepherd 12-5-25-1; Graveney 12-2-42-0; Bainbridge 12-2-49-3; Zaheer 6-1-28-1; Doughty 6-1-28-1.

Umpires: S O Oslear and P B Wright.



Tavaré: 99 for Kent.

Wiltshire v Northamps

AT SWINDON

Northamptonshire beat Wiltshire by 165 runs

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

*G Cook c Newman b Gulliver	31
W Larkins b Thorn	65
P Willey b Rice	32
A J Lamb st Meale b Bailey	75
Kapil Dev b Barnes	18
R G Williams not out	23
R J Bailey b Rice	21
D S Steele not out	5
Extras (b 2, l-b 4, w 7, n-b 2)	15
Total (6 wkts, 60 overs)	285

†G Sharp, N A Mallender and T M Lamb did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-44, 2-89, 3-214, 4-224, 5-239, 6-270.

BOWLING: Wilson 3-0-12-0; Barnes 11-1-72-1; Gulliver 12-2-42-1; Rice 10-0-57-2; Thorn 12-0-47-1; Bailey 12-1-50-1.

WILTSHIRE

J Rice, c A J Lamb b Kapil Dev	1
B White, l-b-w b Mallender	6
P Thorn, c A J Lamb c Steele	15
R Cooper, b Steele	14
J Newman, st Sharp b Steele	4
M Bailey, c Mallender b Williams	31
D Mercer, st Sharp b Willey	0
†G Meale, c Bailey b Kapil Dev	19
*R Gulliver, c Sharp b Williams	1
R Wilson, not out	8
T Barnes, c T M Lamb b Williams	13
Extras (b 1, l-b 6)	7
Total (45 overs)	120

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-9, 2-9, 3-30, 4-43, 5-60, 6-69, 7-95, 8-97, 9-99, 10-120.

BOWLING: Kapil Dev, 8-3-13-2; Mallender, 6-0-22-1; Steele, 12-4-21-3; Willey, 12-4-31-3; Williams, 7-3-15-3.

Umpires: W E Alley and P J Eele.

Award winners

CANTERBURY: C J Tavaré (Kent)
DUBLIN: M Masood (Ireland)
BRISTOL: P Bainbridge (Gloucestershire)
SWINDON: A J Lamb (Northamptonshire)
CHESTER-LE-STREE: S Davis (Durham)
WISBECH: N Gadsby (Cambridgeshire)
NORWICH: R C Ontog (Glamorgan)
LEICESTER: R W Tolchard (Leicestershire)

SECOND XI COMPETITION

KIDDERMINSTER: Somerset 226 (N A Gelton 55; J D Inchmore 4 for 59); Worcestershire 27 for 0.

ETON MANOR: Kent 251 (L Potter 55, C Cowdrey 54; M Hughes for 80); Essex 156 for 5.

GUILDFORD: Surrey 274 for 5 (D B Pauline 158 not out, C K Bullen 52 not out) v Hampshire.

OLD TRAFFORD: Derbyshire 285 for 4 (B Wood 158 not out, P Newman 53 not out) v Lancashire.

Ireland v Sussex

AT DUBLIN

Sussex beat Ireland by 124 runs

SUSSEX

G D Mendis c Warke b Harrison	11
*J R T Barclay c Jackson b Halliday	48
C M Wells b Harrison	11
P W G Parker b Monteith	14
Imran Khan b Johnson	41
†I J Gould b Corlett	46
G S le Roux c Prior b Harrison	22
C P Phillipson not out	40
D A Reeve not out	16
Extras (b1, lb6, w9)	16
Total (7 wkts, 60 overs)	265

A C S Pigott and C E Waller did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-19, 2-37, 3-92, 4-98, 5-182, 6-190, 7-221.

BOWLING: Corlett 12-0-63-1; Harrison 11-2-43-3; Prior 12-2-40-0; Monteith 12-3-32-1; Halliday 10-0-47-1; Johnston 3-0-25-1.

IRELAND

J Short l-b-w le Roux	2
M Masood c Phillipson b Barclay	69
P Wills run out	10
I Johnston b Barclay	17
G Harrison b Reeve	0
S Warke l-b-w b Reeve	0
J Prior l-b-w b Barclay	3
*D Monteith b Phillipson	22
S Corlett c Pigott b Waller	5
†P Jackson b Reeve	4
M Halliday run out	0
Extras (b 4, w 3, nb 2)	9
Total (52-3 overs)	141

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-6, 2-50, 3-94, 4-95, 5-97, 6-105, 7-107, 8-130, 9-141, 10-141.

BOWLING: le Roux, 6-3-11-1; Pigott, 2-0-11-0; 8-1-25-0; Waller, 12-2-31-1; Barclay, 12-1-28-3; Reeve, 12-1-28-3; Phillipson 0-3-0-0-1.

Umpires: J Burkinshaw and N T Plews.

Leicestershire v Devon

AT LEICESTER

Leicestershire beat Devon by 132 runs

LEICESTERSHIRE

J C Balderstone b Zahid	33
I P Butcher l-b-w b Yeabsley	4
D I Gower b Davey	21
B F Davison c Matthews b Davey	14
N E Briers l-b-w b Yeabsley	40
*†R W Tolchard not out	71
P B Clift b Goulding	24
A M E Roberts not out	32
Extras (l-b 4, w 6)	10
Total (6 wkts, 60 overs)	253

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-10, 2-44, 3-69, 4-86, 5-172, 6-216.

BOWLING: Goulding 12-1-61-1; Yeabsley 12-2-73-2; Davey 12-3-46-2; Zahid 12-2-23-1; Allin 12-3-41-0.

DEVON

Agha Zahid, run out	22
J T Tolchard, run out	24
R P Tolchard, c Gower b Parsons	0
G Wallen, c Davison b Balderstone	33
A Methuish, c Roberts b Steele	4
*B L Matthews, c and b Steele	0
†R M Oliver, not out	17
A W Allin b Cooke	5
J Davey, b Balderstone	1
M J Goulding, run out	0
D I Yeabsley, b Balderstone	0
Extras (b 4, l-b 3, w 6, n-b 2)	15
Total (47.1 overs)	121

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-50, 2-60, 3-54, 4-60, 5-70, 6-102, 7-108, 8-113, 9-113, 10-121.

BOWLING: Roberts, 5-5-3-0; Parsons, 6-2-27-1; Clift, 4-0-9-0; Cook, 12-2-45-1; Balderstone 5-1-3-9-3.

Umpires: J W Holder and M J Kitchen.

Kent v Cheshire

AT CANTERBURY

KENT

R A Woolmer c Sutton b Mudassar	14
M R Benson c Tipton b Gemmell	7
*C J Tavaré b Hitchmouth	99
D G Aslett st Pickup b Sutton	17
C S Cowdrey run out	52
E A Baptiste b Sutton	6
†A P E Knott b Hitchmouth	4
G R Dilley b Gemmell	2
G W Johnson not out	22
R M Ellison not out	4
Extras (b 1, l-b 7, w 2)	10
Total (8 wkts, 60 overs)	237

D L Underwood did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-14, 2-37, 3-97, 4-179, 5-200, 6-204, 7-209, 8-217.

BOWLING: Gemmell 12-2-58-2; Hitchmouth 12-1-52-2; O'Brien 12-2-34-0; Mudassar 12-4-33-1; Sutton 12-2-50-2.

CHESHIRE

Mudassar Nazar l-b-w b Woolmer	25
P A Tipton c Knott b Ellison	5
R M O Cooke c Woolmer b Ellison	2
N T O'Brien b Dilley	15
D Bailey c Woolmer b Ellison	0
R R Simpson b Ellison	1
*J A Sutton b Dilley	8
J Hitchmouth b Dilley	4
P G Wakefield l-b-w b Underwood	13
I J Gemmell c Dilley b Aslett	12
†J K Pickup not out	0
Extras (b 5, l-b 3, w 2, n-b 5)	15
Total (57.5 overs)	101

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-35, 2-35, 3-43, 4-43, 5-53, 6-64, 7-65, 8-69, 9-101, 10-101.

BOWLING: Dilley 11-3-19-3; Baptiste 10-3-22-0; Ellison 12-3-19-4; Woolmer 12-7-11-1; Cowdrey 6-2-7-0; Underwood 6-3-8-1; Aslett 0.5-0-0-1.

Umpires: J G Langridge and K G Suttle.

Warwick v Oxfordshire

AT EDGBASTON

Warwickshire beat Oxfordshire by 18 runs

WARWICKSHIRE

K D Smith c Robbins b Evans	80
T A Lloyd st Crossley b Evans	32
A I Kallicharran c Busby b Porter	70
D L Amiss b Arnold	54
†G W Humpage b Porter	0
Asif Din c and b Garner	3
C M Old b Arnold	28
A M Ferreira not out	8
N Gifford not out	4
Extras (b1, l-b8, w4, n-b2)	15
Total (7 wkts, 60 overs)	274

*R G D Willis and W Hogg did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-87, 2-144, 3-192, 4-192, 5-195, 6-246, 7-270.

BOWLING: Busby, 10-2-26-0; Hobbins, 9-2-31-0; Arnold, 9-0-55-2; Evans, 12-5-35-2; Porter 12-1-54-2; Garner, 8-0-58-1.

OXFORDSHIRE

M D Nurton c Humpage b Hogg	58
F P Fowler c and b Willis	119
*P J Garner lbw b Gifford	8
J S Manger c Kallicharan b Gifford	17
†A Crossley not out	5
S R Porter lbw b Ferreira	0
G R Hobbins not out	7
Extras	20
Total (5 wkts)	232

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-152, 2-193, 3-213, 4-223, 5-224.

Umpires: R A White and A G T Whitehead.

Ontong in to prevent an upset

Rodney Ontong saw Glamorgan to a 25-run victory over Norfolk in the NatWest Trophy at Lakenham. He scored 45, the top score in a Glamorgan innings of 202 for nine, and then ruined Norfolk's hopes of an upset by taking four for 49 from his nine overs.

Norfolk were dismissed for 177, in the 57th over, and the man of the match award inevitably went to Ontong.

DUBLIN: Not even a fine innings of 69, the top score of the match, by "Alf" Masood could deny Sussex of a comfortable win against Ireland. Masood hit eight fours and took the man of the match award.

But Sussex got home by 124 runs, as Ireland were dismissed for 141.

BRISTOL: Scotland made their highest one day score, but still lost by 88 runs to Gloucestershire. Their 209 for six beat their previous best, against Warwickshire in 1981, by six runs.

Scotland, making their first appearance in the Nat West Trophy, put Cloucestershire in, but lacked the will to chase their total of 297 for eight.

They used up a third of their overs in reaching 42.

DURHAM: Lancashire beat a gallant Durham by 106 runs despite a fine spell of bowling from Durham's Australian professional, Davis. His return of seven for 32 was the third best in the 20 year history of Gillette Cup and Nat West Trophy cricket.

In his second six over spell, Davis removed five batsmen for 15 runs.

WISBECH: Middlesex moved easily to an eight wickets victory with nine overs to spare over Cambridgeshire. The openers, Tomlins (80) and Slack (60) looked like carrying their bats to reach the target of 173 runs, but in the 44th over, Tomlins gave an easy caught and bowled to Rice and in the next over Slack followed suit – this time to Brown.

LEICESTER: Devon had Leicestershire in some trouble at lunch on 97 for four with only 21 overs left, and Gower and Davison both out cheaply to publican Davey. But Tolchard who pulled his side round with an unbeaten 71, and Leicestershire recovered in spectacular style to 253 for six.

Devon's reply began solidly enough, but a silly run out started a slide of five wickets for 20 runs, after which the result was never in doubt.

SOUTH AFRICA

IOC will be asked for code of conduc

By David Miller

The three-day Internation Conference on Sanctions agai Apartheid Sport, held in Lond and sponsored by the Uni Nations, closed yesterday with adoption of a resolution that International Olympic Committ (IOC) should be asked to establis code of conduct similar to th created last year by the Commo wealth Games – and to whi Central Council for Physic Recreation have objected.

This would mean that in t event of a rebel football tour South Africa involving Brit players, the IOC would have to b Britain from the Olympic Gam football being an Olympic sp over which the British Olym Committee would be expected exert discipline though it does have the power to do so. It unlikely, however, that the I could put into effect such a co before next year's Games in L Angeles.

However, Victor Gbeho, member of the UN spe committee and chairman of t wek's conference, stated tha further meeting would be held Los Angeles next year to estim the extent of sports participati with South Africa by countr intending to compete in Olympics.

The conference also decided seek sanctions against the Amat Rowing Association because of South African oarsmen at pres competing in the Henley Rega "We must see what can be done teach them a lesson," said Gbeho, though he did add that denying visas to individual So African sportsmen would not grounds for exclusion of a coun from the Olympics, and that s punitive measures would reserved for "weightier violations

Britain, the United States New Zealand came under heaviest condemnation for th continued links with South Afr and the British government int tion to use South Africa as a stag post for the building of Falklands Airport was brought i the argument, though the So Union's collaboration with So Africa in the establishment international diamond mar prices was not.

No position was adoped by conference on the attempts by South African Cricket Board to g admission to the Internatio Cricket Conference: it would aw developments. The conference been attended by, among others, Shridath Ramphal, secretary gen of the Commonwealth Federat Solomon Gomez, of the Orga ation of African Unity, and De Howell, MP, Abraham Or President of the Supreme Counc Sport in Africa, Sam Ramsa chairman of the South African N Racial Olympic Committee. A present were National Olym Committee's of Alferia, Botsw China, East Germany, Li Nigeria, Tanzania, the So Union, and Zimbabew, toge with the international sportsm Chris Laidlaw, Filbert Bayi, foot ler, Ricky Hill, and Fran Moncla, former French ru captain.

GOLF

Faldo aims to confirm his lead

Stockholm (Reuter) – Nick F goes into the Scandinavian o golf championships here t aiming to consoldate his positio the top of the European earn list.

His task has been made consi ably easier by the Swe government's continuing pr against the South African gov ment's Apartheid policies.

Sweden's policy of denying e visas to South African sportsm means that five South Afr golfers, including Hugh Baioc winner here in 1976, and Da Frost, currently 14th in the mo list, have been ruled out of tournament. The others are Wa Westner, Ian Palmer and Ter Claassens.

It is the first time that So Africans have been barred fro European tour event in Eur although they have not b allowed to play in the two Tuni Opens.

But Faldo attempting to achi his fourth win of the circuit, wo be foolish to think he will. things his own way, with Spa Serveriano Ballesteros and Am can Craig Stadler expected challenge hard for a share of £88,000 (132,000 dollar) pr money.

Ballesteros, winner of the U Masters this year, won here in 1 and 1981. He is fourth in the mo list behind West German Bernhard Langer and second-pla Briton Sandy Lyle.

Spanish victory

Maria Figueras-Dotti, of Spain, w the WPGA Guernsey Open at Ro Guernsey yesterday with a fi round of 69 to total 209, fi strokes ahead of Beverley Huke.

FANAL SCORES: (British and Irish unl stated): 209: M Figueras-Dotti (Sp), 68, 7... 212: B Huke, 70, 71, 72; T Fernando (Larko), 70, 71, 73; 217: K Monaghan (US), 77, 71, V Marvin, 69, 71, 77; 218: J Lee S... 73, 72, 73; 219: D Reid, 77, 73, 69, M W... 72, 70, 77; 220: J Forrest, 74, 74, 72; 22... Smith, 73, 69, 79, M Burton, 72, 73, 76; 22... Dowling, 76, 74, 73, S Mackenzie (Aus), 73, 74; 224: B Lewis, 75, 78, 71, J Smith, 72, 76; 225: R Hast (SA), 72, 75, 78.

TODAY'S FIXTURES

CRICKET

Natwest Bank Trophy
First round (10.30 start, 60 overs)
BURY ST EDMUNDS: Suffolk v Derbyshire
WELLINGTON: Shropshire v Somerset

Tour match
PORTSMOUTH: Combined Services v N Zealanders (11.30 to 6.30)

University match
LORD'S: Oxford v Cambridge (11.30 to 6.30)

Second XI Championship
Leyton (Eton Manor): Essex v Kent; Trafford: Lancashire v Derbyshire; Northampton: Northamptonshire v Yorkshire; Guildford: Surrey v Hampshire; Kidderminster: Worcestershire v Somerset; Cardiff: Glamorgan v Warwickshire; Lutterworth: Leicestershire v Nottinghamshire.

GOLF: SAAB/BUSF championships (Prestwick GC).

ROWING: Henley Regatta.

Wimbledon: rare camaraderie on an explosive occasion when neither side took prisoners

The professionals so chill the blood that even the sun warms to them

By Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent

Kevin Curren, who is such a serene character that his coach affectionately calls him "Unconscious", beat Tim Mayotte 4-6, 7-6, 6-2, 7-6 in two hours and 55 minutes at Wimbledon yesterday in one of those matches that will be remembered as much for the players as the play. The match was contested in the best spirit and after a finish highly charged with excitement Mayotte clapped the winner as they approached the net for the handshake. Then Curren put his arm round the loser.

Here were two mutually appreciative sportsmen who had enjoyed a good scrap and were left in no doubt – the crowd stood to give them a long ovation – that in taking pleasure from the game and each other's company they had also given pleasure to thousands of others. They reminded us, too, of what should be a truism: playing a game for a living is no cause for getting cross.

On Tuesday Yvonne Vermaak had become the first South African to reach the semi-final round of the women's singles since 1961. Now Curren has become the first South African to reach the semi-final round of the men's singles since Cliff Drysdale did so in 1966. His next opponent will be Chris Lewis, the first New Zealander in the last four since 1914. In the other semi-final Ivan Lendl will play John McEnroe. The women's pairings are Martina Navratilova v Miss Vermaak and Andrea Jaeger v Billie Jean King.

The afternoon was grey and gloomy. To some extent the match reflected that, with threatening pauses punctuated by sudden outbreaks of disciplined violence. The rallies were short: mostly no more than a service, a return and perhaps one or two more shots to tidy up any loose ends.

There was no compromise. Neither man was taking any prisoners. The amazing thing was the way both middled the ball and controlled its direction and depth in spite of the explosive nature of the exchanges. Unforced errors were so rare (they had to be, at that speed) as to elicit collective gasps from the crowd.

Curren went into this match having won all his previous 69 service games in the tournament. Even Jimmy Connors had not been able to "read" Curren's services well enough to do much about them. Curren took the sequence to 70. Then Mayotte broke him with a superb return followed by a cross-court backhand

That was enough to decide the first set in which Mayotte hit some blazing returns (specially on the backhand), covered the court with incredible agility for a man of 6ft 3in and anticipated Curren's fierce drives so well that the net seemed to be blocked by two or three Mayottes rather than one.

That was how it went on for most of the second set, too. Mayotte was to say later that in the first two sets he probably played the best tennis of his life. He broke through to 4–3 when Curren misshit an easy smash. At 5–4 Mayotte served for the set but a double-fault put him 15–40 down and then he marginally failed to control a low backhand volley played under pressure.

Twice, too, he had a slight advantage in the tie-break. But Curren took charge with a winner on each flank and Mayotte's chance of leading by two sets ot love had gone.

In the third set there was a shift in the form o both men. Curren slipped into a higher gear, as if he had now shaken off the effects of his previous hard labours. He was finding tennis an easier game to play. That booming forehand down the line began to find open spaces where, earlier, it had found only Mayotte's racket.

By contrast, Mayotte had temporarily run out of steam: perhaps physically, perhaps mentally, perhaps both. His powers of anticipation – and his reactions – were vulnerably slower.

In the fourth set, though, as in the second, Mayotte was a break up. Again a cross-court backhand did the trick, taking him to 4-2. Well, two could play at that game. Curren broke back to 4–5 with a series of backhands that sang down the court like bullets. At times Mayotte roared with frustration. He was a lion in chains.

An aura of greatness now settled upon what had always been an exemplary demonstration of grass-court tennis. The ferocity of the cut-and-thrust almost chilled the blood. Earlier, each man had relaxed for a moment or two, between points, to savour the humour of the luck that swung this way and that. But nobody was relaxing now. Even the sun came out, enhancing the heat of the battle on the centre court.

In the tie-break Curren led by six points to three: three match points. Mayotte saved them all – one with the help of the net cord. Then Curren finished him, reaching match point again with a forehand service return that challenged belief and, finally, serving a winner to the backhand. The entertainment was over, but two handsome young men had played marvellous tennis and, in the process, had restored our faith in all that is best in professional tennis.


A backhand from McEnroe as he goes forward to a semi-final against Lendl


A forehand from Curren as he goes forward to a semi-final against Lewis

Goodies, baddies and oldies

By John Karter

For the real hard-centred tennis nut, lack of a ticket for one of the show courts is not a disaster, merely a passing inconvenience. Away from the ivy-clad inner sanctum of centre and No 1 there is always a highly palatable cocktail of personalities, contemporary and vintage, to be found doing their thing on South London's most famous turf.

Yesterday was no exception and while McEnroe and Co were holding centre stage, those in the know trundled eagerly off to court 13 where the first little tit-bit was expected to be the sight of the unseeded British pair, David Lloyd and Sue Barker, socking it to Steve Denton and Billie Jean King, the No 3 seeds in the mixed doubles.

Unfortunately for the chauvinists (in the original sense of that word) the British pair were never in with a shout as Denton and Mrs King sped to a 6-1, 6-2 victory in 42 minutes. Miss Barker provided what token resistance there was with some remarkably good serving and smashing, while Lloyd, more concerned with his raquet club than competitive tennis nowadays, was sadly out of touch.

Still, it was good to see Mrs King, who looked unrelentingly fearsome even on the practice court yesterday, so unusually relaxed; on one occasion she grinned like a schoolgirl as Denton ruffled her hair after a double-fault.

So the promise of court 13 had died a swift death. No matter, there were goodies galore still to be savoured elsewhere – names like McEnroe and Nastase to stir the blood; Stolle and Newcombe, to bring memories cascading back and Rahnasto and Teufelberger to intrigue.

Neither Patrick McEnroe nor Mihnea Nastase may look much like their more famous relatives, but while John's younger brother was knocking the stuffing out of the Brazilian, Roese, in the nicest possible way, Ilie's nephew was exhibiting not a little of the most infamous family trait in losing to Novacek of Czechoslovakia.

You did not have to speak Romanian to realise that young Nastase's outbursts would as something a little stronger than "drat" or "blow it". And when he threw a ball angrily away and his racket hard down on the ground after losing his serve in the second set, you could not help but think, like uncle...

There was sheer delight on the faces of those crowded around court 5 as Fred Stolle, now aged 44, and John Newcombe (39) attempted to roll back the years in the over-35 quarter-final. Newcombe, padding around the court in his familiar cat-like way, looked as fine a figure of a man as he ever had when he won his three singles titles in the seventies.

The oohs and the aahs from what appeared to be predominantly female onlookers were all for the Australian. Sadly, the "aahs" had it, as Newcombe, puffing and panting quite early on in the match, showed little of his old skill and athleticism and allowed a greying, slightly portly Stolle, three times Wimbledon runner-up in the sixties, a brief moment of resurrected glory.

McEnroe through but he lacks his usual sparkle

By Geoffrey Green

When John McEnroe beat Sandy Mayer 6-3, 7-5, 6-0 on court one in under two hours and under lowering skies, it was a match that largely went in one eye and out the other. Now he will play Ivan Lendl in what could prove a titanic semi-final. Mayer, however, was hardly the man to hone his opponent's game to a pitch surely required to master the Czechoslovak tomorrow.

Apart from a spell in the second set when Mayer achieved a singular break to lead 2-0, there was never a doubt where victory would go. McEnroe, having served two double faults to lose that game, immediately broke back to 1-2 and finally again at 6-5 to be two sets ahead. A heavy curtain can be dropped on the climax. Mayer's mind seemed to be elsewhere. he seemed willingly to give his opponent a large paintbrush with which to whitewash him. It was as if Hardy were saying to Laurel: "That's another fine mess you've got me into."

McEnroe, however, seemed not to care one way or the other. His face showed all the emotion of a slab of granite. Yet there were moments when the demon within him, now largely imprisoned, was shaking its bars. Taken as an overall judgment McEnroe, the perfectionist, was below par. He showed this with the odd explosove cry and once throwing his racket – which he had only changed three games earlier – violently to the ground which brought him a warning from the umpire.

The unruly young ones in the crowd, who relish anti-discipline, seem to enjoy this and perhaps even wish for more outrageous things to cheer. Thankfully they were denied. There were moments of elation for both players but for Mayer there were too many others of bitter frustration, particularly when he missed three or four sitters at the net in front of a yawning court. Even bravado could not camouflage his feelings.

In the main it was a match lacking in character. McEnroe too often was at odds with himself and his first service. It resembled a cigarette lighter that would not produce a flame at the first strike. He will need a new flint before he meets Lendl.

Yesterday's results

MEN'S SINGLES
Holder: J S Connors (US)
Fifth round
J P MCENROE (US) bt A A Mayer (US) 6-3, 7-5, 6-0.
K CURREN (SA) bt T S MAYOTTE (US) 4-6, 7-6, 6-2, 7-6.

MEN'S DOUBLES
Holdes: M McNamara and P McNamee (Aus)
Fouth round
T E GULLIKSON and T. R. GULLIKSON (US) bt S Glammalva (US) and H Sundstrom (Swe) 7-6, 6-3, 6-4.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES
Holders: M Navratilova and P H Shriver (US)
Fourth round
B C POTTER and S A Walsh (US) bt S Cherneva and L Savchenko (USSR) 6-2, 6-3.
R CASALS (US) and W M TURNBULL (Aus) bt A Leand and M L Piatek (US) 6-3, 5-7, 6-2.
M NAVRATILOVA and P H SHRIVER (US) bt M JAUSOVECK (Yug) and K JORDAN (US) 3-6, 6-3, 6-3.
J M DURIE and A E HOBBS (GB) bt C KOHDE-KILSCH and E S PFAFF (WG) 6-3, 7-5.

MIXED DOUBLES
Holders: K Curren (SA) and Miss A E Smith (US)
Second round
C J Lewis (NZ) and C Tanvier (Fr) beat M W C Guntrip (GB) and H A Ludloff (US) 6-0, 2-6, 6-3.
Third round
S DENTON and L W KING (US) bt D A Lloyd and S Barker (GB) 6-1, 6-2.
C D Strode (US) and A Temesvari (Hun) beat F TAYGAN and B K JORDAN (US) 7-6, 6-2.

The following results were received too late for inclusion in yesterday's earlier editions:

Men's singles
Fifth round
C J Lewis (NZ) bt M Purcell (US) 6-7, 6-0, 6-4, 7-6

Women's singles
Fifth round
A Jaeger (US) bt B C Potter (US) 6-4, 6-1

Mixed doubles
First round
E H Fromm (US) and E S Pfaff (WG) bt R J Moore and R D Fairbank (SA) 6-3, 7-6
R A J Hewitt (SA) and S V Wade (GB) bt D Gitlin and S L Acker (US) 7-5, 2-6, 6-4

Second round
T R GULLIKSON and K JORDAN (US) bt F Buehning and M L Piatek (US) 6-3, 7-5
D Lloyd and S Barker (GB) bt C M Pasarell and N S Yeargin (US) 7-6, 6-3.

Big hand for spectators

Pat Cash, the 18-year-old Australian created a great impression on Wimbledon spectators by reaching the last 16 of the men's singles this year. But Cash, too, returns the compliment. He thinks British crowds are splendid. He said: "The Wimbledon crowd is not only the biggest in the world, but the most intelligent. They know their tennis and appreciate good shots. In France and Italy they just whistle at everything."

● Quote of the Wimbledon fortnight must surely have come from Kevin Curren the South African conqueror of 1982 champion, Jimmy Connors. Asked just before Wimbledon began who would win the singles this year Curren said: "Jimmy Connors is playing so well you can't pick anyone. To have any chance of beating him you have to catch him in an early round before he gets all fired up". Curren's timing was just right.

John McEnroe is worried that he is wearing himself out by playing too much tennis. Even so, at 24 he hopes to stay t the top for at least another five years.

In the past two years he has been plagued by various injuries and had only just recovered from a shoulder complaint when he came into Wimbledon. He knows he should cut down his commitments but, contrary to appearances, loves playing tennis.

FOOTBALL

Blissett to make up his mind after day in Milan

Luther Blisset's proposed £1m transfer to AC Milan moved a step nearer yesterday. The England forward and Watford chief executive Eddie Plumley plan to spend 24 hours in Italy. "Luther has one or two small points he wants to sort out with the Italians and he must have a medical," Plumley said. Under Italian FA rules, Milan have until today to finalize the deal.

● Howard Wilkinson, the new manager of Sheffield Wednesday has dismissed the first team coach Maurice Setters. The decision behind Setters, who had been five years at the club and was shortlisted as Jack Charlton's successor.

With Wilkinson adamant that he will be taking over the first team coaching, Setters was left out in the cold. "It was unpalatable but necessary," Wilkinson said. "It was difficult for me because I think it is the first time I have had to do it. I had to do what was needed to be done."

● Sunderland having completed the signing of the Stoke City player Paul Bracewell intend to strengthen their midfield further with the purchase of Mark Proctor from Nottingham Forest. Terms of £100,000 have been agreed.

Leaving Sunderland is their youth team coach Mick Docherty, the son of Tommy Docherty. Hartlepool have appointed him manager, two weeks after the surprising departure of John Duncan for Chesterfield. Duncan, himself, was busy yesterday making enquiries for Tony Currie, who is without a club now that Toronto Nationals have folded up less than two months into the American season.

● Heine Otto will sign a new two-year contract with Middlesbrough.

● Harry Cavan, a senior vice president of FIFA, has been re-elected president of the Irish Football Association for the 26th year, a world record for a football official.

IN BRIEF

GOLF: Larry Nelson, the winner of the United States Open at Oakmont earlier this month, is to play in the Open, the Royal and Ancient Golf Club has announced. The tournament will be held at Royal Birkdale this month.

BOXING: Marvis Frazier, the son of the former world heavyweight champion Joe, has signed to meet Larry Holmes, the promoter, Murad Muhammad, has announced. the champion has been told by the World Boxing Council that he must sign an agreement before the end of July to defend his championship against the leading challenger, Greg Page. If he fails to do so, his title will be withdrawn. The undisputed world middleweight champion, Marvin Hagler has signed for a title defense against Roberto Duran, on Nov 8.

BADMINTON: Nora Perry, England's most capped woman international, will captain her country for the first time, at the Malaysian Open from July 1 to 6. The Essex player leads a strong England team, with Steven Baddeley (Sussex), Martin Dew (Middlesex), Helen Troke (Hampshire), Webster (Suffolk) and Sally Leadbeater (Guernsey).

FOOTBALL: Alberto Tarantini, an Argentinian World Cup player, formerly briefly with Birmingham City, has signed a three year contract to play for the French first division club Bastia.

MOTOR RALLYING

[illegible] CHAMPIONSHIP: Standings: 1, W [illegible] (WG) 67 pts; 2, H Mikkola (Fin) 62.

FOR THE RECORD

BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE: Boston Red Sox 11, Cleveland Indians 3; Minnesota Twins 6, Toronto Blue Jays 2; Detroit Tigers 6, Milwaukee Brewers 4; Texas Rangers 2, California Angels 1; Oakland Athletics 4, Kansas City Royals 3; Seattle Mariners 6, Chicago White Sox 2. Postponed: New York Yankees v Baltimore Orioles.
NATIONAL LEAGUE: Cincinnati Reds [illegible], San Francisco Giants 6; Chicago Cubs 6, Pittsburgh Pirates 7; Houston Astros 4, Atlanta Braves 5; Los Angeles Dodgers 9, San Diego Padres 5; 1st-New York Mets 10, 2nd-St Louis Cardinals 8, New York Mets 1; 1st-Montreal Expos 4, Philadelphia Phillies 4 (game abandoned in 11th inning) Postponed: Philadelphia Phillies v [illegible] Expos.

FOOTBALL

MILAN: Mundialito club tournament: Penarol 0, Juventus 0; AC Milan 1, Flamengo 1.

GLIDING

NEW MEXICO: World championship: Open class, leading positions: 1, I Renner (Aus); 2, [illegible] B Gantenbrink (WG) and B Fischer (GB). 15m class: 1, R Gimsey (US) 77 mph; 2, L Goodrin (SA) 75 mph; overall: 1, K Mustere (Neth). Standard class: 1, J Buchanan (Aus), 70.9 mph; overall: 1, J Forssten (Fin).

YACHTING

BRIGHTON: HDP national squib: fourth race: 1, Wollow (J Good and A Saltonstall); 2, Squadron (T Dickie and M Butterfield); 3, Warstuk (A Watts and D Watts).

RIFLE SHOOTING

ST ANDREWS: Scottish smallbore meeting: Dumbarton Town Trophy: Class X (100 yds): 1, P N Peters (Leeds) 399 (after tie); 2, R R Simpson (Greenock) 399; equal 3, G Doe (Maidenhead) and T Norman (Billingham) 397. Galashiels Council Trophy: Class X (50m): 1, Peters, [illegible] equal 2, B Bright (Army) and Simpson [illegible]. Owo Challenge Cup: Class A (100 yds) 1, Miss J P Baker (Vauxhall [illegible]) 391; equal 2, T Tighe-Ford (Wimbledon Park) and P A Nelson (Lancashire Constabulary) [illegible]. Duke of Westminster Challenge Cup: Class A (50m): 1, R Shipman (Morley) 398; equal 2, E A Spink (Birmingham), and W T Vaughan (Selkirk) 393. Enbankment Challenge Cup: Class B (100 yds): 1, Mrs A L Sherman (AUWE) 398; 2, T S Hastings (Bon Accord) 397; 3, R C Carter (Bedford) 385. Norton Challenge Bowl: Class B (50m): 1, Hastings, 398; equal 2, Green (Wharf) and A W Sheers (Hendon) 388.

EQUESTRIANISM

Classes of size and quality

By a Special Correspondent

The annual Hunter Show held by the National Light Horse Breeding Society at Shrewsbury yesterday and sponsored for the first time by the estate agents, Knight Frank and Rutley, produced classes of encouraging size and quality. The society is the largest single factor inn the project aimed at producing an all-round British competition horse which can be documented in the same way as the continental product, and the entry at Shrewsbury demonstrated the success of its policies.

The champion young hunter was the three-year-old filly Bright and Fair, the winner of the Three Counties Show championship, and the reserve was the gelding Zacharoff, also a three-year-old and another big winner this season. Both are quality horses with the potential to compete at top level in a variety of competitive pursuits from dressage to show jumping, and both are by stallions in the Society's Premium scheme, Top Star and Monsieur Edouarde respectively.

Champion of the brood mare classes, after the judges had called in a referee, was the product of another of the Society's Premium horses. This was Quadrilette by Quadriga, a lightweight non-thoroughbred mare whose free movement probably gained her the decision over the 14-year-old Iced Tea. She was also the Lloyds Bank in-hand champion.

RESULTS: Champion Young Hunter: Mrs H Hindle and Miss A Riddloughs' Bright and Fair. Reserve: Mrs E Taylor's Zacharoff. Best filly: Bright and Fair. Res: Mrs R N Crossley's Cluny Castle. Best colt/gelding: Zacharoff. Res.: G Buckingham-Bawden's Powys Flight. Champion brood mare: Miss P A Scott and Mrs S J Walley's Quadrilette. Res: R Bowers' Iced Tea; Lloyds Bank in-hand champion: Quadrilette. Res: Zacharoff.

'No return' to Edgar stables

Lesley McNaught, the former European junior champion show jumper and youngest winner of the surpeme championship at the Horse of the Year Show, says there is no likelihood that she will return to the stables of her former mentor, Ted Edgar.

In a magazine interview, she says: "I don't want to say anything about why I left. There are lots of things which could be said on both sides, but I don't think it would serve any purpose. I don't think there is any chance of me going back now, and I hope there won't be any bitterness between us on the show circuit."

RACING

Cumani waits on the weather

By Michael Seely

Tolomeo was all the rage yesterday with Joe Coral's, the sponsors of Saturday's Eclipse Stakes at Sandown Park. The London firm reported good backing for Luca Cumani's 2,000 Guineas and St James's Palace Stakes runner-up at 10-1 and have cut his price to 6-1.

However, the trainer has reiterated his warning that Tolomeo will not run if there is any significant rain.

"He must have top of the ground conditions. I would not want the going to be worse than good to firm" Cumani said. Cumani had originally intended keeping Tolomeo in reserve for the Sussex Stakes at Goodwood and the Benson & Hedges Gold Cup at York. Now he has been forced to change his mind. "It looks as though they will be queuing up to run at York. Its an obvious target for Shareef Dancer and they tell me that Danzatore is on the way back. So Tolomeo will now have to try and make his name against the established stars", the trainer added.

Sandown's tough ten furlong test is going to be a race to set the pulse racing with excitement. But it is certainly not a contest on which to bet at present. The prices are already tight and a great deal will depend on the state of the going. Gorytus, as well as Tolemeo, likes the sound of his hoofs rattling on a firm surface.

Nevertheless there was still a firm amount of market activity. Ladbroke's have had backing for Solford and have trimmed the odds of Vincent O'Brien's recent Chantilly winner to 11-2. Both Corals and William Hill's have had support for Stanerra and now make Frank Dunne's impressive dual Ascot winner a firmer favourite at 5-2 and 11-4, respectively. Not to be outdone the Tote reported keen interest in Gorytus at his quoted price of 4-1.

The weights for the Stewards' Cup at Goodwood on July 26 were published yesterday. Melindra has been installed favourite at 10-1. With only 7st 4lb to carry David Elsworth's Wokingham Stakes winner will be ideally suited by the Sussex track's sharp six furlongs.

Carlisle's chaotic start

There was chaos at Carlisle yesterday following a false start in the feature event, the Tennent Caledonian Carlisle Bell. Jockeys on 12 of the 17 runners ignored the recall flag and continued to race. Five horses remained at the start. The starter officially ordered the 12 horses who took part in the "false" race to be withdrawn.

The race was re-run half an hour later with the five runners and resulted in a win for Vain Deb from Darting Groom and Coley. The starter, Captain Michael Sayers, said "I raised the red flag immediately and shouted out, but some of the runners just went on."

The incident will cause uproar in betting shops up and down the country. As all 17 runners came under starters orders all bets stand. Corals decided to pay out on the first four home in the re-run as the race was originally a 17 runner handicap.

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Yarmouth results

Going: Good to firm

2.15 JUNE AUCTION STAKES (2-y-o: maidens: £1,261: 5f 25yd)
SHAHREEN gr f by Swing Easy– Palace Art (G Blum) 7-11 .... M L Thomas (12-1) 1
Go Banana's .... P Robinson (7-1) 2
Pythagorian .... L Piggott (4-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £30.00. Places: £5.10, £1.20, £2.00. DF: £457.90. CSF: £87.25. G Blum at Newmarket. 1l, 1l. Trish-Trash 11-4 fav. Kelly's Star (5-1) 4th. 11 ran.

2.45 MARINA HANDICAP (Selling: £898: 1m 2f)
SATIN GRANGE br g by Satingo– Court Circular (J Fry) 5-9-10 .... R Fox (9-2 jt fav) 1
Hopstone .... G Baxter (7-1) 2
Fair Deal .... L Piggott (10-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £4.10. Places: £1.50, £2.90, £3.00. DF: £20.30. CSF: £31.90. Tricast: £264.86. C James at Newbury. 2l, 5l. Cheney 9-2 jt fav. Debach River (20-1) 4th. 11 ran.

3.15 GOLDEN SANDS HANDICAP (£1,868: 5f 25yd)
ALL IS FORGIVEN b g by Mummy's Pet– Condonna (Mrs I Hornsey) 3-9-10bl L Piggott (6-5 fav) 1
Bella Travaille .... A Nesbitt (11-2) 2
Miss Trilli .... B Raymond (10-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £2.00. Places: £1.30, £1.50, £2.70. DF: £3.70. CSF: £7.57. Tricast: £36.42. D Thom at Newmarket. 2l, nk. Marital Fitzgerald (40-1). 4th. 11 ran.

3.45 SOMERLEYTON HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,984: 6f)
EASY AIR b g by Targowice– Easy Can (M Robinson) 8-10 .... L Piggott (9-2) 1
Regain Boy .... B Raymond (10-1) 2
Ladyfish .... P Robinson (9-2) 3
TOTE: Win: £4.90. Places: £2.00, £2.50, DF: £23.80. CSF: £39.85. R Armstrong at Newmarket 1l, 2½l Dora Maar (11-4 fav) Rapid Miss (9-2) 4th. 7 ran.

4.15 MARTHAM STAKES (3-y-o: £1,259: 1m 6f)
DANCING ADMIRAL b c by Julio Mariner– Autumn Ballad (W Gredley) 9-0 W Carson (7-1) 1
Clearly Best .... L Piggott (11-8) 2
Shenton Way .... B Raymond (Evens Fav) 3
TOTE: Win: £5.70. Places: £1.70, £1.10, DF: £7.30. CSF: £16.19. C Brittain at Newmarket 1½l 15l. Fatoum (25-1) 4th 5 ran.

4.45 BRADWELL STAKES (2-y-o: maidens: £1,724: 7f)
TROJAN FEN b c by Troy– Fenella (S Niarchos) 8-11 .... L Piggott (8-11 Fav) 1
Garfield .... B Raymond (8-1) 2
Evippos .... P Hamblett (40-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £1.50. Places: £1.20, £1.50, £6.50. DF: £4.90. CSF: £7.23. H Cecil at Newmarket. [illegible] Security Clearance (7-1) 4th 8 ran. TOTE DOUBLE: All Is Forgiven & Dancing Admiral £22.20
TREBLE: Satin Grange, Easy Air & Trojan Fen £10.85.
PLACEPOT: £43.85

Carlisle

Going: Firm

2.30 SCOTBY STAKES (2-y-o: maidens: £620: 5f)
MARTIN-LAVELL NEWS ch f by Song–Blue Promise (A Label) 8-11 .... G Duffield (7-2) 1
Godstone .... G Sexton (8-1) 2
Joeyson .... T Ives (9-2) 3
TOTE: Win: £4.30. Places: £1.80, £3.90, £1.50. DF: £15.80. CSF: £30.03. M Prescott at Newmarket. ½l, 4l. Northern Hills (7-2 fav). Focus Master (12-1) 4th. 12 ran.

3.0 BECTIVE STAKES (2-y-o: selling: £555: 5f)
ALYCHANT b f by Chantro-Alice Springs (W Smith) 7-13 .... M Fry (12-1) 1
Time for a Laugh .... S Perks ([illegible]-1) 2
Whitesmile .... G Duffield (2-1 fav) 3
TOTE: Win: £28.60. Places: £5.10, £1.40, £1.70. DF: £27.90. CSF: £63.79. Denys Smith at Bishop Auckland. 1½l, 1/2 l. Song To Singo (10-1) 4th 14 ran brought in 840 gns.

3.30 TENNENT CALEDONIAN CARLISLE BELL handicap (£3,473 1m)
VAIN DEB b f by Gay Fandango-Saint Mildred (W Hall) 4-7-7 .... D McKay (7-1) 1
Darting Groom .... J Lowe (8-1) 2
Coley .... D Leadbitter (10-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £9.20. Places: £3.00, £1.70, £2.30, £2.40. DF: £19.40. CSF: £68.69. Tricast: £587.17. P Haslam at Newmarket. 1l, 4l. Wongchoi (11-2 fav). Eliza De Rich (14-1) 4th. 17 ran.

4.0 BURGH BARONY RACES HANDICAP (amateurs: £838: 1m 4f)
GRAPHIC SOLAR b h by Royal Palace – Tina Fort (Mrs M Fletcher) 5-11-4, E McMahon (8-1) 1
Target Path .... Maxine Carvalho (11-4 jt fav) 2
Malachuo .... A Robson (9-2) 3
TOTE: Win: £9.10. Places: £2.60, £1.40, £1.40. DF: £27.50. CSF: £30.74. B McMahon at Tamworth. 2l 4l. The Friend (11-4 jt fav). Boy Sandford (8-1) 4th. 9 ran.

4.30 CASTLE STAKES (3-y-o: maiden fillies: £1,051: 1m 4f)
INCREDIBLE IDEA b f by Youth – Fascinating Girl (B McNall) 8-11 M Birch (7-2) 1
Pine Ridge .... W R Swinburn (7-4 fav) 2
Blue Breeze .... J Lowe (16-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £5.40. Places: £1.70, £1.00, £1.90. DF: £8.90. CSF: £10.44. A Stewart at Newmarket. 6l, 1l. Virgin's Smile (2-1) 4th. 10 ran. NR: Seraphim.

5.0 BORDER HANDICAP (£1,381: 6f)
TRADE HIGH br g by Tower Walk – Lucky Deal (K Gooddall) 4-8-6 .... E Hide (7-1) 1
Spoilt For Choice .... D Nicholls (4-1) 2
Rossett .... M Hindley (7-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £6.80. Places: £1.90, £1.70, £2.50. DF: £10.00. CSF: £32.88. Tricast: £186.84. D Richards at Greystoke. 1½l, 2l. Burn Up (7-2 fav). Music Night (6-1) 4th. 11 ran. NR: Valley Mills.
PLACEPOT: £21.20.

STATE OF GOING: Brighton: firm. Warwick: good. Carlisle: firm. Tomorrow. Beverly: Firm. Haydock: firm. Sandown: good to firm.

ROWING

Redgrave could be world star in loners' game

By Jim Railton

Henley Royal Regatta – the mecca of rowing, ruled strictly and efficiently by "pink ayatollahs" – gets under way today with 86 races over 10 hours of competition. Most of the world's top pilgrims will not be there; but that does not deter the regatta: Saturday's guest were badges sold out a week ago.

Entries range from the Swiss world champions in coxless fours to Barn Elms in the Wyfolds. Old British warriors like Tim Crooks appear in the Diamonds and the Queen Mother Challenge Cup, not forgetting Len Robertson who won his first Henley medal 12 years ago and this year contests the Silver Goblets.

Henley may herald a future world star in the loners' game – Britain's Steve Redgrave, favourite for the Diamonds. Britain should take their fair share of trophies but, despite only five overseas crews being selected in the draw, some silver is bound to be exported.

In the top events British crews are favourites for five of the seven titles (the Grand is an all-British entry). The claim is slightly extravagant since the Canadian Evans twins are entered as Oxford University in the Sliver Goblets.

If by remote chance the City of Cambridge win the Britannia, South Africa will no doubt lay claim to four-fifths of a trophy and the Emerald Isle the ramainder with a Irish coxswain on board. But thank goodness the political clouds over South African participation this year have passed over the Thames Valley – thsi time honourably.

The top United States heavyweight eights have withdrawn from the Grand. But this all-British affair is not without interest. Favourites must be a two-week-old squad crew – London Rowing Club and London University with many Olympic and world medal winners on board. On Saturday they have to overcome Nottinghamshire County.

Cambridge University have a bye to the final. At Nottingham three weeks ago, on a stormy course, they conquered no less than the Australian and French national eights. Henley could underline a renaissance in Cambridge rowing.

Oxford's challenge comes in the Prince Philip (combined with London University) and the Silver Goblets by way of the Evans twins. But the Dark Blues must spare an anxious glance at Kingston in the coxed fours and Whitwell and Knight in the Goblets after their victories in Amsterdam last weekend.

Young Redgrave and the veteran Crooks are programmed to meet in the final of the Diamonds. The double sculls must be a walkover for Britain's Baillieu (another old warrior of world class) and his partner, Spencer-Jones. The Swiss world champions must be strongly favoured in the Stewards against Cambridge University, who again are favoured with a bye to the final. The Queen Mother Challenge Cup looks wide open.

Crooks: two-event man

The gut racing this year lies in Henley's "lesser events". Applying the kiss of death here, London University must be strong favourites for the Thames and would have been worthy of an entry in the Grand. Isis and Temple University (US) look destined for one final place in the Ladies from the bottom half of the draw.

Today Isis meet Nereus (Netherlands) and Temple open up against University College, Dublin. Leading Wyfold contenders include British lightweights in London's colours, Ireland's Lady Elizabeth and a tough-looking Lea Rowing Club. Lea figure again in the Britannia, as do Neptune (Ireland), Kingston and Walton.

There is often a sleeper or two at Henley and unfancied crews will leave a breath of fresh air at being passed over.

TODAY'S ORDER OF ROWING

9.0: Ladies: Pembroke and St Catharine's, Cambridge v Peterhouse, Cambridge
9.05: Ladies: Bristol University v Reading University
9.10: Thames: Agecroft RC v A Kingston RC
9.15: Wyfold: Quintin BC v Lady Elizabeth BC
9.20: Wyfold: Marlow RC v Lady Elizabeth BC
9.30: Ladies: Newcastle University v Downing College, Cambridge
9.35: Thames: Twickenham RC v Thames RC B
9.40: Princess Elizabeth: Shiplake College v Shrewsbury School
9.45: Wyfold: Walton RC v London RC A
9.50: Diamonds: J Robinson v R B Spencer
9.55: Ladies: University of Hanover, W Germany v St Thomas Hospital
10.05: Thames: Brentwood College School, Canada v Staines BC A
10.10: Thames: Quintin BC B v Thames Tradesman's RC B
10.15: Wyfold: Nautilus Lightweight RC A v Derby RC
10.20: Goblets: Brown and McKeller v Evans and Howe
10.30: Thames: London RC B v Thames RC A
10.35: Thames: Eton Excelsior RC v Vesta RC A
10.40: Wyfold: Lea RC B v Walbrook RC
10.45: Double Sculls: Wheeler and Ringer v Hayes and Pratt
10.50: Diamonds: D G Marshall v S Barnford
11.0: Ladies: Fitzwilliam College, Cambridge v King's College, London
11.05: Thames: NatWest Bank RC v K R "Sportgeri", Belgium
11.10: Wyfold: Nautilus Lightweight RC B v Radley Mariners
11.15: Britannia: Kingston RC v Thames RC
11.20: Goblets: Stuart and De Gramont v Mahoney and McDougall
11.30: Ladies: Princeton University US v Jesus College, Cambridge A
11.35: Thames: Eyer Club v Thames Tradesman's RC C
11.40: Wyfold: California RC US v Molesey BC
11.45: Britannia: London Welsh RC v University of London
11.50: Diamonds: P Saborowsky v S P Cool
12.0: Ladies: 1st and 3rd Trinity, Cambridge v Harvard University US
12.05: Ladies: G. S. R. Aegir, Netherlands v Brentford College School, Canada
12.10: Wyfold: Thames RC v Lenader Club
12.15: Britannia: Staines BC A v Christ Church RC
12.20: Goblets: Void and Spagnol v Field and Hill
12.30: Ladies: University College, Dublin v Temple University, US
12.35: Thames: Molesey BC v City of Newcastle RC
12.40: Wyfold: City of Cambridge RC v Poly RC Zurich
12.45: Goblets: Whitewell and Knight v Smith and Reimbold
12.50: Double Sculls: Johnson and Perry v Ward and Williams
2.0: Ladies: Jesus College, Cambridge B v Caius College Cambridge
2.5: Thames: Thames Tradesman's RC B v Belfast RC
2.10: Visitors: Newcastle University v University of London
2.15: Britannia: Lea RC v Lady Victoria BC
2.20: Diamonds: S G Redgrave v C M McManus
2.25: Ladies: Cherwell BC v Christ's College, Cambridge
2.30: Princess Elizabeth: St Andrew's School US v Shawnigan Lake School, Canada B
2.40: Wyfold: Nottingham and Union RC v Vesta RC
2.45: Britannia: Leander Club v Molesey BC
2.50: Goblets: Christie and Walkinshaw v Robertson and Sims
3.0: Ladies: Lady Margaret BC, Cambridge v Emmanuel College, Cambridge
3.5: Princess Elizabeth: Strode's College v Brentwood College School, Canada B.
3.10: Visitors: Georgetown University US v Nottingham University.
3.15: Britannia: City of Cambridge RC B v Hereford RC.
3.20: Diamonds: S J Poppe v T J Croods.
3.30: Ladies: Durham University v Imperial College, London.
3.35: Thames: Clare BC Cambridge v Cambridge University LWT RC.
3.40: Wyfold: Bedford RC v Upper Thames RC.
3.45: Wyfold: Barn Elms BC V auriol Kensington RC.
3.50: Goblets: Evans and Evans v Titterton and Hancock.
3.55: Diamonds: D J McCaig v S J McCarthy.
5.0: Ladies: Queen's College, Cambridge v Selwyn College, Cambridge
5.5: Thames: University of London v Cygnet RC
5.10: Visitors: Princeton University USA v Lady Margaret BC, Cambridge
5.15: Wyfold: Thames Tradesmen's RC v Broxbourne RC
5.20: Goblets: Shergold and Purchase v McDonald and Cartledge
5.30: Ladies: Isis BC "A" v ASR Nereus, Netherlands
5.35: Thames: Star Club v Barclays Bank RC
5.40: Visitors: Goldie BC v Pembroke and St Catharine's, Cambridge "A"
5.45: Visitors: Durham University v Bristol University
5.50: Britannia: Tideway Scullers School v Walton RC
6.0: Ladies: Trinity College, Dublin v Aberdeen University
6.5: Thames: City of Oxford RC v Worcester College, Oxford
6.10: Visitors: Downing College, Cambridge v Harvard University, USA
6.15: Britannia: Neptune RC v London RC
6.20: Double Sculls: Green and Curry v Hart and Hart
6.30: Thames: Kingston RC v Thames Tradesman's RC "A"
6.35: Visitors: St William Borlase's School v St. George's College and Sir William Borlase's School
6.40: Wyfold: Staines BC v Quintin BC "B"
6.45: Goblets: Bourneuf and Bernardin v Williams and Frase
6.50: Diamonds: A J Ross v A C Rudkin
7.0: Thames: Quintin BC "A" v Cambridge 99 RC
7.5: Visitors: Imperial College London "A" v St Thomas Hospital
7.10: Wyfold: Reading University v London RC "B"
7.15: Wyfold: Lea RC "A" V Undine Barge Club, USA
7.20: Diamonds: R Pepper v P S Casey

RUGBY UNION

Four Lions changes in search of speed

From Don Cameron, Dunedin

While the All Black coach, Bryce Rope, talked darkly about a secret three-point policy for the third international match against the British Isles on Saturday, the Lions have come up with a three-point attacking plan themselves. They have made four changes from the team so outplayed by New Zealand in the second international match, and three of those changes are designed to improve the speed and attacking ability of the Lions in a match they must win.

Evans, selected as a wing, has returned to his old Welsh position of full back, thereby displacing MacNeill, who still seems in a state of depression following his last-minute inability to gain a draw against Canterbury on Tuesday. Ruherford will play in the centre instead of Irwin, although it is not yet certain whether he and Kiernan will play the left-right position he prefers. The third attacking move is the choice of Calder in the place of O'Driscoll.

The fourth change, dictated by injury, is the playing of Bainbridge at lock ahead of Norster, whose back injury is improving steadily, if slowly. Jim Telfer, the Lions coach, said yesterday that the team was designed to play positive 15-man rugby, although he cannily gave himself the option of making last-minute changes should the Dunedin weather deteriorate and the Lions find themselves in mud at Carisbrook. The chances of reasonable conditions are good, even if both teams trained in a Siberian wind yesterday.

Evans, while perhaps not as safe in defence as McNeill, becomes more readily involved in backline attacks and might put some rhythm into the Lions line. Rutherford has the ability to beat a man, even if he does prefer the inside cut. Calder has played well throughout the tour and his could be the most important choice of all.

Calder is prepared to get off his feet and dive for the loose ball, an art which eludes Winterbottom, who was consistently outplayed by Hobbs the tenacious New Zealand loose forward, in the second international. Now Calder and Winterbottom have the chance to hunt together, and they could be perhaps the Lions' most potent new force.

Rope mentioned his three-point plan yesterday, saying that the All Blacks were still below international quality in several features of their play. However, he declined to name the three areas, so for the moment the All Blacks may still hold a slight psychological edge in the war of nerves leading up to the match.

BRITISH ISLES: Evans; Carleton, Kiernan, Rutherford, Baird; Campbell, Laidlaw; Jones, Fitzpatrick (captain), Price, Calder, Colclough, Bainbridge, Winterbottom, Paxton. Substitutes: Smith, MacNeill, Ackerman, Dean, Beattie, Milne.

Blakeway to come out of retirement

By David Hands, Rugby Correspondent

Phil Blakeway, the Gloucester and England tight-head prop who retired from rugby last November, hopes to play again in the new season. Blakeway, aged 32, felt he had insufficient time to give to his family, his business and his rugby but he has recovered his old enthusiasm, is training again and is likely to be seen in Gloucester colours in September.

His club captain, Gordon Sargent, who himself returned to Gloucester after a spell with Lydney last season, has exercised a persuasive tongue to lure Blakeway out of what many considered to be a premature retirement. Under other circumstances, Blakeway would have been a virtually automatic selection for England last season and for the British Lions party now in New Zealand.

He won eleven caps for England, proving a tower of strength in the Grand Slam year of 1980, but his tour to South Africa with the Lions in the same year ended prematurely because of a rib injury. A broken bone in his neck prevented Blakeway's career from flourishing as early as at one time seemed likely. However, he is by no means too old to challenge again for an England place should his initial form suggest that he can pick up the threads of his career where he dropped them.

Gloucester, too, who suffered one of the worst seasons in their history after sharing the John Player Cup in 1982, would be happy to field an all-international front row of Blakeway, Mills and Sargent while climbing back to their accustomed spot near the top of the English club tree.

As Sargent pointed out while he and other leading players from the south and south west division were sweating through a fitness session under the eye of Derek Morgan, England's new chairman of selectors, and coach, Dick Greenwood, there is no lack of ability at Gloucester if it can be harnessed.

Greenwood is engaged in a tour of the country's four divisions, introducing himself and making players aware of the level of fitness he will be seeking from potential internationals.

He is not alone in thinking that the general approach to fitness in first-class rugby leaves much to be desired. He was at Taunton on Tuesday, at Strawberry Hill, Twickenham, yesterday and plans a session for Midlands players at Solihull tonight.



Blakeway: enthusiastic again

TODAY'S RACING PROGRAMMES

Brighton

Draw advantage: low numbers best.

2.15 BEAU BRUMMELL STAKES (2-y-o maidens: £1,352: 6f) (8 runners)

101	4	CALIPH R Simpson 9-0	S Jago	1
102		CATMAN R Sturdy 9-0	T Quinn 5	6
104	023	MUMMY'S MAGASAS C Benstead 9-0	B Rouse	7
105	00	PURIN (B) N Callaghan 9-0	B Raymond	2
106	0	QUAFFING G P-Gordon 9-0	Pat Eddery	3
107	00	STRAW (B) C Nelson 9-0	J Mercer	4
108		WELSH WILLIE M Stoute 9-0	W R Swinburn	8
110	0	BOLD BEE D Morley 8-11	G Starkey	5

7-4 Mummy's Magasas, 11-4 Quaffing, 4 Welsh Willie, 11-2 Straw, 8 Caliph, 12 others.

2.45 RAGGETTS STAKES (3-y-o selling: £1,297: 7f) (12)

201	0002	EIGHTH WONDER M H Haynes 9-0	J Matthias	9
202	0-00	ENGLISH MASTER (B) J Sutcliffe 9-0	Pat Eddery	6
203	0000	KALLISTA ANTARTIA (B) Pat Mitchell 9-0	P Bradwell 5	10
204	00-00	LITTLE GRIMALDI S Matthews 9-0	—	9
206	0-000	ANNIE GO QUICKLY (B) N Callaghan 8-11	B Raymond	5
207	0402	EARLY SURPRISE D Morley 8-11	P D'Arcy	1
208	40-00	ENGLISH MUFFIN D Laing 8-11	W Newnes	2
210	0000-	JE REVIENS (B) C James 8-11	R Fox	7
212	0003	PADDYS BELLE D Tucker 8-11	T Quinn 5	12
213	0-000	PEKING DANCER Pat Mitchell 8-11	M Hills 5	4
214	2010-	STAR OF ANAX M Blanshard 8-11	R Cochrane	3
215	00-00	VAL'S DELIGHT C Spares 8-11	N Day	11

15-8 Eighth Wonder, 5-2 English Master, 4 Early Surprise, 8 English Muffin, 8 Star Of Anax, 14 others.

3.15 COURAGE CUP HANDICAP (£2,934: 1m) (10)

302	2001	SWINGING REBEL (C) N Vigors 5-9-9 (5 ex)	G Starkey	6
303	211-3	AFRICAN PEARL R Simpson 5-8-7	Pat Eddery	1
304	0301	THE RIPLEYITE (CD) G Balding 4-8-6 (5 ex)	W Newnes 5	10
305	4001	UPLANDS PARK C Brittain 4-8-3	P Bradwell 5	9
306	0-214	SOCKS UP (D) R Houghton 6-8-2	Sherry Cooper 7	5
308	0-001	BALINESE (C) R Smyth 3-8-10 (5 ex)	B Rouse	7
309	0001	CABALLO (CD) K Brassey 4-8-5	M Hills 5	8
310	0000	PETE ROCKET J Jenkins 4-8-5	—	4
311	0000	CRAIGOUR C Austin 5-8-4	J H Brown 5	3
312	0402	RAWLINSON END (CD) D Laing 5-7-10	—	2

3 The Ripleyite, 7-2 Uplands Park, 4 Swinging Rebel, 9-2 African Pearl, 6 Balinese, 9 Caballo, 12 Socks Up, 16 others.

3.45 BRIGHTON BI-CENTENARY HANDICAP (£1,949: 1m 4f) (5)

401	001-3	SKYRAM D Morley 4-9-10	A Murray	1
402	0030	DECORATED R Houghton 3-9-6	J Mercer	2
403	300-3	LEOPARD'S ROCK (CD) J Dunlop 9-9-5	N Dawe 5	4
404	0-443	SUNCE BOY (CD) Miss A Sinclair 7-8-2	J Matthias	5
406	4021	INCHGOWER (CD) W Wightman 6-8-13	B Rouse	3

11-8 Sunce Boy, 5-2 Leopard's Rock, 4 Inchgower, 8 Skyram, 12 Decorated.

4.15 BLACKMANTLE HANDICAP (£1,561: 6f) (13)

501	00-00	STEEL PASS (CD) M Usher 5-10-0	—	8
503	0300	CHARLES STREET (B) (C) P Haynes 6-9-5	N Dawe 5	9
504	00-00	TENDER TRADER (CD) G Lewis 4-9-3	G Sexton	11
505	40-40	COPPER BEECHES (D) J Jenkins 6-9-2	Pat Eddery	4
506	3000	STEERS J Bridger 4-8-0	W R Swinburn	5
508	0430	LORD SCRAP (CD) B Swift 7-8-10	G Dickie 7	13
509	00-00	FREE RANGE (D) L Holt 4-8-8	Angie Frampton 7	7
510	1-331	TARIFA (CD) J Sutcliffe 3-8-8 (7 ex)	M Hills 5	2
511	0000	SUSAN'S SUNSET (B) S Woodman 5-8-4	B Rouse	12
512	0000	KASBAK (CD) P Ashworth 7-8-4	R Weaver	1
515	00-0	SPRIGHTLY WILLOW P M Taylor 4-7-8	R Fox	3
516	0034	LAWERS (D) (B) Mrs N Smith 4-7-8	R Hills 3	10
517	0000	BAY FELLA (B) J O'Donoghue 3-7-7	S Whitworth 7	6

5-2 Tarifa, 7-2 Lord Scrap, 9-2 Lawers, 6 Tender Trader, Steel Pass, 8 Copper Beeches, 12 others.

4.45 CHIPPENDALE STAKES (3-y-o maiden fillies: £1,782: 1m 2f) (17)

601	3003-	AFRICAN DREAM P Cole 8-11	—	11
602	0-04	BE MY LADY P Haslam 8-11	R Fox	4
603	20-43	BUSHTI MUSIC F Durr 8-11	B Clements	6
604	00-00	CARA FLORA W Wightman 8-11	W Newnes	8
605	00	CHANDRA G Lewis 8-11	G Sexton	12
608	20-00	GLITTERING GEM K Brassey 8-11	R Weaver	15
611	30-40	LADY OF IRELAND M Stoute 8-11	W Swinburn	2
612	0300	MADAME MIM (B) B Hanbury 8-11	J Matthias	3
613	00	MISS KYVER HILL P Cole 8-11	T Quinn 5	17
615	400-0	PRIORS MISTRESS I Balding 8-11	Pat Eddery	13
616	000-0	ROSE GERARD J Dunlop 8-11	N Dawe 5	9
618	00	SHORELLA C Benstead 8-11	B Rouse	5
619	02	SIBLEY P Walwyn 8-11	J Mercer	16
620	0-03	SWEET MILLION R Sheather 8-11	R Cochrane	7
621	4430	THESSALONIKI C Benstead 8-11	P Robinson	14
623	0	TWIN SPARKLER P Cole 8-11	G Starkey	1
625	0-00	WILLOWBED J Dunlop 8-11	B Raymond	10

7-4 Sibley, 5-2 Lady Of Ireland, 4 Thessaloniki, 6 Willowbed, 8 Chandra, 12 others.

Brighton selections

By Michael Seely

2.15 Welsh Willie. 2.45 English Master. 3.15 Rawlinson End, 4.15 Tarifa. 4.45 Sweet Million.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.15 Quafling. 2.45 Annie Go Quickly. 3.15 Uplands Park. 4.45 Thessaloniki.

Carlisle

Draw advantage: high numbers best.

2.30 WALTON STAKES (£1,107: 6f) (12 runners)

1	41	MEESON GRANGE J Berry 9-7	K Darley	7
2	001	DERRYGOLD (D) R D Peacock 9-4	J Bleasdale	8
3	01	FREEFLOW (D) S Norton 9-4	J Lowe	10
4	1	KNIGHTS SECRET M H Easterby 9-4	M Birch	6
9	0	BUGSY MALONE M Prescott 8-11	G Duffield	9
12	00	FUTURE LAW T Fairhurst 8-11	S Webster	12
13	0003	JOEYSAN W O'Gorman 8-1	—	1
15	001	LAWNSWOOD AVENGER (D) R Hollinshead 8-11	W Ryan 7	4
20	0	SHARP SONG G Richards 8-11	O Gray	3
21		TOUCH OF RHYTHM Denys Smith 8-11	M Fry 3	2
22	400	HARDWICK AMBER J Jefferson 8-8	T Ives	5
23	00	RIBBLE STAR W C Watts 8-8	G Oldroyd	11

5-2 Freeflow, 3 Meeson Grange, 9-2 Derrygold, 8 Knights Secret, 8 Lawnswood Miss, 10 Joeysan, 12 Bugsy Malone, 14 others.

3.0 CUMRUW STAKES (2-y-o selling: £706: 6f) (5)

2	0330	CROSS FARM BOY J Wilson 8-11	W Ryan 7	3
5	004	MALIBU LAD (B) E Eldin 8-11	A Mackay 3	4
8	440	BROON'S LADY G Lockerbie 8-8	M Birch	5
9	0002	DAWN DANCER N Tinkler 8-8	C Dwyer	2
11	02	SOCHER A Yong 8-8	M Wood	1

6-4 Socher, 9-4 Dawn Dancer, 3 Malibu Lad, 6 Cross Farm Boy, 10 others.

3.30 BRITISH SIDAC CUMBERLAND PLATE HANDICAP (£4,057: 1m 4f) (7)

3	0100-	HIGHAM GREY (CD) D Chapman 7-9-7	D Nicholls	2
6	2000	ASSERTER (B) (CD) S Norton 4-9-3	C Ollivier 5	7
7	14-00	MISTER VALENTINO J Hanson 3-8-12	E Johnson	4
9	10-40	EMMA ROYALE (D) R Hollinshead 4-8-10	W Ryan 7	5
10	0-020	PRINCE CONCORDE E Carter 3-8-9	N Carlisle 3	3
12	4034	SCOTTISH DREAM G Richards 5-8-6	A Mackay 3	6
13	1323	MISS LOVE Denys Smith 8-8-6	M Fry 3	1

2 Asserter, 3 Scottish Dream, 9-2 Emma Royale, 5 Miss Love, 8 Prince Concorde, 12 Higham Grey, Mister Valentino.

4.0 BURGH STAKES (£860: 1m 1f 80yd) (20)

1	0-3	BALYDURROW R Fisher 5-9-0	M Birch	1
3	0001	ELARIM T Fairhurst 4-9-0	M Beecroft 5	16
4	0-000	HUNTER HAWK D Chapman 4-9-0	D Nicholls	17
6	0-022	SENANG HATI Denys Smith 4-9-0	M Fry 3	2
7	000-3	SUNDHOPE LYNN (B) C Bell 4-9-0	N Carlisle 3	5
8	0	WHITEMANS DREAM J P Smith 7-9-0	J Bleasdale	3
10	0-0	CASAL ROYALE D McCain 5-8-11	R Grant 7	8
12	0000/	COLUMBOOLA W A Stephenson 4-8-11	M Wood	10
13	04-40	COTTAGE STYLE W A Stephenson 4-8-11	G Skeats	12
15	2-210	LADY GERARD (B) R Houghton 3-8-9	K Darley	11
16	0-11	NAJMA F Durr 3-8-8	A Weiss 7	15
17	3122	TROPICAL MIST P Walwyn 3-8-9	T Ives	19
19	0034	BOCACCIO S Norton 3-8-2	J Lowe	6
20	234-3	CLANRALLIER J W Watts 3-8-2	N Connorton 3	13
22		JUSTICE LEA T Craig 3-8-2	S Webster	7
24		MR TAGG E Incisa 3-8-2	O Gray	14
30	2-1	DOUBLE STITCH M Prescott 3-7-13	G Duffield	9
31	000	FULL CIRCLE N Tinkler 3-7-13	—	18
33	4	JUST TAMARA G Richards 3-7-13	A Mackay 3	4
35		WINNING BIRTHDAY A W Jones 3-7-13	S Webster	20

15-8 Double Stitch, 3 Najma, 5 Tropical Mist, 8 Ballydurrow, 8 Elarim, 10 Senang Hati, 14 others.

4.30 BLACKHALL HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,685: 1m 1f 80yd) (8)

1	30-00	EASTFORM (C) D Chapman 8-7	D Nicholls	
2	2142	BULLOM Denys Smith 9-5	M Fry 3	1
3	000-12	RED MINSTREL M McCormack 9-2 (7 ex)	P Bloomfield 5	
7	40-40	RUSTIC TRACK E Carr 8-7 (7 ex)	N Connorton 3	
8	00-00	KITTY FRISK J W Watts 8-3	J Lowe	
11	3244	HELDIGVIS E Weymes 7-12	M Wood	
12	30-20	MARALINGO (C) A W Jones 7-11	N Carlisle 3	

5-2 Bullom, 7-2 Red Minstrel, 9-2 Heldigvis, 11-2 Eastform, 7 Maralingo, 12 others.

5.0 CITY HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,318: 5f) (6)

2	0-413	KYNASTON (B) J Berry 9-7	M Berry 7
5	-0300	GO SPECTRUM (B) J McNaughton 8-9	P Burke 7
11	4004	LADY SIAN Denys Smith 8-5	M Fry 3
15	0021	PAY THE FARE (D) M Camacho 8-3	N Connorton 3
16	00-00	MR PORTIA (B) A W Jones 8-0	S Webster
18	2030	RAPID LADY (D) Mrs M Nesbitt 7-9	S Griffiths 7

Evens Pay The Fare, 11-4 Kynaston, 9-2 Rapid Lady, 8 Go Spectrum, 10 Lady Sian, 12 others.

Carlisle selections

By Michael Seely

2.30 Derrygold. 3.0 Dawn Dancer. 3.30 Miss Love. 4.0 Tropical Mist. 4.30 Red Minstrel. 5.0 Pay The Fare.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.30 Bugsy Malone. 3.0 Maliba Lad. 4.0 Najma.

Warwick

Draw advantage: low numbers best

2.30 BUDBROOKE AUCTION STAKES (2-y-o: £780: 7f) (18 runners)

1	002	BUZZLER J Bethell 9-4	W Carson	11
2		BRENTHURST D Laing 9-1	W Higgins	15
3	00	MY SINGH (B) P Mitchell 9-1	A McGlone 5	3
4	30	VALIANT DANCER Peter Taylor 9-1	—	13
5	00	ABE MY BOY R Boss 8-12	E Guest 5	6
6		FOZZE G Huffer 8-12	M Miller	18
7	32	BOBBY DAZZLER D Laing 8-9	P Cook	1
8		CHACONIA F Durr 8-9	R Marshall	2
9	0	CHALK FARM K Brassey 8-9	R Hills 3	4
11	6	SEA SALT M Jarvis 8-9	P Young	17
12	0	SAVOY RANGER J D-Home 8-6	I Johnson	14
14	000	KANSAS BOB R Akehurst 8-3	—	16
15		THE FOUR AYS R Akehurst 8-3	—	5
17	004	BEAU'S GIRL B Gubby 8-0	R Curant	8
18	400	GADDY Mrs C Reavey 8-0	M Thomas	12
19	000	GONE BANANAS B McMahon 8-0	—	9
20	0	HATTIE JAY M Usher 8-0	D McKay	7
21	00	SANDRA G Blum 8-0	—	10

11-10 Buzzler, 7-2 Bobby Dazzler, 5 Sea Salt, 8 Fozze, 12 Chalk Farm, My Singh, 14 others.

3.0 JIM SLATER STAKES (apprentices: 3-y-o: £690: 1m) (13)

1	0-	DR BRODIE A Jarvis 9-0	C Steers 5	7
2	000	LINDA'S ROMEO R Armstrong 9-0	—	3
3	030-0	LOVE EXPRESS B Hills 9-0	S Hayes 5	1
4	00	MALEK Mrs B Waring 9-0	D Griffiths 5	10
5	000-0	MONTEREEF D Ancil 9-0	W Goldsborough 5	5
6	00-0	MOUSLAT P Cole 9-0	S Keightley 5	6
9	0-00	ALLIED KINGSWOOD S Harris 8-11	N Adams 5	2
10	00-00	ANNIVERSARY TOKEN R Hollinshead 8-11	—	8
11	00-	CHEQUERED LIFE D Laing 8-11	K Radcliffe 5	12
12	00-0	DAME PEGGY (B) J Old 8-11	J McLean	9
15	00-0	HELLO CAMPERS S Mellor 8-11	D Brown 5	13
18	00-0	NO BUTTS R Hollinshead 8-11	B Wardrope 5	4
19	03	SECRET ASSIGNMENT H Cecil 8-11	D Tilley 5	11

5-4 Secret Assignment, 100-30 Hello Campers, 6 Love Express, 15-2 Mouslat, 10 Linda's Romeo, 14 others.

3.30 MOTORCRAFT HANDICAP (£925: 1m 4f 52yd) (10)

2	0/000	SANDICLIFFE AGAIN B Hills 4-9-7	S Cauthen	5
4	43-00	CHARLOTTE'S CHOICE W Wightman 6-9-0	R Curant	4
6	0033	MINSHAANSHU AMAD J Ciechanowski 4-8-0	A Barclay	10
7	3104	GOOD MAN FRIDAY D Thom 4-8-11	P Cook	6
8	0394	DRAGON FIRE M Eckley 4-8-7	J McLean 7	9
10	400-0	CASANNA (B) A Hide 4-8-4	C Nutter	6
11	0/302	SKATEBOARD D Wilson 7-8-1	A McGlone 5	7
12	0-00	YORKSHIRE MOORES R Armstrong 3-8-1	—	2
13		COMBLAST J H Peacock 8-7-13	A Proud	3
14	000/0	FAIR SARA I Wardle 5-7-12	—	1

13-8 Minshaanshu Amad, 3 Good Man Friday, 11-2 Dragon Fire, 7 Charlotte's Choice, 10 Skateboard, 12 Sandicliffe Again, 16 others.

4.0 SUMMER HANDICAP (selling: £490: 1m) (13)

1	04-00	NATIVE SON (B) D Hanley 4-9-10	—
3	3000	ALLIED LONDON S Harris 4-9-3	D Dineley
5	3402	SANDAAN D H Jones 4-9-1	S Cauthen
7	44-03	SICONDA R Hollinshead 4-9-0	—
9	3320	KLAIROVE B McMahon 4-8-12	—
11	030-0	TUDOR BELL STAR D Wintle 4-8-8	N Howe 5
12	202-0	MAIDA VALE S Woodman 4-8-7	P Cook
14	300-0	TRISKELION J Howell 4-8-6	
16	3-000	WORLINGWORTH WALTZ D Jermy 4-8-5	R McGhin
17	0000-	HOBOURNES LAD J Howell 4-8-4	—
18	0-000	HUTTON GLORY I Walker 3-8-1	P Colquhoun
19	0008	BELTURBET BRIDGE (B) D H Jones 3-7-11	R Hills 2
20	0-000	PROMISE OF SPRING P Burgoyne 3-7-7	R Street

7-4 Sandaan, 11-4 Siconda, 5 Klairove, 15-2 Maida Vale, 10 Native Son, 16 Tudor Bell Star, 20 others.

4.30 FORD DAVENTRY HANDICAP (3-y-o: £958: 5f) (12)

2	0-044	TRY TROFFEL (D) P Haynes 9-7	W Carson
4	0/0-0	KEY WIND A Jarvis 9-8	—
5	3400	IT'S A PLEASURE W Wightman 9-1	R Curant
7	3000	GODLORD T Taylor 8-12	M Thomas
9	[illegible]	IREDY (D) C Wildman 8-10	D Dineley
10	00-120	ORYX MINOR (B) S Mellor 8-10	M Wigham
12	0001	HALLO ROSIE (D) L Holt 8-8	S Cauthen
13	10-00	BLUESHOES (D) C Wildman 8-8	A Dicks 7
14	[illegible]	[illegible] C Benstead 8-6	A McGlone 5
17	[illegible]	[illegible] EXPRESS P Cundell 8-4	P Cook
18	0001	BRIAVAN (D) M McCourt 8-4 (7 ex)	R Hills 3
20	0-003	LITTLE MADAM (D) D Wilson 7-7	S Dawson 5

9-4 Briavan, 7-2 Oryx Minor, 5 Try Troffel, 13-2 It's A Pleasure, Hallo Rosie, 10 Little Madam, 14 others.

5.0 CHANDOS STAKES (2-y-o: £690: 5f) (15)

2	00	BROADWATER MUSIC M Tompkins 9-0	R Curant
3	420	CAPTAIN CRUMPET N Vigors 9-0	P Cook
4		COSSACK DANCER Peter Taylor 9-0	—
5	3400	CROWFOOT'S COUTURE P Brookshaw 9-0	M Miller
6	0	FOOT PATROL J Bethell 9-0	I Johnson
7	30	HOLT ROW M McCormack 9-0	S Cauthen
10	03	LAWYERS CHOICE P Cole 9-0	W Carson
11		L J'S PARROT B McMahon 9-0	—
12		PALLETINE D H Jones 9-0	—
14		REDWOOD CAVALIER R Griffiths 9-0	D Dineley
15		SILVER STAND L Cumani 9-0	R Guest
16		TAROUIN A Hide 9-0	C Nutter
17	00	THRONE OF GLORY F Durr 9-0	P Robinson
18	0	TICKLED WIND H Westbrook 9-0	A McGlone 5
20	00	ZARKOS B Hobbs 9-0	G Baxter

11-8 Captain Crumpet, 9-4 Zarkos, 5 Lawyer's Choice, 8 Throne Of Glory, 12 Holt Row, 14 others.

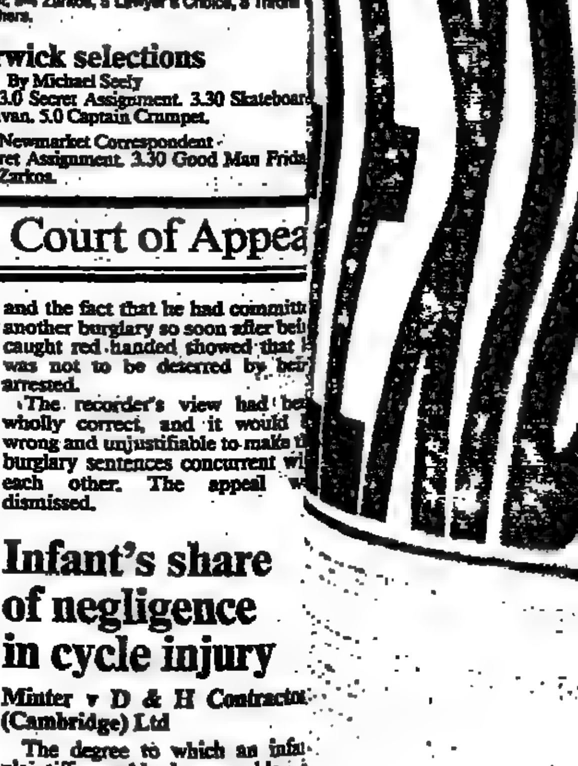
Warwick selections

By Michael Seely

2.30 Bobby Dazzler. 3.0 Secret Assignment. 3.30 Skateboard. 4.0 Sandaan. 4.30 Briavan. 5.0 Captain Crumpet.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.30 Salt Sea. 3.0 Secret Assignment. 3.30 Good Man Friday. 4.0 Hutton Glory. 5.0 Zarkos.



AMERICA'S CUP

Australian shockwave

Perth, Australia (Reuter) – A secret keel which has been developed for Australia's leading contender in the America's Cup trials will astound the yachting world when it is unveiled, Alan Bond, the chairman of the Perth syndicate behind the boat, claimed here yesterday.

The radically designed keel is for Australia II, so far unbeaten in the trials in Newport, Rhode Island, which are being used to decide who challenges the United States for the trophy in a best-of-seven series, starting in September.

Mr Bond said: This thing (the keel) is quite unique. When we are able to show it, it is going to be a shock to the yachting world how different it is. It's like the development of the safety pin – it is as unique as that".

The keel has been kept tightly under wraps since Australia II left Perth and is under 24-hour guard in Newport.

ATHLETICS

Britons will take some stopping

Steve Ovett confidently predicted that he will be ready for the World Championships at Helsinki in August after silencing his critics with his 1500 metres win in Oslo on Tuesday. With Sebastian Coe gaining an equally emphatic 800 metres triumph, Britain's Olympic champions showed they are on the right road again after a disappointing season in 1982.

Ovett, whose last top class 1500 metres was when he set the world record in August 1981, came back in style beating the Scot Graham Williamson and Jose Luis Gonzales of Spain with a typically cheeky burst in the final 50 metres. He won in 3 min 33.79 sec – the second fastest time in the world this year – and then said: "I think people were starting to write me off but I showed that I am coming through quite well.

"This was my first major 1500 metres for a year and I have another four weeks of preparation before the World championships. With a few more 1500 metres I think I will be flying." Although winning was obviously important to Ovett, he will be delighted to have achieved the World Championship qualifying time and must be a certainty to join Coe in the British team. He will be in action again in Birmingham tomorrow running another 1500 metres for England in a four-sided international.

Coe, who lost to Gonzalez in Paris, on Friday, bounced back with a superb win against top class opposition over two laps.

He glided to the front after 500 metres and then just surged away from the rest, including Sammy Koskei, the Kenyan, who up to this race had produced the fastest time of the year.

Coe openly admits he wants to be the kingpin at 800 metres and easily beat Koskei's best. He won in 1min 43.80sec – the third best of all time – and only his own two world record breaking runs have been faster.

The Dutchman Rob Druppers was second but Rotherman's Peter Elliott (1min 44.98sec) and the Loughborough student Chris McGeorge (1min 45.14sec) showed the strength of British 800 metre running by setting personal bests coming third and fourth.

Coe said: "I am very happy with the way it went. It was nice to come back after the way it went on Friday but I still know that I have a lot of hard work ahead.

"My plans haven't changed. I will race in two weeks time and then in the AAA championships and that might be it before Helsinki." Steve Cram, the European and Commonwealth 1,500 metres champion, who could only watch the Oslo meeting from a television studio because he is recovering from an ankle injury said: "I hope to be back on the track again this week but obviously I must decide if I will be fit enough to run well in Helsinki".

Lattany in as guest

Mel Lattany, of the United States, who became the first sprinter to break 10sec for the 100 metres in Britain when he clocked 9.99sec in Edinburgh last Sunday, competes as a guest in the match between England, Austria, Belgium and Poland at Birmingham tomorrow. He lines up against Marian Woronin of Poland, the bronze medal winner in the European championships last year, Mike McFarlane and Luke Watson.

RUGBY LEAGUE

Newcomers sign Ellia

By Keith Macklin

Kent Invicta, the Maidstone club who will be new to the second division next season, have signed a winger from New Zealand, Mark Ellia, who scored 32 tries in club rugby in Auckland last season. Invicta beat off a challenge from Oldham for Ellia's signature.

The club who are based at Maidstone United football ground are also negotiating with three New Zealanders and an Australian.

Bradford Northern, who are struggling to remain financially viable, have placed on the transfer list three players of considerable quality. They are the former under-24 international, Gary Van Bellen, listed at £55,000, the international back row forward, Alan Rathbone (£45,000) and the promising young half-back, Dean Carroll (£25,000).

The financial difficulties facing all clubs have been emphasized by the plight of Widnes. Despite ending the season in rousing style by winning the premiership, Widnes lost £38,000 last season.

House of Lords — Law Report June 30 1983 — Court of Appea

Jurisdiction to sign documents unlimited

Astro Exito Navegacion SA v Chase Manhattan Bank NA

Before Lord Diplock, Lord Keith of Kinkel, Lord Scarman, Lord Roskill and Lord Bridge of Harwich

[Speeches delivered June 23]

There was no limitation on the class of document in relation to which the powers accorded by section 47 of the Supreme Court of Judicature (Consolidation) Act 1925, might be invoked nor any limitation on the purpose for which a document executed in accordance with those powers might be used, and Mr Justice Parker had been entitled in his discretion to order that if the buyers of a ship did not sign a notice of readiness the notice should be executed by a master of the Supreme Court notwithstanding that the purpose of the execution was to fulfil the requirement of a contract other than that between the parties immediately before the court.

The House of Lords dismissed an appeal by Chase Manhattan Bank NA from the Court of Appeal (*The Times*, April 8, 1982; [1982] QB 1248) who had allowed the bank to be joined as third defendants to an action between the sellers, Astro Exito Navegacion SA, and the buyers, Southlands Enterprise Co Ltd, but, on appeal by the bank, had affirmed the judge's order.

Mr Leonard Hoffman, QC and Mr Michael Tugendhat for the bank; Mr Nicholas Phillips, QC and Mr Steven Gee for the sellers.

LORD ROSKILL said that the sellers had agreed to sell the Messiniaki Tolmi to the buyers for breaking up at Taiwan. The market price of scrap had fallen, and the buyers had strenuously endeavoured to find some excuse for avoiding their contractual obligations. They had rejected the notice of readiness issued by the master of the ship on her arrival at Taiwan on the ground that the gas-free certificate presented with it had not been approved by the Taiwan authorities as provided for in the sale agreement.

The sellers, anticipating the approach of the expiry date, October 30, 1980, of the irrevocable letter of credit in their favour that had been confirmed by the issuing bank in Taiwan on September 3, had issued a specially indorsed writ against the buyers in the Commercial Court claiming specific performance of the sale agreement.

That had been followed on October 10, 1980, by a summons for a mandatory order requiring the buyers to sign the notice of readiness. Mr Justice Parker, who had taken the view that the sellers had a strong case for specific performance, had ordered that notice duly signed by the buyers to be returned to the sellers' solicitors in London by noon of October 28.

Failing compliance, he had appointed Master Bickford Smith to sign the notice on their behalf. He had further ordered the buyers to instruct the issuing bank in Taiwan not later than the same date and time to instruct the confirming bank in London (Chase) to release the full amount of the letter of credit.

The buyers had not complied with the order, and Master Bickford Smith had signed the notice of readiness. On October 29 the sellers had presented all the documents, including the notice of readiness, to Chase, but Chase had rejected them, being instructed by the issuing bank on October 30 not to pay.

On October 30 the validity of the letter of credit had expired. Any hope of the sellers thereafter securing specific performance of the sale agreement had vanished. Unless the buyers could justify their conduct, as they had subsequently sought to do, unsuccessfully, in arbitration, the sellers had been left with a clean claim for damages against them.

Chase had moved the Court of Appeal to be joined as third defendants of the action, adopting the buyers' notice of appeal against Mr Justice Parker's order, the buyers having dropped out of the proceedings.

On the appeal to the House of Lords, Mr Hoffman had accepted that, so long as the sellers had been seeking specific performance of the sale agreement, the judge had had jurisdiction under section 12 (6) (h) of the Arbitration Act 1950, to make an order in aid of that claim in arbitration.

He had argued, however, that he had had no jurisdiction to make the order in support of their secondary right to claim damages and that, therefore, the order had been proper only so long as the letter of credit had been extant. He had further contended that the order had been defective because it had made no alternative provision for the possibility that the sellers' claim might subsequently become one for unliquidated damages only.

In any event, he had argued, the Court of Appeal had been wrong to affirm the order because by the time of their decision the arbitration had been held and the award of damages made.

As to the signing of the notice of readiness, he had contended that section 47 of the 1925 Act had not entitled the judge to order a "substitute" signature ("alternative signature" might be a better phrase) of a document of this kind affecting the relationship between third parties, that is, Chase and the issuing bank and Chase and the sellers. Any jurisdiction was limited to ordering a signature of a document effective only as between the parties to the proceedings before the court in which the order was made.

Alternatively, the judge had exercised his discretion wrongly because section 47 was being used to alter the nature of the obligations assumed both by Chase and by the issuing bank since absolute compliance with the documentary requirements of the credits was essential: a "just as good" document would not suffice.

His Lordship could see no justification for cutting down the plain and wide language of section 47 in the manner for which Mr Hoffman had contended. There was no limitation on the class of document in relation to which the powers that it accorded might be invoked. Nor was there any limitation on the purpose for which a document executed in accordance with the powers so accorded might be used.

His Lordship was unable to see how the exercise by the judge of the jurisdiction accorded by section 47 had in any way altered the obligations that had been assumed by Chase or the issuing bank. The order had not itself ordered the bank to do anything. Had the buyers complied with it no problem would have arisen for the bank.

His Lordship had found some difficulty in seeing why the bank should be concerned to disturb the order at all, let alone at this very late stage. He was unable to see why the buyers' non-compliance with the order entitled Chase, not parties to the contract in relation to which the order had been made, now to complain of its effect. Having adopted the stance that they had, it was for them to show in their defence in the sellers' separate action against them, if they were able to, that their two-fold rejection of the documents had been justified.

The judge's order had been correct.

Although his Lordship readily understood why the Court of Appeal had allowed Chase to be joined, he wondered whether they would have done so if they had had the benefit of the full argument to which their Lordships had listened.

Lord Diplock, Lord Keith, Lord Scarman and Lord Bridge agreed.

Solicitors: Allen & Overy; Holman Fenwick & Willan.

When sentences should be consecutive

Regina v Hill (David)

Before Lord Justice Purchas and Mr Justice Kenneth Jones

[Judgment delivered June 23]

Where a defendant had been charged with an offence and while on bail for the offence had committed another offence of the same character, the sentences in respect of each offence should be served consecutively. Likewise where, following arrest, a defendant had assaulted the police, the sentence for that assault should be consecutive to that for the offence for which he had been arrested.

The Court of Appeal (Criminal Division) so held dismissing an appeal by David Terence Hill against sentences imposed by Mr Recorder Mott, at Coventry Crown Court on December 21, 1982, in respect of two offences of burglary and one of assault occasioning actual bodily harm.

Mr John Flood, assigned by the Registrar of Criminal Appeals, for the defendant.

MR JUSTICE KENNETH JONES, delivering the judgment of the court, said the defendant had been arrested on August 2, 1982, charged with burglary of the factory in which he had been caught, and bailed.

Six days later a garage had been burgled and the statement of a coaccused implicated the defendant. He was arrested again and, while being searched at the police station, head butted an officer in the face, injuring him.

He pleaded guilty to the first burglary and was convicted of the second. He was sentenced to 12 months imprisonment for the second burglary, three months consecutive for the assault, and six months, consecutive to both, for the first burglary.

The grounds of the appeal were that all the sentences should have been concurrent rather than consecutive, or at least that the two burglary sentences should have been concurrent with each other, the assault sentence running consecutively.

The court had no hesitation in rejecting the first ground: it had frequently been stressed that assaults on police officers had to be punished severely and that sentences in respect of such assaults would be added to the punishment for any offence with which they were associated.

As regarded the second ground, the defendant had committed the second burglary within a week of being bailed in respect of the first. He had shown scant regard for the trust put in him when he was bailed, and the fact that he had committ[ed] another burglary so soon after bei[ng] caught red handed showed that [he] was not to be deterred by bei[ng] arrested.

The recorder's view had be[en] wholly correct, and it would [be] wrong and unjustifiable to make th[e] burglary sentences concurrent wi[th] each other. The appeal w[as] dismissed.

Infant's share of negligence in cycle injury

Minter v D & H Contracto[rs] (Cambridge) Ltd

The degree to which an infa[nt] plaintiff could be capable [of] contributory negligence was [a] question of fact in each case, [Mr] Justice Tudor Evans held in [the] Queen's Bench Division on June 2[3].

His Lordship, giving judgme[nt] for the plaintiff, aged nine, agai[nst] the defendant company for person[al] injuries sustained on September 2[.] 1979 as a result of their negligenc[e] in leaving a pile of hardcore [in] Mannock Road, Wellingboroug[h] Northamptonshire, into which th[e] plaintiff rode his bicycle, said th[at] he was guilty of contributor[y] negligence to the extent of 20 p[er] cent.

It could not be said that th[e] plaintiff, who according to th[e] evidence was a "good rider" on hi[s] bicycle, came into the category [of] infants who were incapable of an[y] contributory negligence.

Commercial Property/ Baron Phillips

It's a buyer's mark-up

A number of property companies have been buying in their own shares in the stock market lately. This improves the asset value per share and leads to a consequent firming of the share price, writes Jonathan Clare.

This buying-in has already led to a re-rating in the stock market of Bradford, Warner and Town & City. Churchbury Estates has applied for permission to buy its own shares.

Probably the best example is Samuel Properties, whose shareholders last week gave the go-ahead to buy in up to 2.89 million of its own shares. Earlier this week it bought the first block of 500,000 at 120p each.

Stockbrokers Scrimgeour, Kemp-Gee say that buying in all the 2.89 million shares would allow Samuel to show a very impressive return on capital.

Scrimgeor's property team said: "At the moment if Samuel were to purchase these 2.89 million shares at 150p, assuming the company is able to utilize the Advance Corporation Tax payable on the purchase it would raise their asset value by 30. This, at first sight, does not seem dramatic, but it represents an immediate capital return of 22 per cent, ignoring dealing costs.

"If, as seems more likely, the company takes account of market timing and is more judicius in its purchases at an average price of, say, 125p, this return would rise to 48 per cent, a return which the company would be extremely hard pushed to equal from property development." Scrimgeour's calculations assume an asset value of 180p per share.

What this means for Samuel is that every £600,000 it spends on buying in the shares adds 1p to its net asset value per share. If the same £600,000 was spent on development instead it would have to generate a return of 48 per cent to add 1p to the asset value."

This widening of the powers to buy in shares should reduce the discount of property shares to net asset value, something which has become an unwelcome feature of the property sector.

● Royal Life intends to sell 5,000 bricks from the Cavern Club in Liverpool, where the Beatles began their career, to raise about £10,000 for charity.

The bricks are from its £9m redevelopment of the site in Mathew Street as a pub, restaurant and shops. After a deal with a local company fell through, a national brewery is about to sign a tenancy agreement.

The scheme, now called Cavern Walks, has 23 shop units which will provide some high-class shopping and should attract tenants similar to those now trading in Covent Garden in London. The Units are from 300 sq ft to 700 sqq ft and rents range from £5,000 to £15,000 a year. Comparisons are difficult because at present there is nothing quiet like it in Liverpool, but the amounts are said to be "not ultra-expensive." First lettings are expected soon, with an opening plan for next May, when the city hosts an international gardening festival.

All told, 20,000 "Cavern" bricks were taken from the site. The rest will be used to build a new club on the site. Royal Life hopes Paul McCartney will nominate the charity. Agents are St Quentin and H & HJ Robinson.

Meanwhile Royal Life has let two industrial units on its West Cross development. The project is Royal Life's biggest single development and until now prospects had looked a little gloomy, though with more than20 units in the scheme there is a long way to go yet. Agents are Brian Cooper, James Lang Wooton and St Quentin.

● Jones Lang Wootton's report this week saying that big City firms are not being enticed away by the attractions of the provinces makes an interesting contrast with last week's decision of Lloyd's Life Assurance to move to Peterborough in Cambridgeshire. The last big relocation to Peterborough was Thomas Cook, the holiday and travel company, in 1977.

Interestingly, Lloyd's Life's managing director, Mr John Woolhouse, says one reason for the move is that he would rather own than rent property. This suggests some hard bargaining with the development corporaton, where normal policy is to rent rather then sell. The bill for buying a development like the one Lloyd's Life is taking – 50,000 sq ft of offices on a site of 3.5 acres – is unlikely to be much less than £3m.

● Trafalgar House has formally put the 60,000 sq ft first phase of its £50m Shoe Lane development off Fleet Street on the market.

Geoffrey Carter, a Trafalgar director, said he was not too concerned about the large amount of space available in the area. "It's an unusual project," he said. "We are talking to a whole lot of people, but it would be wrong to give the impression that we are negotiating".

Rents in the area are between £15 and £20 a sq ft, and Trafalgar hopes to let at the top end of that range. A big City professional firm like an accountancy practice would be a good bet. The agents are Healey and Baker.

● Mr Gerald Ronson's private Heron Corporation is selling 10,000 acres of the former Howard Hughes estate in Tucson, Arizona, which it bought in March 1982.

The land, which is zoned for light industrial or residential use, will be sold for up to $55,000 an acre compared with up to $150,000 for similar sites in nearby Phoenix. Heron has already sold about 2,000 acres of the 12,500-acre estate. Agents outside the US are Richard Ellis.

● Leigh Developments and Sunleigh Holdings have received planning permission for the biggest yet office development in Bristol. But work on the 170,000 sq ft scheme will not go ahead until a large proportion has been pre-let. Agents are Stanley Alder & Price and Jones Lang Wootton.



The 250,000 sq ft Salisbury House in Finsbury Square, one of the largest office buildings in the City, has been refurbished. The development includes nine shops fronting London Wall. Suites vary in size from 500 sq ft to 12,675 sq ft. Agents are Allsop and John Stanley.

PUBLIC NOTICES

The BRITISH RAILWAYS BOARD hereby give advance notice in pursuance of Section 54 of the Transport Act, 1962, that they plan to withdraw freight facilities from the following stations in the month of August 1983.

[illegible] ALLOA WEST, CARR BRIDGE (coal only), DINGWALL, ELGIN (non-containerised coal only), FORRES, GARVE, INVERNESS (coal only), KYLE OF LOCHALSH, LAURENCEKIRK (coal only), MONTROSE (coal only), MUIR OF ORD (coal only), NAIRN, STRATHCARRON.

Particulars of the dates on which the facilities will be withdrawn and of alternative facilities will be announced locally in each case.

222 Marylebone Road, London NW1 [illegible]

LEGAL NOTICES

No. 002804 of 1983.

In the High Court of Justice Chancery Division Mr. Justice Harman. In the Matter of CONNOLLY SHAW HOLDINGS Limited and In the Matter of THE COMPANIES ACT 1948.

Notice is hereby given that the Order of the High Court of Justice (Chancery Division) dated the 13th day of June 1983 confirming the REDUCTION OF THE CAPITAL of the above-named Company from £425,000 to £263,000 and the Minute approved by the Court showing with respect to the capital of the Company as altered the several particulars required by the above-mentioned Act were registered by the Registrar of Companies on the 20th day of June 1983.

Dated this 30th day of June, 1983.

SIMMONS & SIMMONS

14 Dominion Street,

London EC2M 2RJ.

Solicitors for the above-named Company.

La crème de la crème

Banking and Accountancy Appointments

Two key appointments for prestigious merchant bank...

Corporate Finance

We have been retained by a leading member of the Accepting Houses Committee to assist in the selection of two important individuals for its currently expanding Corporate Finance Division...

Senior Executive **c£20,000 plus benefits**

Ideally possessing 3–5 years' experience with either a **merchant bank or stockbroker:** capable of bringing a lively attitude and professional manner to complement a highly competent and active team. Age indicator 27–32 years.

Executive **c£14,000 plus benefits**

Ideally with a **stockbroking, legal or accountancy background.** Emphasis will be placed on a sound academic record with applications from M.B.A. graduates being considered at this stage. Candidates must be articulate, self motivated, looking for the challenge presented by corporate finance. Age indicator 24–27 years.

These positions offer high rewards, with considerable and stimulating prospects. Interested applicants should contact **Roger Tipple**, MA, Manager, Banking and Finance Division, Michael Page Partnership, 31 Southampton Row, London WC1B 5HY quoting reference 33330. **Telephone 01-242 0965.** All applications will be dealt with in the strictest confidence.

MP
Michael Page Partnership
International Recruitment Consultants
London New York
Birmingham Manchester Leeds Glasgow



RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS
35 New Broad Street, London EC2M 1NH
Tel: 01-588 3588 or 01-588 3576
Telex No. 887374

An important and senior position for a mature accountant with Jersey residential qualifications

CJRA QUALIFIED ACCOUNTANT

JERSEY **ATTRACTIVE SALARY AND BENEFITS PACKAGE**

A LEADING MERCHANT BANK

We invite applications from qualified accountants, who have wide accounting experience which will have ideally been gained, at least in part, in a banking or other financial environment. A knowledge of computer based accounting systems is desirable, but not essential. The successful applicant, who will report directly to the Managing Directors, will be responsible for dealing with the preparation of accounts for the Bank, its subidiaries and associated Companies; also statutory banking returns and other related duties. Essential qualities are those to be expected for a senior position within a merchant bank. It is essential that all applicents have Jersey residential qualifications. Because of the importance of this position, an appropriately tailored salary and benefits package will be negotiable to make it attractive to the right person. Applications in strict confidence under reference QA14859/TT will be forwarded unopened to our Client, unless you list companies to which they should not be sent in a covering letter marked for the attention of the Security Manager:

CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON RECRUITMENT ADVERTISING LIMITED, 35 NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, EC2M 1NH

South Yorkshire County Council
County Treasurer's Department

Group Investment Officer

Post No. T91 **Grade PO2C £13,413-£14,676**

This is a senior position within the investment team. You will report directly to the Chief Investments Officer and be responsible for managing the equity holdings of the Superannuation Fund currently valued at £200 million out of a total portfolio of £325 million. In addition you will be expected to contribute significantly in the overall strategy formulation of the Fund.

You will be a graduate and/or relevantly professionally qualified, in your late twenties or early thirties. Your experience to date will have included at least two years practical experience in managing an equity portfolio within an institutional and performance orientated environment. Alternatively you will have spent a similar period employed as a senior investment analyst with experience of the main sectors within the UK equity market. Experience of foreign markets would be advantageous.

Further details can be obtained by telephoning Peter Roney, Chief Investment Officer on Barnsley (0226) 86141 Ext 663.

Application forms can be obtained from The Chief Executive (Personnel) South Yorkshire County Council, County Hall, Barnsley or telephone Barnsley 86141 Ext 266.

Closing date for applications 14 July 1983.

SYCC is an Equal Opportunities Employer.

SENIOR EQUITY ANALYST/PORTFOLIO MANAGER

Sun Life of Canada has assets of £600 million under management in the U.K., including some £200 million in equities in a number of unit-linked and conventional life funds. *The range of funds is expected to increase* substantially over the next few years.

It is anticipated that the above position will appeal to someone who is anxious to take on portfolio responsibilities in the near future, and who already has a thorough grounding in the analysis of ordinary shares. The successful candidate will be expected to work within a small team and play a role in its development. Aged around thirty, he/she should have at least five years' practical experience together with a degree or equivalent professional qualification. Evidence will be sought of the ability to present, and act on, clearly argued investment recommendations.

Salary for this position is negotiable and prospects for advancement are excellent. The wide range of company benefits includes a subsidized mortgage scheme, non-contributory pension scheme and free lunches.

If you are interested, please send a detailed C.V. to:–

Mrs C. S. Ives,
Personnel Department,
Sun Life Assurance Co of Canada,
2-4 Cockspur Street,
London, SW1Y 5BH

Tel: 01-930 5400 Ext 223

Sun Life of Canada

DIRECTOR OF FINANCE

£20,000/£24,000 p.a.

Due to the retiral of the Director of Finance in late autumn, applications are invited for this post from qualified accountants holding Membership of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Scotland or equivalent. A secondary qualification in business or management studies would be a distinct asset.

Reporting directly to the Managing Director and through him to the Board of the Corporation, the successful candidate, as principal financial adviser to the Corporation, will require to possess extensive experience in all aspects of the accounting profession, including financial planning, internal audit, management accounts, as well as a sound knowledge of computer application systems. He or she will be responsible for the overall management and supervision of a staffing complement of 45 spread over 7 separate functions.

In addition to proven financial expertise the selected applicant must, as a Director of the Corporation, be capable of making an active and positive contribution to the Corporate Management of the organisation. Accordingly previous experience in a similar capacity in either the public or private sector is essential.

There is a generous and attractive salary package, including leased car, Group Life Assurance Scheme, choice of pension funds and relocation expenses, if appropriate.

If you have the experience, qualifications and commitment necessary for the post and feel you can contribute to the development of the New Town — and ensure the continued profitability of the last 14 consecutive years into the next decade — write or telephone for an application form and job description to the Personnel Officer to whom completed forms should be returned not later than 11th July, 1983.

EAST KILBRIDE
DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
Atholl House,
East Kilbride,
Scotland G74 1LU
Tel: E.K. 41111

FINANCIAL EXECUTIVE

A leading U.K. Food Importer/Distributor Group, part of an International Organisation, requires a top-flight Financial Executive to be responsible to the Managing Director for providing full accounting and financial services and counsel.

Candidates should be highly qualified accountants in the age range of 35 to 45 years and should possess several years experience at senior level within a commercial trading organisation. The successful applicant will be able to demonstrate leadership qualities and should have the ability to direct financial and commercial operations in a fast-moving organisation.

The position offers an attractive remuneration together with excellent fringe benefits and the opportunity exists for the successful applicant to join the Board at an early stage.

Candidates should submit full details of their career history and personal details to Mr S Lilienthal, Northway House, 1379 High Road, Whetstone, London N20 9LP.

COMPANY ACCOUNTANT

Applicants must be qualified ACAs with a Degree in Business Studies and be familiar with all aspects of computerised accounting and management accounting systems.

The successful applicant must have had previous experience with the introduction of new specialist application software relevant to international advertising agents and public relations consultants.

Staff supervision will be a vital aspect of this very challenging appointment.

Age 28 plus, salary £12,000 plus car and other benefits.

Reply to Box No 230/MG, Blick Rothenberg & Noble, 7 Fitzroy Square, London W1P 6AS.

TREMENDOUS OPPORTUNITY in Foreign Exchange for numerate graduate with fluent French with confident manner. For large American financial house. 01-623 5811. Caye Schenkel.

Herts **Computer Auditor** **c£15k+Car**

This successful f.m.c.g. U.K. operation seeks a qualified accountant to establish a new unit within the H.O. Internal Audit Department. Essential prerequisites include: relevant computer audit experience, initiative, excellent communicative ability, ambition and personal presence. The role involves computer audit technique development, training internal audit staff and liaising with "user" departments, including financial and non-financial staff. Excellent prospects upon proven ability. Ref. 925. Contact Nigel Hopkins, F.C.A.

London Borders **Young Accountant** **c£15k+Car**

Expansion through internal growth and acquisition has necessitated this multiple retailer to seek a high-calibre qualified accountant to take responsibility for developing corporate planning, budgets and financial computer systems. Essential requirements include:- age – mid 20's, professional/commercial background, effective communication skills and the initiative to implement and evaluate systems. There is scope for career progression to a senior line management position. Ref. 926. Contact Nigel Hopkins, F.C.A.

London W2 **Deputy Taxation Manager** **c£15k**

The highly effective U.K. finance team of this diverse U.S. multi-national, seeks an individual to take responsibility for all aspects of U.K. taxation, tax advising/planning and some international involvement. Candidates (27-34) will be qualified with a background in the profession, commerce or Inland Revenue. Ref. 927. Contact John Sheldrake.

C.V.s to 31 Southampton Row, London WC1. Tel. 01-405 0442.

MP
Michael Page Partnership
International Recruitment Consultants
London New York
Birmingham Manchester Leeds Glasgow

CORPORATE FINANCE

Merchant Banking

£12,000 to £25,000 + Benefits

We have been asked to recruit for a number of our Merchant Banking clients who wish to expand and strengthen their Corporate Finance teams. There are opportunities at varying levels of seniority and applications are invited from able and ambitious candidates who are likely to come from the following professional backgrounds:-

1. Experienced Corporate Finance Managers and Executives.
2. Graduate Chartered Accountants aged between 25 and 30 who have gained investigations experience in an international firm.
3. Recently qualified Solicitors or Barristers with substantial corporate experience.

Please telephone or write to Robert Digby, B.A., quoting reference T683. All applications will be treated in strictest confidence.

Badenoch & Clark
16/18 New Bridge Street, London E.C.4
Telephone: 01-353 7722/1867

Group Consolidations Manager

c.£18,000+Car

This is an opportunity to join a major UK multi-national which is a leader in applying computer, telecommunications and allied technology to the collection and consolidation of statutory data (1981 Act format) and a sophisticated range of management information.

They now wish to recruit a Chartered Accountant aged at least 30 with several years post professional experience of a relevant nature gained at the centre of a similar large industrial/commercial organisation. Enhancements to peripheral hardware, together with further systems and software development, will keep the successful applicant at the forefront in this field. Essential requirements are the ability to organise effectively, to maintain sound relationships around the Group and to manage a small team during a period of change.

The position is based in an accessible area of metropolitan Essex. Relocation assistance will be available if necessary.

Please reply, quoting ref. L70, to:

Brian H Mason,
Mason & Nurse Associates,
1 Lancaster Place,
Strand,
London WC2E 7EB.
Tel: 01-240 7805

Mason & Nurse
Selection & Search

Graduates

Rapid Development

Commence c£14,000

If you are a graduate age 24-27 seeking your second job, just leaving business school or recently qualified as an accountant, this vacancy is an unusual opportunity to establish a career in finance where rapid development is the expected order of the day.

The requirements are a high grade first degree in Business Studies or a science requiring numeracy, the ambition and drive to be successful, self control and the confidence to conduct business with a wide range of people.

The position, based in the London H/Q of a large International Group, involves analytical and project work on the financing requirements for companies in many parts of the world. It is a most interesting role requiring an understanding of the businesses and their environments in addition to the financial facilities available to them. There will be considerable contact at a senior level both inside and outside the Group. Appropriate further training will be provided but a fast pick-up is required.

Please apply in confidence, quoting ref. L66, to:

Brian H Mason,
Mason & Nurse Associates,
1 Lancaster Place,
Strand,
London WC2E 7EB.
Tel: 01-240 7805

Mason & Nurse
Selection & Search

INTERNAL AUDITORS – BANKING

A leading Third World Bank with world-wide operations is seeking Auditors for their Internal Audit Department. Applicants must be qualified or at least have reached the final stages of the Institute of Chartered Accountants Examinations and have had audit experience in the profession or in the Internal Audit Department of a Bank or a Financial Institution. The Applicants should possess a pleasing and adaptable personality and have the ability to deal with all levels of Management. The job entails some travelling both in U.K. and abroad.

Suitable candidates will be those who are no more than twenty seven years of age.

Attractive remuneration package includes contributory Pension Scheme, Season Ticket Loans and subsidised House Loan Scheme after completion of the required qualifying period.

Please apply in confidence along with a passport size photograph c/o Box 0260 H The Times with full C.V.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS

BAYER AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
Payment of Dividend

Notice is hereby given to shareholders that following a Resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting of shareholders held on 28th June, 1983, a Dividend for the year 1982 of DM 4.00 per share of DM 50 nominal will be paid as from 29th June, 1983, against delivery of Coupon No. 40.

All dividends will be subject to deduction of German Capital Yields Tax of 25%.

The net amount of dividend is payable in German Marks.

Paying Agents outside Germany will pay in the currency of the country in which the coupon is presented at the rate of exchange on the day of presentation.

Coupon No. 40 may be presented as from 29th June, 1983, at the Company's Paying Agents in the United Kingdom.

Hambros Bank Limited
Hill Samuel & Co. Limited
Kleinwort, Benson Limited
S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.

from whom claim forms may be obtained.

United Kingdom Income Tax will be deducted at the rate of 15% (15 pence in the £) unless claims are accompanied by an affidavit.

German Capital Yields Tax deducted in excess of 15% is recoverable by United Kingdom residents. The Company's United Kingdom Paying Agents will, upon request, provide the appropriate form for such recovery.

Leverkusen
30th June, 1983

BAYER AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT

COMPANY NOTICES

RHYTHM WATCH CO. LTD.

Notice to holders of European Depository Receipts evidencing shares of common stock of the above Company.

Notice is hereby given that the Deposit Agreement, pursuant to which the European Depository receipts evidencing shares of common stock of Rhythm Watch Co., Ltd. were issued, will be terminated on 31st August 1983. Until such date, each holder of a European Depositary Receipt ("EDR") will be entitled to obtain delivery of the Deposited Property relative thereto in accordance with the terms of the Deposit Agreement but free of the charge specified in Condition 16(A) (i) of the EDRs. No distributions will be made to the holders of EDRs after 31st August 1983 (except in connection with the delivery of Deposited Property in exchange for EDRs surrendered). Kleinwort, Benson Limited, as Depositary, will continue to collect dividends and other distributions pertaining to the Deposited Property, will sell securities, property or rights as provided in the Conditions of the EDRs and will continue to deliver Deposited Property to holders of EDRs against surrender of the EDRs relative thereto in accordance with the provisions of the Deposit Agreement but will not give any further notices or perform any further acts under the Deposit Agreement and the Conditions of the EDRs. You are reminded that, in accordance with the Conditions of the EDRs, Kleinwort, Benson Limited, as Depositary, is entitled at any time after 31st August 1985 to sell any Deposited Property then held by it and thereafter to hold the net proceeds of any such sale, without liability for interest, for the pro rata benefit of the holders of EDRs which have not been surrendered. EDRs not surrendered in accordance with the terms of the Deposit Agreement shall become void for all purposes upon the expiration of a period of 12 years from 31st August 1983.

KLEINWORT, BENSON Limited, Depositary.

London, 30th June 1983.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE DIRECTOR

London

From £30,000 + Benefits

A finance director is required for an expanding international insurance group. Interests include re-insurance, finance, and property and there are offices in ten countries world-wide. This is a new appointment following a recent re-organisation.

Candidates should be in the age range 35-50. They should have in-depth knowledge of insurance and Lloyds accounting requirements together with experience of acquisitions in the UK and overseas. An initial requirement will be the further development of financial control over the group. The appointment will involve fairly considerable world travel.

The salary and benefits will be the subject of negotiation and will reflect the importance of the appointment. Applications giving a career history and personal details should be sent in confidence to DWE Apps quoting ref. T/363/A at:-



Ernst & Whinney Management Consultants
Becket House, 1 Lambeth Palace Road, London SE1 7EU.

Incorporated Society of Valuers and Auctioneers, London SW1

SENIOR APPOINTMENT

FINANCE OFFICER

Applications are invited for appointment as Finance Officer of a leading professional body. The appointment will follow the retirement of the present holder on 30th September.

The successful candidate, who will be in charge of the Finance Department, will act as Clerk to the Finance Committee and will be required to introduce and maintain budgetary forecasting and control procedures reflecting departmental performance and to report thereon. Additional responsibilities will include the supervision and maintenance of the Society's premises and domestic services including stock control.

A professional qualification is desirable but not essential. Salary negotiable.

Applications are invited in writing to The Secretary at 3 Cadogan Gate, London SW1X 0AS not later than Wednesday 6th July 1983.

FINANCIAL CONTROLLER

Full time Financial Controller with retail background able to produce monthly management accounts and cashflow projections and other similar information. To work directly with the Managing Director and to be responsible solely to him. Will also be required to supervise small office staff etc. For expanding group of retail shops based in London. Salary negotiable but envisaged to be not less than £20,000 pa. Must be fully qualified and aged 30+.

Reply in writing in the first instance to: Mr Murray, 88 Charlotte St., London W1

All applications will be treated in the strictest confidence and acknowledged by return.

Please state employers you do not wish your application to be forwarded to.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS

UNITED PLANTATIONS BERHAD
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

NOTICE OF DIVIDENDS

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a resolution passed at the annual general meeting held in Malaysia on the 17th June 1983 a final dividend of 16 per cent less 40 per cent Malaysian tax and 3 per cent without deduction of tax was declared in respect of the year ended 31st December 1982.

Notice is also hereby given to holders of share warrants to bearer that coupons Nos 75 and 76 detached from share warrants to bearer should be presented for payment in accordance with the above resolution on or after the 27th June 1983 to the Hongkong Bank Group's London office, the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, PO Box 199, 99 Bishopsgate, [illegible] EC2P [illegible]

هكذا من الاصل

General Appointments

PLANNING TO SET UP YOUR OWN BUSINESS?

If so, the Durham University Business School is ready to help you to get your new venture off the ground with a New Enterprise Programme starting on 5th September, 1983.

This renowned centre of business expertise runs New Enterprise Programmes which are sponsored by the Manpower Services Commission, under the Training Opportunities Scheme, which has helped to launch some 350 promising new businesses operating in all sectors of the economy.

The New Enterprise Programme is run by people who have practical small business experience, a number of whom have run successful ventures of their own.

The New Enterprise Programme is aimed at men and women who want to start a business which has real potential for growth. The Programme offers you the chance to launch your own business on a firm footing by providing a comprehensive grounding in business strategy, which will relate specifically to your business idea. This is coupled with a ten to twelve week project period, which provides you with a unique opportunity to go out into the field to develop and refine your business plan; with the Business School's continuing advice and financial support from the Manpower Services Commission in the form of a TOPS weekly training allowance and a project budget.

You must be 19 or over, and should have been away from full-time education for two years, but formal qualifications are not necessary. To qualify you will also need to be able to convince the Manpower Services Commission and the Business School that you have a feasible idea, which will form the basis for a viable business which can grow.

For further details, contact Muriel Hindmarsh, Durham University Business School, Mill Hill Lane, Durham, AH1 3LB. First interview dates will be held from the 6th – 8th July 1983.

BUSINESS STARTERS

Training Opportunities Scheme TOPS | MSC Manpower Services Commission

10/51/17

TECHNICAL DIRECTOR

AIRFRAME MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

£20,000 PLUS EXCELLENT FRINGE BENEFITS

Due to an unexpected early retirement, we have a vacancy for a Technical Director in a Company which serves the aircraft and aerospace industry world-wide.

The Company undertakes design projects leading to manufacture of substantial portions of airframe and similar structures and also aircraft interior equipment.

We seek a very well qualified Aeronautical Engineer who has proven experience in running a Design Group, is well acquainted with recent developments in computer-aided design, and the use of new composite materials, and who understands how to operate the technical department as a member of a profit-making team. Experience in a major USA design office should be an advantage.

The preferred age range is 35-45 years and the personal status of the ideal applicant will be such as to attract business opportunities to the Company.

The Company is located in a very pleasant part of England and is a profitable subsidiary of a very strong engineering group.

Please reply, in strict confidence, with full C.V., specifying your relevant achievements to:-

The Chairman,
Box 0377 H The Times

A direct line to the executive shortlist

InterExec is the only organization specialising in the confidential promotion of senior executives.

InterExec clients do not need to find vacancies or apply for appointments.

InterExec's qualified specialist staff, and access to over 100 unadvertised vacancies per week, enable new appointments at senior levels to be achieved rapidly, effectively and confidentially

For a mutually exploratory meeting telephone

InterExec

London	01-930 5041/8	19 Charing Cross Rd, W.C.2.
Bristol	0272 277315	30 Baldwin St.
Edinburgh	031-226 5680	47a George St.
Leeds	0532 450243	12 St. Paul's St.
Manchester	061-236 8409	Faulkner Hse, Faulkner St.

The one who stands out

The Times Guide to careers training

Too much room at the top?

Management training can benefit individuals rather than industry, Edward A. Fennell finds

When John Harvey-Jones, chairman of Imperial Chemical Industry, complained a few weeks ago that ICI's problem was too many talented managers getting in each other's way, it seemed a bizarre excuse for poor performance. Yet he may have a point. ICI, like many top companies, sends some of its brightest managers on to management schools. In talking to graduates from these courses it is evident that while they have gained personally from the experience it is doubtful whether their employers necessarily derive much benefit.

Take the case of Gill Norton, who joined the Greater London Council as a graduate management trainee in 1975. After three and a half years of basic experience she was offered the chance of going on an 18-month full-time masters programme at the Administrative Staff College at Henley.

Having never had any formal tuition in business administration, she found the groundwork classes in economics, accounting, statistics and computing very useful. But it was the case-studies, mostly taken from the private sector, which she found intellectually most stimulating especially because of the mix of students on the course.

"There were people from a variety of age groups and levels of seniority, with experience in both industry and the public sector. There were also a number of people from abroad. It meant that one got a wide perspective and a tremendous insight into other people's way of looking at problems."

Learning from other people was one of the key benefits of Gill's MBA although there was exceedingly tight competition between course members. "There was a lot of rivalry over essay marks and, although people tried to disguise it, there was a strong desire to come out on top. Those who weren't so bright tended to get mauled quite badly", she said.

Individual project work also plays an important part in the Henley programme and Gill spent time looking at the previous government's industrial policy, the problems of organizational change and zero-based budgeting. Meanwhile, running between residential stretches at the college were in-service spells back with the employer, and Gill was able to gain a deeper insight into the GLC by being on attachment to the personnel, finance, and director-general's department.

At root, however, the real benefit of the course for her was to grow in confidence. "I came back with a new attitude. I was much more self-assured an was convinced that I could change the world!"

Fortunately there was quick recognition by the GLC for Gill's abilities. She was switched to another department and gained two promotions. But notwithstanding her success and her satisfaction with the course she is hard-pressed to identify and real advantages for the GLC. "I'd been to Henley. I feel that I was a competent person before I went on the course so it is not clear in what way I'm actually *more* competent now".

Gill Norton's views may be shared by her bosses. Although the GLC continue to use Henley, they have stopped using the highly expensive MBA course for their graduate trainees. Instead money goes on much shorter in-service training which is more cost-effective.

The challenge of the MBA remains, however, for employers. Can they grow to accommodate the new skills and enthusiasm of their returning trainees? As John Harvey-Jones has said, "Having too many bright people is almost worst than having too few". Maybe it is a lesson that Bitish industry needs to ponder.

Edward A. Fennell

Getting a job without applying

Godfrey Golzen advises a two-step approach to prospective employers

When jobs were easier to get, one way of polishing your interview technique was simply to put in job applications. If your qualifications looked about right you were likely to be called for an interview. Today, every attractive job will draw at least 70-80 applicants, of whom no more than half a dozen will go on the short list. So how do you practise your techniques and prepare to field awkward questions before you finally obtain an interview?

A method that has been developed with great success by career counsellors is the "referral" or "contact" interview. Most job-seekers, they say, use their contacts in quite the wrong way. They either ask them to let them know "if anything suitable turns up" – an un-urgent appeal that will produce a response to match – or they approach them straight out for a job. Very few people in present conditions, have a job in their gift and that kind of request will cause even the most influential contact to back off in embarassment.

The right way to use your contacts is to ask for *information* about jobs which are related to your qualifications, experience and objectives. You ask for a meeting – never for an actual job. The object of such a meeting is to talk about the opportunities and problems of the areas in which you are interested. Eventually the aim is to focus on particular industries, particular firms, and even particular individuals within those firms who have the power to make hiring decisions. Finally you ask for introductions to further contacts – your contacts' contacts.

Once it becomes clear that what you are looking for is nothing more concrete than job leads and advice, you will find some surprisingly senior doors begin to open – even the doors of those who only know you at second-hand. In this way you can assemble an impressive network of introductions and sources of intelligence about the job market.

A further value of such meetings is that almost inevitably the kind of questions will crop up that will feature in actual job interviews. Before passing your name on to someone else, the primary contact will want to know more about you. Why did you take this or that step in your career? What exactly were your responsibilities in the job you say you enjoyed doing? Why do you want to make a move now? It is on your answers to such questions that you are judged when you get on to a short list.

Though the cardinal rule of referral interviews is that you must never ask for a job, career counsellors maintain that they do often produce job offers. One reason is that it is in the nature of the referral process that eventually you are put in touch with firms with problems your contact thinks you can solve, or that need expertise you have to offer.

By that time you may have had 10 or 15 referral interviews and you will not only be a thoroughly experienced interview subject, but will also have begun to form a very good picture of your area of search.

Indeed, a combination of meetings and background reading may well have taken you to the point where you can specify the exact job that needs doing. The trick, of course, is to lead the conversation along is such a way that the suggestion seems fo come from the interviewer, not from you. In that case you have defined the job for which you are the only applicant.

Such a situation can produce a job offer there and then – and it may seem paradoxical that career counsellors advise against on-the-spot acceptance. This is not a case of playing hard to get. The chances are that the person offering the job in these circumstances has not really thought everything through. Ask for a couple of days to consider the matter and give the prospective employer a chance to do so too. It will confirm the fact that you are a chooser, not a beggar, and the eventual value of the job on offer will reflect this.

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*Please only contact us if you are applying for the above position

General Appointments

Overseas Operations Executive

London SW1

Chloride Group, one of the world's largest manufacturers of rechargeable batteries, currently has an opening in its Overseas Operations Division which is responsible for twenty companies operating throughout Africa, Australasia, Asia and the Middle East, with a combined turnover of £130 Million.

The Operations Executive will be based at the Group's Head Office in Victoria, London, and will initially assist an Operations' Deputy Chairman to monitor the performance and direction of Chloride's overseas manufacturing companies. The job will expose the appointed person to senior management within the United Kingdom but also provide critical experience considered essential before being posted overseas in a senior management position. Consequently, the successful candidate and family must be prepared to be transferred overseas within two to three years or more immediately should the need arise.

Applicants should preferably be in their late twenties and possess a business qualification, and should be able to demonstrate the ability to encompass the range of skills required in a general manager. Experience in a manufacturing industry would also be advantageous, although not essential. Personal qualities should include drive, ambition and confidence to manage overseas and the skills and flexibility to relate effectively to a variety of different cultures.

The salary offered will be negotiable depending upon experience, but is expected to be between £14,000–£16,000. A company car will also be provided.

Interested applicants should apply in writing, enclosing a comprehensive curriculum vitae, to Mr Alan White, Personnel Executive, Chloride Overseas, Abford House, 15 Wilton Road, London SW1V 1LU. Tel No. 01-828 7655.

CHLORIDE

Administrator/ Solicitor

c. £18,000

The current postholder is leaving to become Chief Executive of a district council. We are seeking a successor of similar high calibre for appointment as Senior Assistant Controller of Administration.

You should have natural administrative confidence backed by at least five years' post admission experience as a solicitor advising committees. You will need perception, clarity of oral and written expression and the ability to analyse issues and formulate positive advice. Experience at presenting cases at planning appeals would be an added advantage as would the conduct of administrative enquiries.

Chief Officers Fulcrum Scale Salary. Assistance towards removal costs and house purchase expenses possible in approved cases.



Application form and further details available from Head of Personnel Services, London Borough of Croydon, Taberner House, Park Lane, Croydon, CR9 3JS. Tel: 01-686 4433 extn. 2315.

Office of Population Censuses and Surveys

Senior Medical Statistician

£24,245

The Medical Statistics Division of the OPCS has responsibility for handling mortality and morbidity statistics for England and Wales, including special uses and associated research work.

The doctor appointed will be concerned with the field of cancer registration, morbidity statistics from general practice and certain aspects of mortality statistics. The work will involve supervising the routine processing system, reviewing the quality of data and contributing to the production of publications, especially commentary writing. There are ample opportunities to be associated with a wide range of special studies associated with these data.

Candidates must be medical practitioners fully registered in the UK and should have a higher degree in Epidemiology or Community Medicine (MFCM, MSc or equivalent) and experience in handling routine data or carrying out ad hoc studies. They should also have relevant experience gained in an appropriate research unit or working in the Health Service.

The salary for this London-based post is £24,245.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 22 July 1983) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants RG21 1JB or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 68551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote ref: S/6019/2.

Sales and Marketing Appointments

PRODUCTION/MARKETING DIRECTOR

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We wish to appoint a graduate engineer, preferably with experience in electronics, or a related subject. The appointee will have a seat on the Board of Directors.

Applicants should have an up-to-date working knowledge of the development, testing and production of scientific and/or engineering instruments, together with experience of managing subcontractors and of marketing to technically sophisticated customers.

Our preference would be for an applicant with genuine interest in aspects of the administration/management of the Company, particularly improvement of our current production-control methods and marketing activities.

Since a major expansion of our activity is planned during the next five years, the post should provide useful experience for an energetic and ambitious engineer who sees a future in senior management.

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Mr Gregory, Hotel Westbury
01-629 7755
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PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

CORNWALL COMMITTEE FOR RESCUE ARCHAEOLOGY

SITES AND MONUMENTS OFFICER

Applications are invited for this new post, in the first instance until 31 March 1984, to work with two existing Field Officers. Interviews will take place on 29 July 1983 at Truro. For full details and application form, send s.a.e. to: CCRA, Rooms 3/4, Old County Hall, Truro, Cornwall.

RESEARCH ASSISTANT

International Management Consultancy

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Courses cost £1,250 incl. VAT and full board. For more information about courses starting this summer, please contact:

Mr R. A. Underdown, The Principal, College of Air Training, Hamble, Southampton, Hants.
Telephone: Southampton (0703) 453001
Telex 477576

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Educational Appointments

UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL

Appointment of Senior Assistant Registrar

Applications are invited for the post of Senior Assistant Registrar. Candidates should have appropriate experience of University administration; a good honours degree is a desirable qualification.

The salary will be within Grade III of the salary scales for University administrative staffs: £13,815-£16,925 per annum, and will be determined according to the qualifications and experience of the successful candidate.

Applications (ten copies) together with the names of three referees should be received not later than 29th July, 1983, by the Registrar, The University, PO Box 147, Liverpool, L69 3BX, from whom futher particulars may be obtained. Quote ref RV/973.

University of Aberdeen

REGIUS CHAIR OF PHYSIOLOGY

The Secretary of State for Scotland invites applications for the Regius Chair of Physiology in the University of Aberdeen which falls vacant on 30 September 1983. It is envisaged that the successful candidate will be either a classical physiologist, a physiologist with a clinical interest, or a clinician or para-clinician of an appropriate speciality.

A note of the conditions of appointment and further particulars may be obtained from:

The Secretary
Scottish Education Department
Room 3/114
New St Andrew's House
EDINBURGH
EH1 3SY.

Five copies of applications, accompanied by the names of three referees, should be sent to the above address not later than 9 August 1983.

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Applicants, male or female, must have proven experience at senior level in both planning and research, preferably in the tourism industry.

Salary on appointment at least £21,000. Applications to be received by 18 July 1983 to:

I B Mendel Esq, Personnel Manager, British Tourist Authority, Queen's House, 64 St James's Street, London SW1A 1NF.

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or telephoned (by telephone subscribers only) to: 01-837 3311 or 01-837 3333

Announcements can be received by telephone between 9.00am and 5.30pm, Monday to Friday, on Saturday between 9.00am and 12.00noon. For publication the following day, phone by 1.30pm.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES, WEDDINGS, etc, on Court and Social Page, £5 a line.

Court and Social Page announcements can not be accepted by telephone.

(JESUS said:) Herein is my Father glorified, that ye bear much fruit; so shall ye be my disciples. – St John 15 : 8.

BIRTHS

AKENHEAD. – On June 26th, to Elizabeth and Robert, at Pembury hospital – a son (Edmund Frederick).

BROWN. – On June 29th to Jennifer (nee Kiuchi) and Andrew – a son (James Edward Andrew).

BURNEY. – On 9th June, at Edgware General Hospital, Hendon, to Shaney and Salman – a daughter (Sheema Salman), cousin to Zainab, Khadija and Uzair.

HOARE. – On June 18th to Rosalind (née Martineau), and Antony – a son (Alexander Martineau Brodie).

JOHNSTON. – On June 28 at Ely to Jennie (née Periam) and Richard, a son, Simon Andrew.

KIMBER. – On June 26, 1983 at Mount Alvernia, Guildford to Evelyn and Malcolm, a son.

McFALL. – On June 22nd, 1983, to Ann (née Hooper) and Robert, of Forest Row, Sussex – a daughter (Brigid Mary), a sister for Claire, Tom and George.

NEVILL. – On June 28th, at the Matilda Hospital, Hongkong, to Amanda (née Wharton) and Patrick – a daughter (Hermione Louise Tara).

PELHAM – on June 21, 1983 at Hong Kong to Linda (née Phillips) wife of Peter T Pelham, a son, Henry William.

PICHLER. – On Tuesday, June 21, in Toronto, Canada, to Margaret (née Burnet) and Peter, a son, David Jonathan, a brother for Nicole.

SMALLEY – On 28th June, to Susan (née Paterson) and Stephen, a daughter (Evelyn Mary Michelle), a sister for Jovian

BIRTHDAYS

McKENZIE, GREGOR. – Our very best wishes for the happiest of twenty firsts – Mum and Dad.

WOODS – Tommo We, the Mumbles, the Dads, Jennie and Paul, salute you! Happy Birthday

MARRIAGES

DRURY : SWAIN – On June 25th, 1983, at St Michael's, East Coker, Somerset, Stephen Patrick, son of Mr and Mrs P. K. Drury, of Cobham, Surrey, to Deborah Ann, youngest daughter of the late Mr W. Mc. B. Swain and of Mrs Swain of East Coker.

HOLMES : APPLEBY. – On June 18, 1983, at St Bartholomew's Church, Stoke Rivers, North Devon, Nicola Caroline, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Edward Holmes, to Richard, eldest son of Mr and Mrs Donovan Appleby, of Woolfardisworthy, North Devon.

DEATHS

MEMORIAL SERVICES

ABBOTT – A Memorial Eucharist for the Very Reverend Eric Abbott will be held in Manchester Cathedral on Wednesday, July 6th, at 1.10pm. A light lunch will be available afterwards for those who phone or write to request it from the Dean's Secretary, The Cathedral, Manchester, M3 1SX (061 834 0019).

OWERS – A Service of thanksgiving for the life of JOHN ARTHUR OWERS 1922-1983 will be held at St Clement Danes, Strand, WC2 Central Church of The Royal Air Force. Tuesday 12th July 11.30am.

IN MEMORIAM

CHAPMAN. To the memory of Guy Chapman M.C., author of A PASSIONATE PRODIGALITY. Died June 30 1972. La guerre, mon vieux, c'est notre jeunesse, ensevelie et secrète.

CHESTERTON. – To remember with love and gratitude on her birthday, June 30th, Mrs Cecil (Ada Elizabeth) Chesterton, Founder of Cecil Houses and Residential Clubs in London.

OGG, R. L. – Remembering with love and gratitude dear Reggie on this his birthday and everyday. Missed so much. – Peggie.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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DEPT N/1.
ARC.
41 EAGLE STREET.
LONDON WC1R 4AR.

M F DOWDING C.B.E.

Has been elected a director of Salem International Services Inc of Pittsburgh, U.S.A.

Mr Dowding will so be consulting for the Salem Group of Companies in the United Kingdom and Overseas.

BUNCH, FLORENCE MARIA BUNCH otherwise Florence Marie Bunch spinster late of 22 Arthur Street, Pembroke Dock, Dyfed died there on or about 2nd February, 1983 (Estate about £19,000). The mother of the above-named is requested to apply to the Treasury Solicitor (B.V.) Queen Anne's Chambers, 28 Broadway, London SW1H 9JS, failing which the Treasury Solicitor may take steps to administer the estate.

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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Davalle

BBC 1

...0 **Ceefax AM:** National and international news; weather, sport, and traffic details, available to everyone with a TV set.

...0 **Breakfast Time** With Frank Bough and Nick Ross, includes news at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30; (headlines every quarter of an hour): Regional news at 6.45, 7.15 and 8.15; Sport at 6.42, 7.18 and 8.18; keep fit (between 6.45 and 7.00); Television spot (7.15-7.30); Morning papers (7.32 and 8.32); This is America (7.45-8.00); Horoscope (8.30-8.45).

...0 **News After Noon;** 1.27 Financial Report. And sub-titled news headlines; 1.30 Mr Benn: for the very young.

...5 **Wimbledon 83:** Semi-finals of the Ladies Singles (the final is on Saturday). Today: Billie Jean King v Andrea Jaeger; and Yvonne Vermaak v Martina Navratilova. Commentary from: Dan Maskell, John Barrett, Barry Davies, Mark Cox, Ann Jones, Virginia Wade, Bill Threlfall and Richard Evans.

...0 **Play School:** See BBC2, 10.30 am for details; 4.45 Heidi: Part 13 of this 26-part serealization of the story of an orphan girl. Starring Katia Polletin as Heidi (with English dialogue) (r) 5.05 John Craven's Newsround.

...0 **We are the Champions:** Start of a new series in this inter-school knock-out sport competition for eleven to twelve year olds. Recorded at the Craigavon Leisure Centre near Portadown in Northern Ireland. The guest athlete is John Treacy, former cross country champion and long-distance runner.

...0 **News:** with Moria Stuart; 6.00 South East at Six.

...5 **Wimbledon 83:** Exciting moments from today's Women's Singles semi-finals (more highlights on BBC 2 tonight at 10.00). The highlights are introduced by Harry Carpenter.

...5 **Top of the Pops:** with Richard Skinner and Tommy Vance.

...0 **Fame:** Drama series about life at the New York High School for Performing Arts. Bruno is having problems with his father. Julie's cello is stolen from the school. And Coco starts having guilt feelings about still wanting to become a star when her grandmother is so seriously ill.

News: with Michael Buerk.

Jury: The penultimate episode in this 13-part drama series about a rape trial which incorporates the stories of the individual members of the jury who are hearing it. Tonight: the judge (Alan Judd) sums up and the jury retire to consider their verdict. What has happened to them during the past 12 weeks will have an important bearing on their deliberations.

Question Time: The venue tonight is Cambridge. The panel consists of Enoch Powell; Norman St John Steves; Clare Short (newly elected Labour MP for Birmingham Ladywood); and George Thomas, former Speaker of the House of Commons. Keeping a tight rein on the proceedings, as usual, is Sir Robin Day.

News headlines.

Tom Jones Now! The Welsh entertainer in a programme recorded in the United States. His songs tonight include What's New Pussycat? and Georgia on My Mind. His guest is Lynn Anderson.

Weather forecast for tomorrow.

TV-am

6.25 Good Morning Britain: with Nick Owen and Anne Diamond. Items include news at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 9.00; Sport at 6.45 and 7.45; Cartoon at 6.50; Morning papers with Fred Housego 7.05; Pop Video at 7.55; Competition at 7.25 and 8.25; Guess who at 8.05; Television preview at 8.35; Michael Barry's Recipe at 9.05; Mad Lizzie at 9.15. Closedown at 9.25

ITV/LONDON

9.25 Thames News Headlines

9.30 For Schools: Town and country; 9.47 Summer; 10.04 The Lift; 10.21 New baby; 10.38 Search for Solutions; 11.01 Dinosaurs; 11.18 First modern passenger Railway; 11.36 News industies.

12.00 Gammon and Spinach (repeated at 4.00); 12.10 Get up and Go! with Beryl Reid (r); 12.30 The Sullivans: Australian family serial.

1.00 News; 1.20 Thames area news; 1.30 Emmerdale Farm: Is it good bye for the Skilbecks? (r).

2.00 A Plus: Four finalists from the TV Times/A Plus competition based on the recent documentary I like Competitions because . . . . now complete for a video recorder in the studio.

2.30 Funny Man: Show business drama series starring Jimmy Jewel, and set in the 1920s and 1930s. Today: more success for the Gibsons (r); 3.30 Chintz: comedy series starring Michele Dotrice and Richard Easton as the married couple (r)

4.00 Children's ITV: Gammon and Spinach (r); 4.15 Tweety Pie: cartoon; 4.20 First Post: Sue Robbie comments on young viewers' letters; 4.30 Rowan's Report: Nick Rowan talks to a young fairground assistant, Anthony Parkin; 4.45 Home: Drama series set in an Australian community welfare home.

5.15 Young Doctors: American-made hospital drama series.

5.45 News from ITN; 6.00 Thames area news; 6.30 Help! Hysterectomy self-help groups.

6.40 Knight Rider: Michael (David Hasselhoff) is charged with second-degree murder and his chances of being cleared rest on the evidence of a reluctant witness.

7.40 Nightmare in Hawaii (1979) Made-for-television drama starring Buddy Ebsen, repeating his role of the private eye Barnaby Jones which he has played in many television stories. This one is a murder yarn. A murder charge is brought against one of Barnaby Jones's associates, J. R. Jones (Mark Shera).

9.30 TV Eye: Crisis in the Shetlands. – once the centre of the oil boom, now an area of rising unemployment and council over-spending.

10.00 News from ITN. And Thames news headlines.

10.30 No Excuses: Drama series starring Charlotte Cornwell as the rock singer Shelley Maze. Tonight, she has a chance to get back on the road again when she gets a booking at a small club in her home town. Co-starring David Swift, Donald Sumpter and Alfred Burke.

11.30 Lou Grant: Newspaper drama series starring Edward Asner who tonight has some home repair problems that involve him in some legal trouble.

12.25 Close: Brian Blessed reads a poem by Vernon Watkins.



Anthony Higgins on Channel 4 at 9.30pm

CHOICE

● To say that Peter Greenaway's film THE DRAUGHTSMAN'S CONTRACT (Channel 4, 9.30pm) is a mystery story is like saying that Hamlet is a ghost story. Yet both labels fit.

The difference is that, just as the tale of the prince and the spook is merely the starting point for some of the greatest philosophical outpourings in all drama, so tonight's account of murder and double adultery amid the Jacobean spendours of a house and garden in late 17th century Wiltshire is merely the spectacular framework for the contemplation of a mystery that is more intellectual than dramatic: how can the artist be said to be the master of his own perception of life when his art may contain so much that is beyond his perception? The conundrum acquires physical shape in Mr Greenaway's complex and visully exquisite film as the arrogant draughtsman (Anthony Higgins) sets about fulfilling the terms of his contract, the committing to paper of 12 views of the country house, in return for conventional pecuniary rewards plus an unofficial extra, the lustful enjoyment of the lady of the house (Janet Suzman) and her daughter (Anne Louise Lambert). But the strictly topographical detail in the drawings is supplemented by more sinister elements, and this is where The Draughtman's Contract begins to assume the totally different personality that it retains right up to the enigmatic closing moments.

● Having established the theme of the unorthodoxy of some homegrown Britons with its recent film about Mosley and his Blackshirts, BRITAIN IN THE THIRTIES (BBC 2, 9.30pm) plays an interesting variation on it tonight with an account of how Britain opened its doors to the many thousand Jews who fled from Hitler's Germany, from Austria and from Czechoslovakia. At one time, we are reminded, there was so much German speaking to be heard in parts of London that one wag of a bus conductor is said to have regularly called out "Schweizhof" when his vehicle reached Swiss Cottage. But the serious point that is strongly made in tonight's film is that scientifically, as well in countless other ways, Hitler's loss was Britain's gain.

BBC 2

6.05 Open University (until 8.10): Maths: Dodecahedral Group; 6.30 Conflict in the Family; 6.55 First World Capitals; Third World Labour; 7.20 Social Integration: Children's TV; 7.45 The National Health Service.

10.30 Play School: Sarah Garland wrote, (and illustrates) today's story which is Going Shopping. Also on BBC 1, at 4.20; Closedown at 10.55.

4.15 Wimbledon 83: It is the tenth day of the championships, and we see live coverage of the semi-finals of the Ladies' Singles. See also Match of the Day on BBC 2 tonight at 10.00.

7.25 News summary.

7.20 A Day at the Zoo: Repeat (from BBC1) of this film in which Esther Rantzen visits London Zoo, in Regent's Park. We see a giraffe being prepared for a long journey, and watch an orphan chimpanzee being bottle-fed. Plus much more about the furred and feathered community that draws huge crowds to the park.

8.30 Food and Drink: tonight's edition – the last for the time being – includes a visit to a hospital in Eastbourne where the patients are exposed to food therapy. Plus a visit to a farm where you pick what you want. With Henry Kelly and Susan Grossman (food) and Jill Gooden (drinks).

9.00 West Country Tales: The Healer. Keith Barron plays the healer (actually a con-man) who visits a village and thinks it a good place to make some more dishonest cash. With Robert Pitman and David Gilpin, Jack Watson is the narrator.

9.30 Britain in the Thirties: Far from Home. By the time the Second World War broke out, some 55,000 Jewish and Socialist refugees of German birth had fled to Britain. Persecution meant that they were no longer able to continue with their careers in Hitlers's Germany, Austria and Czechoslovakia. Those of them with British guarantors were lucky enough to find work over here, and they made an important contribution to science and learning. Among the establishments that benefited greatly from this exodus was the Clarendon Laboratory in Oxford, and the Cavendish Laboratory in Cambridge (See Choice).

10.00 Wimbledon 83: Highlights from today's play in the semi-finals of the Ladies' Singles.

10.50 Newsnight: Bulletins and comment.

11.40 Open University: (until 1.00am): Desert Ecology: 12.05 Social Psychology (analysis of interaction); and, at 12.30 Hansel and Gretel; the implications of the fairy tale.

CHANNEL 4

5.00 Car 54 Where Are You? American-made police comedy series co-starring Joe E Rose and Fred Gwynne who tonight are involved in the strange affair of a dog who iexplicably goes away for three months.

5.30 Countdown: Words and numbers game. With Richard Whiteley. And, as referee, Kenneth Williams.

6.00 Get Smart: American-made secret service comedy series starring Don Adams. Tonight, he and Agent 99 are joined by a famous Oriental detective – Harry Who – as they investigate the murder of an enemy agent in San Francisco.

6.30 Today's History: A second chance to see this programme in which the historian A J P Taylor is interviewed by Juliet Gardiner, editor of History Today. He talks about his newly published autobiography and his Cambridge History of Modern Europe. Asked whether he would make any changes in the latter book in the light of what has happened subsequently, he says: "England is going downhill very fast." And he does not mince his words when he says whom he believes is to blame. He also comments on his recent decision to divest himself of his membership of the British Academy (r).

7.00 Channel Four News. Includes news summaries at 7.00 and 7.30. Business news at approximately 7.40. And, at 7.50: Comment – with Jonathan Porritt, teacher and chairman of the Ecology Party. Followed by weather forecast.

8.00 Opinions: Has the Labour Party a Future? The question is posed, and answered, by Bob Rowthorne, author and Reader in Economics at Cambridge.

8.30 Mardi Gras: The French-American accordinist Zachary Richard and his fellow musicians recreate the colourful atmosphere of the world-famous spring carnival in Louisiana.

9.00 Soap: The further misadventures of the crazy Tate and Campbell families. Father Tim finds it difficult to resist Corinne's charms, and something awful happens to Peter in the shower. Jodie prepares for his first date with a woman after leaving hospital.

9.30 Film on Four: The Draughtsman's Contract (1982) Peter Greenaway's film, co-financed by Channel 4 and the British Film Institute's Production Board, stars Janet Suzman, Anthony Higgins and Anne Louise Lambert (see Choice).

11.25 What the Papers Say: Tonight's scanner of headlines and text is Simon Winchester.

11.40 Closedown.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today.
6.25 Shipping Forecast.
6.30 Today, including 6.45 Prayer for the Day 6.55, 7.55 Weather 7.0, 8.0 Today's News 7.25, 8.25 Sport. 7.30, 8.30 News Summary. 7.45 Thought for the Day. 8.35 Yesterday in Parliament 8.50 Your Letters. 8.57 Weather: Travel.
9.00 News.
9.05 Your Move or Mine. Magazine abour housing and homes.
9.30 The Living World visits Lord Kilbracken's Killegar Estate. With Derek Jones and David Streeter.
10.00 News.
10.02 Fat Man at Work Tom Vernon explores someone else's working life. Today's programme carries the sub-title Watching the World Go By †.
10.30 Morning Story: 'Caldas Does a Good Turn' by Patrical Langdon-Davies. The reader is June Barrie.
10.45 Daily Service †.
11.00 News; Travel.
11.03 A Run On The Schumacher Scale. First of two reports on the experiences of two brothers running over the Himalayas.
11.48 AD Hoc Cookery with Bob Symes. How to make something tasty out of Sunday's left-overs.
12.00 News.
12.02 You And Yours. Consumer news. With Pattie Coldwell and Leslie Cottington.
12.27 The Curious World Of . . . Flat Sharing. Frances Donnelly recalls London in 60s. 12.55 Weather; Travel and Progarmme News.
1.00 The World At One: News.
1.40 The Archers. 1.55 Shipping Forecast.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour. Includes an item on the revival of banjo playing. and episode 6 of Close Quarters.
3.00 News.
3.02 Afternoon Theatre: 'Summer Visitors' by Stephen Fagan. An Asian (Saeed Jaffrey) meets violence during a Devon holiday.
4.00 News.
4.02 Just After Four. Tom Odley talks about his life on the road.
4.10 Bookshelf (last in the present series) Frank Delaney talks about Oscar Wilde.
4.40 Story Time: 'The Takeover' by Maeve Binchy (second of two parts).
5.00 PM: News Magazine. 5.50 Shipping Forecast. 5.55 Weather; Programme News.
6.00 The Six O' Clock News; Financial Report.
6.30 Brain Of Britain 1983 †.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Concert Prelude by Jeremy Siepmann.
7.30 The English Concert Part 1: Purcell (Chacony in G minor) Locke (incidental music: The Tempest); and Bach (Brandenburg Concerto No 5 in D) †.
8.15 Any Answers?
8.35 The English Concert Part 2: Vivaldi, (Concerto in D Op10, No3) and Mozart (Eine Kleine Nachtmusik).
9.10 The Archive Auction. Stephen Oliver Browses through the BBC Sound Archives.
9.25 Kaleidoscope. Art magazine. Includes a review of Peter Maxwell Davies's opera Taverner at Covent Garden; 9.59 Weather.
10.00 The World Tonight: News.
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: 'A Square of Sky' – an autobiography by Janina David (4).
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliment.
12.00 News; Weather.
12.15 Shipping Forecast; Inshore Forecast.

England VHF with if above except: 6.25-6.30am Weather; Travel. 1.55-2.00pm Listening Corner. 5.50-5.55 PM (continued). 11.00 Study on 4: Under Pressure. 11.30-12.10pm Open University: 11.30 Social Work with Older People. 11.50 Pastoral Care.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert. Hummel (Trumpet Concerto in E flat), Haydn (Symphony No 95 in C minor) and Clementi (Sonata in G, Op 27 No 25). On records.†
8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert (continued). Rossini (Overture: Silken Ladder), Saint-Saens (Concerto Piece in G, for harp and orchestra); and Mendelssohn (Symphony No 1).†
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer. Tallis; records. Including the Mass: Salve intemerata Virgo. With the Cantores in Ecclesia and Choir of St John's College, Cambridge.†
10.00 London Philharmonic Orchestra. Mozart, Haydn; records. The Haydn is the Symphony No 97 in C. The Mozart is the Overture Lucio Silla.†
10.40 Yossi Zivoni and Rosemarie Wright. Violin and Piano: Schubert, Martin, Bloch, Bartok. The Schubert is the Sonatina No 3 in G minor (D408). The Bartok work is the Romanian Folk Dances.†
11.35 Bournemouth Symphony Orchestra. Brahms, John Mayer, Dvorak (Symphony No 8). The Brahms is the Variations on the St Anthony Chorale. The John Mayer work is The Oboe Concerto: Shahnai – Awazo. †
1.00 News.
1.05 Manchester Summer Recital. The King's Singers: Morley, Weelkes, Ward, Musgrave, anon, Vasquez, Flecha, Andras Szollosy, Sir John Rogers, R L Pearsall, J C Macy, Sir George Martin.
2.00 Horn, Violin and Piano. Saint-Saens, Janacek, Bourgeois. With the Deakin Horn Trio. The Saint-Saans work is the Morceau de Concert for horn and piano.†
2.55 Haydn's Applausus. A Latin festival cantata from 1768 with the London Classical Players and singers Meryl Drower, Elrian James, Neil Jenkins, Stephen Varcoe.†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly For Pleasure. Includes Haydn's Concerto in F for violin, keyboard and orchestra. Schubert songs, and Leclair's Violin Sonata in C minor. †
6.30 Bandstand. Central Band of the Royal Air Force: Goff Richards, Robert Washburn, Mendelssohn, Persichetti, Khachaturian.†
7.15 Polly, An Opera. The second part of the "Beggar's Opera" by John Gay, with the original music arranged by David Cain. With Roger Allam, Ann Beach, Alan Dudley, John Hollis, Alan Rickman and Jan Waters.†
10.15 Music In Our Time. Highlights of the 1982 ISCM Festival: Berio, Carlos de Silveira, Jorge Antunes. and excerpts from works by Conlon Nancarrow and Michael Nyman, Bronislaw Przbylski. With the Austrian Radio Symphony Orchestra and the Polish Radio Symphony. The festival took place in Graz and in Vienna last October. Includes several first broadcasts. †
11.15 News.

VHF ONLY – OPEN UNIVERSITY: 6.15-6.55 am Systems Analysis Interviews. 11.20 pm The Question Why. 11.40-12.0 Modern Art: Berlin Dada.

Radio 2

News on the hour every hour (except 3.0 p.m. and 9.0) Major Bulletins: 7.0 a.m., 8.0, 1.0 p.m., 5.0 and midnight. 5.00 Ray Moore † 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00 Music While You Work.† 12.30 Gloria Hunniford.† 2.00 Wimbledon 83. Ladies' semi-finals day, plus rest of the day's news. 7.00 John Dunn (continued from vhf).† 7.28 Cricket Desk. 7.30 Among Your Souvenirs.† 8.30 Country Club with Wally Whyton.† 9.30 Star Sound Extra. 9.57 Sports Desk. 10.00 Know Your Place. The saga of the caretaker and the cleaner, starring Roy Dotrice. Patricia Hayes. 10.30 Brian Matthew presents Round Midnight (stereo from midnight). 1.00 am Acker's 'Alf 'Our. 1.30 The Organist Entertains.† 2.00-5.00 Charles Nove presents You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

News on the half hour from 6.30 am until 8.30 pm and then at 10.00 and 12.00 midnight (MF/MW). 6.00 Adrian John. 7.00 Mike Smith. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Andy Peebles, including 12.30 Newsbeat. 2.00 pm Steve Wright. 4.30 Peter Powell, including 5.30 Newsbeat. 7.00 Talkabout. 8.00 David Jensen. 10.00 John Peel.† 12.00 midnight Close. VHF RADIOS 1 AND 2: 5.00 am With Radio 2. 2.00 Gloria Hunniford.† 2.30 Ed Stewart.† 4.00 David Hamilton.† 6.00 John Dunn.† 7.30 With Radio 2. 10.00 With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00 With Radio 2.

WORLD SERVICE

6.00 Newsdesk. 6.30 Nature Notebook. 6.40 The Farming World. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 7.30 Country Style. 7.45 Network UK. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Stories by Chekhov. 8.30 John Peel. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Letter from Everywhere. 10.00 Orlando Gibbins. 10.15 Wimbledon Report. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 New Ideas. 11.25 Week in Wales. 11.30 Assignment. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 Top Twenty. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 1.30 Network UK. 1.45 The Pleasure's Yours. 2.30 Discovery. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Wimbledon '83. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 8.30 A Jolly Good Show. 9.15 Wimbledon Report. 9.30 Business Matters. 10.00 World News. 10.09 World Today. 10.25 Week in Wales. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Merchant Navy Programme. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News About Britain. 12.30 Dame Ethel Smyth. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Ulster Newsletter. 1.50 In the Meantime. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 The Chanson. 2.30 Europe's Untidy Peace. r 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 World Today. 3.30 Business Matters. 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 5.45 World Today.

(All times in GMT)

BBC 1 Wales. 1.27-1.30 pm News of Wales headlines. 4.18-4.20 News of Wales headlines. 6.00-6.15 Wales Today. Regional news magazine. 11.50 Holiday weatherman; News of Wales headlines. Scotland. 1.25-1.30 pm Scottish News. 6.00-6.15 Reporting Scotland. 11.50 Scottish news summary. Northern Ireland. 1.27-1.30 pm Northern Ireland news. 4.18-4.20 Northern Ireland news. 6.00-6.15 Scene Around Six. 11.50 Northern Ireland news headlines. England. 6.00-6.15 pm Regional news magazines. 11.15 Close.

S4C Starts 2.20pm Ffalabalm. 2.35 Interval. 2.50 The First of the Few. 4.50 Clwb S4C. 4.55 Pili-Pala. 5.00 Ffiach Heulyn. Dino Bach. 5.30 Dick Van Dyke Show. 6.00 Brookside. 6.25 Countdown. 6.55 Gair Yn El Bryd. 7.00 Newyddion Saith. 7.30 Teulu Ffon. 8.25 Blas Y Gorffennol. 8.55 St Elsewhere. 9.50 Vietnam. 10.45 Film: Town Bloody Hall: Norman Mailer defends his "the Prisoner of Sex" against women panellists in Manhattan in 1971. 12.20 Closedown.

TVS As London except. 9.25am-9.30 News. 12.20pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Different Strokes. 6.00 Coast to Coast. 6.45 Crossroads. 7.10-7.40 Carry on Laughing. 10.30 Brainbox: Sir James Eberle. 11.10-11.30 Me and My Camera. 12.25am Company, Closedown.

BORDER As London except: Starts 9.30am Schools. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 University Challenge. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.45 Crossroads. 7.10-7.40 PS It's Paul Squire. 10.30 Me and My Camera. 11.00 Hill Street Blues. 12.00 News. 12.03am Closedown.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

CHANNEL As London except: Starts 9.30 am Schools. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.30 Keep Fit – The Berit Way. 6.40 Gardens For All. 7.10-7.40 PS It's Paul Squire. 10.35 Making a Living. 11.00 Me and my Camera. 11.30 Journey to the Unknown. 12.30 am Closedown.

YORKSHIRE As London except: Starts 9.30am For Schools. 12.30pm-1.00 Chintz. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 One Woman. 5.15-5.45 Benson. 6.00 Calendar. 6.45 Crossroads. 7.10-7.40 Robin's Nest. 10.30 Me and My Camera. 11.00 Talking of Sport. 11.30 Star Class. 12.00 Closedown.

GRANADA As London except: Starts 9.30am Schools. 12.30pm-1.00 House Calls. 1.20-1.30 Granada Reports. 2.00-2.30 Exchange Flags. 5.15-5.45 Make Me Laugh. 6.00 This is Your Right. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30 Granada Reports. 7.10-7.40 PS It's Paul Squire. 10.30 Hill Street Blues. 11.30 Me and My Camera. 12.00 Jazz Series. 12.30am Closedown.

TSW As London except: Starts 9.30am Schools. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 5.15 Gus Honeybun. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30 Televiews. 6.40 Gardens For All. 7.10-7.40 PS It's Paul Squire. 11.00 Me and My Camera. 11.30 Journey to the Unknown. 12.30am Postscript. 12.35 Closedown.

CENTRAL As London except: Starts 9.30am Schools. 12.30pm-1.00 About Britain. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Sons and Daughters. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00 Crossroads. 6.25 News. 7.10-7.40 PS. It's Paul Squire. 10.30 Central Lobby. 11.10 News. 11.15 Me and My Camera. 11.45 Making a Living. 12.15am Closedown.

SCOTTISH As London except: Starts 9.30 am Schools. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 5.15 Crossroads. 5.40-5.45 Bodyline. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.30 Golf Doctor. 6.40 Sounds Gaelic. 7.10-7.40 Benson. 10.30 Hill Street Blues. 11.25 Late Call. 11.30 Me and my Camera. 12.00 Closedown.

ULSTER As London except: Starts 9.25 am-9.30 Day Ahead. 1.20 pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 5.15-5.45 Benson. 6.00 Good Evening, Ulster. 6.25 Police Six. 6.35 Cartoon. 6.45 Crossroads. 7.10-7.40 PS It's Paul Squire. 10.30 House Calls. 11.00 Me and my Camera. 11.30 Closedown.

TYNE TEES As London except: 9.25am-9.30 North East News. 1.20pm-1.30 North East News and Lookaround. 5.15-5.45 One of the Boys. 6.00 North East News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25 Northern Life. 7.10-7.40 PS It's Paul Squire. 10.32 Come In. 11.00 Coming Up. 11.05 Me and My Camera. 11.35 Ladies' Man. 12.00 Methodist Conference 1983.

HTV WEST As London except: Starts 9.30am Schools. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 House Calls. 5.15-5.45 Different Strokes. 6.00 News. 6.45 Crossroads. 7.10-7.40 PS It's Paul Squire. 10.30 Dangerous Music. 11.30 Me and My Camera. 12.00 Superstar Profile: Olivia Newton John. 12.30am Closedown.

HTV WALES As HTV West except: 6.00pm-6.45 Wales at Six. 10.30 Wales This Week. 11.00 Me and My Camera. 11.30 Mysteries of Edgar Wallace". 12.35am Closedown.

GRAMPIAN As London except: 9.25am First Thing. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Electric Theatre Show. 6.00 North Tonight. 6.40 Police News. 6.45 Crossroads. 7.10-7.40 PS It's Paul Squires. 10.30 Nine to Five. 11.00 Me and My Camera. 11.30 Sounds Gaelic. 12.00 News. 12.05am Closedown. ends

ANGLIA As London except: Starts 9.30am Schools. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Bygones. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.30 Arena. 6.45 Crossroads. 7.10-7.40 PS It's Paul Squire. 10.30 Look What We've Found. 11.00 Me and My Camera. 11.30 Making a Living. 12.00 That's Hollywood. 12.30am Eighteen Faces Eighty, Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN.
† Stereo. ★Black and white. (r) Repeat.

...ENCIES: Radio 1: 1053kHz/285m; 1089kHz/275m; Radio 2: 693kHz/433m; 909kHz/330m; Radio 3: 1215kHz/247m: VHF -90-92.5; Radio 4: ...z 1500m: VHF -92-95; LBC 1152kHz/261m; VHF 97.3; Capital: 1548kHz/194m: VHF 95.8; BBC Radio London 1458kHz/206m: VHF 94.9; World ... MF 648kHz/463m.

also on page 30

Railmen accuse 'bandit' Parker

By David Felton
Labour Correspondent

Demonstrations by delegates at the National Union of Railwaymen's conference in Bridlington halted an address yesterday by Sir Peter Parker, chairman of British Rail, who was making his last public speech before retirement in September.

Sir Peter tried five times to start the speech but was stopped by chanting from a group of left wing delegates. Order was restored after Mr Tom Ham, the union president, threatened to have the men ejected.

Sir Peter was again interrupted within minutes of starting when he said he wanted to send his good wishes to Mr Sidney Weighell, the disgraced former general secretary, who resigned last year after he refused to cast the union's Labour Party block vote for a left winger.

Sir Peter was told by Mr Patrick O'Day, secretary of the conference standing orders committee, that "no reference to Sid Weighell will be made at this conference." Another delegate shouted: "He is another bandit like you."

The British Rail chairman was greeted with 15 minutes of cat calls, jeers and slow handclapping. The demonstrators kept up a continual chant of "Serpell", in a reference to the report which they believe could lead to the dismantling of the railway network.

Mr James Knapp, the general secretary, appealed to the conference to behave with its traditional "discipline and dignity" but the strength of feeling evident against Sir Peter is a reflection of the changes taking place in the NUR with its move to the left.

Sir Peter said afterwards that his reception had been planned by "a few people lying in ambush".

In his speech, Sir Peter announced that British Rail was to spend £42m in signalling and track projects over the next two to four years and is also to invest £11m in building 60 Inter City passenger coaches.

"To survive, the modern railway must develop an inherent capacity for high labour productivity", he said.

The conference voted 55-22 to take industrial action if necessary to oppose some of the radical closure proposals from the Serpell report if there is an attempt to implement them.



They fly through the air with the greatest of ease... on the Gemini, one of two micro-light aircraft the Army will be experimenting with from today to see if they have military uses. Photograph: Barry Wilkinson.

Reagan refuses to rule out US troops for Central America

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

President Reagan, in one of his toughest statements yet on Central America, has declined to rule out the possibility of sending American combat troops to the region.

Asked at a White House press conference on Tuesday night whether the interests of United States national security might eventually require the dispatch of American forces to the region, he replied "a President never says never". However, he hastily added that he does not plan to send troops to Central America and that the nations in the region had not asked for them.

Vigorously defending American policy the President made strong denunciations of the Soviet Union, Cuba and Nicaragua and also sharply criticised Congress for its reluctance to approve his military and economic aid requests for El Salvador.

Cuba had 1,500 military trainers in Nicaragua while the United States had only 55 in El Salvador, he said. Yet all everyone seems to think is "sin is our 55". Denouncing those in Congress who want to reduce American aid to a pittance, he added: "In my opinion what they are doing is chooseng between instant death and letting those countries bleed to death. And they want to be able to blame someone else because they passed a nickle and not a dollar."

The President revised the Administration's economic growth forecast sharply up from 4.7 per cent to 5.5 per cent annually. "America's economy is beginning to sparkle," he declared. Officials predicted that this growth would bring unemployment back into single figures by the end of this year.

Most of the questioning dealt with the issue that is presently dominating political conservation in Washington at present – how the Reagan campaign staff had managed to obtain a copy of President Carter's briefing book prior to the Reagan-Carter televised debate in October 1980 and the ethics of making use of the purloined material.

Such was the interest in this issue that for once there were no questions at all about the Middle East, despite the volatility of the situation there at present. The President, attempting to make light of the briefing book episode, successfully deflected most of the questions by pointing out that he had asked the Justice Department to look into the matter.

The only foreign issue mentioned briefly was Poland. The President said he would consider lifting some of the economic sanctions which his Administration imposed on Poland following the December 1981 declaration of martial law if the Polish Government permitted the establishment of free trade unions free from Government control.

● SAN SALVADOR: – Salvadorean guerrillas have claimed responsibility for the assassination of a right-wing politician on Tuesday, calling it a strike for "popular justice" (Reuter reports).

● PANAMA CITY: – National guardsmen fired tear gas and rubber bullets at workers and students in two Panamanian cities to break up demonstrations prompted by 48-hour general strike (Reuter reports).

Extremists 'trying to destroy public order'

Continued from page 1

to further some doctrinaire political stance".

The commissioner's comments brought a statement from Mr Roy Hattersley, the Shadow Home Secretary, in which he said: "I regret this political statement made by the commissioner. I share his concern at the divides growing up between police and people, but the way to reunite the Metropolitan Police and the people they serve is to alter their procedures and behaviour rather than make wild political comments which can only increase the level of tension".

Mr Hattersley said he shared Sir Kenneth's condemnation of unjustified attacks on the police, but London needed democratically elected control over its force.

Mr Paul Boateng, chairman of the Greater London Council's police committee, said: "The campaign for police accountability is not about knocking the police but ensuring that Londoners have a say in obtaining the effective policing they deserve and pay for".

He pointed out it was the jury at the second inquest on Mr Roach which called on the Home Secretary to examine how police had treated the man's family after his death.

A spokesman for the Roach Family Support Committee described Sir Kenneth's comments as nonsense. "Our campaign is a one issue campaign. We are not in the business of exploiting families."

Sir Kenneth's warning of extremist activity comes at a time when his report shows a very stretched Metropolitan force, despite increases in manpower. Crime reported to the police has almost doubled in the past decade, yet resources had not kept pace with the increased workload.

Nonetheless in the first quarter of this year there has been a drop in street robbery, compared with the year before while Flying Squad and robbery squad officers arrested 185 people for armed robber.

Sir Kenneth said that the first of the neighbourhood watch committees, based on an American idea, are to be introduced in September. Four hundred extra officers have been returned to beat patrols so far this year.

Leading article, page 13

Frank Johnson in the Commons

Night of the long perorations

Yesterday was the last day of he first Queen's Speech debate of a new Parliament.

As afternoon gave way to evening, statesmen elder and younger spoke one after another – hovering at various altitudes on the benches like jumbos stacked over Heathrow: Mr Nigel Lawson, the new Chancellor; Dr David Owen, the new leader of the SDP; Mr Francis Pym, both the old and new leader of the Tory Wets: it became the night of the long perorations.

The first to perorate was Mr Peter Shore, for it fell to him to open this, the day of the Queen's Speech debate devoted to the economy and unemployment. His peroration was tremendous, setting a standard which was not to be exceeded. Unfortunately, before the peroration, he though it necessary to get in the rest of the speech. This was less interesting, and only too familiar, since it was one which had toured the country at the recent general election.

Only at the very start were there variations. The new Chancellor was "a doctrinaire Friedmanite, a supply sider, an obsessional anti-inflationist", he said – in welcoming Mr Lawson to his new post. No doubt, privately, Mr Shore too, one thought. But then one suddenly realized that one was supposed to disapprove of all these things.

The rest of Mr Shore's speech was a routine production of utter catastrophe delivered in front of listless Labour benches. Mr Shore's difficulty was to explain why, if half of what he was saying were true, the Government had won the election so easily. This difficulty he resolved ingeniously in his peroration, which was as follows: "During the past few weeks, which included the general election campaign, and in the whole period since General Galtieri committed his act of aggression against the Falklands, there has been a strange unreality about British affairs. People have been numbed and bewitched and vulnerable to propositions that at almost any other time they would dismiss with scorn and abhorrence.

"So the Prime Minister has been able to communicate her strong message of a new Victorian age which was somehow to lead back to prosperity. It was a myth an[d] a dream ... reality, terrib[le] national decline ... pover[ty] and inequality of the past ... spell will be broken ... ar[d] change in political fortun[es] will come with startli[ng] suddeness, as with Mr Ma[c]millan and Sir Harold Wils[on] after *their* great victories of [...] and '66 ... Labour's task ... sanity ... hope."

As a piece of perorati[on] tremendous! It demonstra[ted] once again that Mr Shore [is an] intelligent, formidable, a[nd] capable of opposition from standpoint of patriotis[m]. Little wonder that he has lit[tle] chance of winning the leade[r]ship of his party.

Next, Mr Lawson. He sto[od] by something called "[a] medium-term financial str[at]egy". One of those unglam[o]rous-sounding econo[mic] terms none the less capable [of] arousing the most destruc[tive] passions. "I was there at [its] conception, present a[t its] birth. I shall be there at its [...]". A Labour uproar obliterat[ed] the rest of thin somew[hat] gynaecological metaphor [...] that it was aborted. For[tu]nately, Mr Lawson manag[ed] to make himself heard by [the] time of his own not incons[id]erable finale – a call for [the] House "to reject the Op[po]sition's defeatist claptrap [...] decisively as the peop[le] rejected the same claptrap [on] June 9". So different from [his] gentler home life of [his] predecessor, Sir Geoff[rey] Howe.

Breaking with precedent, Owen's peroration came at [the] start of his speech. He w[as] magnificently against [the] Labour Party, and warned [...] Thatcher that she had [the] support of only 31 per cent [of] the electorate. Then he sp[oke] about a vast number [of] subjects, including the s[tat]istics for home helps. Even[tu]ally, he wandered into [a] detailed discussion of miss[iles] named after capital lette[rs] apparently chosen at rand[om] as in alphabet soup. He w[as] better on home helps. [The] House started fidgeting [...] before he sat down.

Mr Pym's peroration ca[me] through out his speech. Ri[gh]tingly, he made clear his [...] at being sacked. Then he m[ade] a speech, ranging from un[em]ployment to the need [for] dialogue with the So[viet] Union, so well it could [have] been hosed.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Queen reviews the Royal Scots (the Royal Regiment) to mark their 350th anniversary in Holyrood Park, Edinburgh, 10.45; lunches with the Regiment, North British Hotel, Edinburgh, 1; and visits the High Constables at Abbey Court, Edinburgh, 6.30

Princess Anne opens the Old Course Gold Country Club, St Andrews, Fife, 3.30.

Princess Margaret visits the Haberdashers' Aske's Boys' School at Elstree and opens the new preparatory department, 11.30.

The Duke of Gloucester attends the annual Master's dinner of the Worshipful Company of Builders at the Guildhall, London, 7.

The Duchess of Gloucester attends the All England Lawn Tennis Championships at Wimbledon, 12.30.

Prince Michael of Kent, as President, attends the Society of Genealogists, annual general meeting at the Royal Overseas League, 6.

Princess Michael attends the David Bowie Gala Concert, Hammersmith Odeon, for the benefit of Brixton Neighbourhood Community Association, 8.20.

Princess Alexandra names the first of a new class of Royal Navy patrol craft, at the Hall Russell Shipyard in Aberdeen, 12; attends a concert by the Massed Bands and Bugles of the Light Infantry and the Royal Green Jackets, Royal Albert Hall, 7.50.

Exhibitions in progress

From Quill Pen to Microchip – *The Glasgow Herald* 1783 to 1983, People's Palace Museum, Glasgow Green, Glasgow; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (until Dec).

Last chance to see

Small is Beautiful: Small crafted objects, jewelry, ceramics and metalware, Randolph Gallery, Ashmolean Museum, Oxford; 10 to 4 (ends today).

Music

Organ recital by Marcus Sealy, Bath Abbey, 7.30.

Organ recital by Roya Massey, Hereford Cathedral, 7.30.

College of Music prizewinners' recital, Banquet Hall, Leeds Civic Hall, 7.30.

Cello recital by Ralph Kirshbaum with Roger Vignoles (piano), Sutton Place, Heritage Trust, Sutton Place, near Guildford, Surrey, 7.30.

A Schubertiad with the St Martin's Singers, Cusworth Hall, Cusworth Lane, Doncaster, 7.45.

Music of Vienna by City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra, Town Hall, Birmingham, 7.30.

Recital by Tuki Koini (cello) and Iwan Llewellyn Jones (piano), St Mary's Centre, Aylesbury, 1.10.

Manannan Festival: Young Music Makers of Buchan School, Erin Arts Centre, Isle of Man, 11.

General

Royal Norfolk Show, The Showground, New Costessy, Norwich, 8 to 7.

Ideal Home Exhibition, Brighton Centre, 11 to 9 today, tomorrow and Saturday, 11 to 6 Sunday.

Northern Ireland 1983 Game and Country Fair, Clandeboye Estate, Bangor, 12 to 7 today, 10.30 to 9.30 tomorrow, 9.30 to 6.30 Saturday.

Henley Royal Regatta, Henley-on-Thames.

Sales begin at Aquascutum, Regent Street; Burberys, Haymarket and Regent Street; Dickins and Jones, Regent Street; D. H. Evans, Oxford Street; Rayne Shoes, Old Bond Street; Scotch House, Oxford Street and 84 Regent Street; Selfridges, Oxford Street.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,169

ACROSS

1 The fireproof type being convertible into hard cash (8).
5 About a successful stroke needed to make good (6).
9 Slow movement, notice, with money exchange business (6).
10 Architect may insert one in wall surface (8).
11 "Find the Lady" winner at Belmont (8).
12 Almost the over-hasty way to use the birch (6).
13 Remained, by the sound of it, sober (5).
14 Eavesdropping detective (might one say?) represents the main danger (9).
17 Control condition is put back (9).
19 A poor actor, if a biblical high-swinger (5).
22 A military body's display, or some other body's (6).
23 Caesar reminded Cassius of this great figure (8).
24 Flower of the forest I found in Georgia (8).
25 We took harm from its damage to our grain (6).
26 It provides capital return in my recollection (6).
27 What's handed down it appears in her time (8).

DOWN

2 The main connexion of the Lernaean monster with holy writ (7).
3 Maybe got inside job for somebody (9).
4 Lot of money for a horse (6).
5 St Augustine's see and chair to act perhaps as doctor's guide (11, 4).
6 Who without question is a family man (8).
7 Violation that's not in fashion (7).
8 Passerine bird on a horse (9).
13 Knave's booty brought up, a stone of clever device (9).
15 Passing a couple of poles one put in the river (9).
16 One whom Sir Joseph Porter once served as office boy (8).
18 This dividend paid in winter? Immaterial (7).
20 A meditation that's funny (7).
21 Telephone Big Bad Wolf, Demolition Expert (6).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,168

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 10

New books – paperback

The Literary Editor's selection of interesting books published this week:
A Touch of Daniel, by Peter Tinniswood (Arrow, £1.95)
Granta: Dirty Realism; New Writing from America (Penguin, £3.50)
Jane Grigson's Fruit Book (Penguin, £3.50)
The Celts, by T. G. E. Powell (Thames & Hudson, £4.95)
The Iron Roads, by Forbes Bramble (Penguin, £1.95)
The Penguin Complete Novels of Franz Kafka (Penguin, £4.95)
The Penguin Complete Short Stories of Franz Kafka (Penguin, £3.95)
The Road to Lichfield, by Penelope Lively (Penguin, £1.50)
Three Classical Poets, Sappho, Catullus and Juvenal, by Richard Jenkyns (Duckworth, 7.95)
Three Men on the Bummel, by Jerome K. Jerome (Penguin, £1.50) PH

Best wines

In a blind tasting of Valpolicella wines the overall winner was 1978 Capitel San Rocco *vino da tavola* by Tedeschi, stocked by Italian Wine Agencies. The same stockist's 1977 Capitel Monte Fontana was chosen best *recioto*, and Alivini's 1978 Vigneto Campolongo Torbe by Masi was top *amarone*. Highest marks for Valpolicella Classico went to 1981 Fabiano from Enotria and 1979 Masi Superiore from Alivini.

Source: Wine & Spirit, June 1983

The papers

Mrs Thatcher is saying no to Mr Foot's nomination of 27 new Labour lords, the Daily Mirror says. But she has about 440 Tory lords against 130 for Labour, and she has "all the powers she needs in the Commons. She doesn't need the House of Lords as a poodle. If the opposition to her there breaks down it will only speed the day when the Lords as we know it will be scrapped".

The Washington Post said yesterday that it had dawned on the West that the Pope and General Jaruzelski probably discussed arrangements for a future without Mr Lech Walesa and without Solidarity. Steps to relax martial law "could conceivably start in the next few weeks, if the Soviets decide to support the pattern of wary coexistence explored by the General and the Pope – a pattern more liberal than anything dreamed of elsewhere in the Soviet block".

The pound

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.83	1.74
Austria Sch	28.60	26.95
Belgium Fr	81.50	77.00
Canada $	1.95	1.86
Denmark Kr	14.57	13.82
Finland Mkk	8.88	8.38
France Fr	12.08	11.53
Germany DM	4.63	3.82
Greece Dr	140.00	130.00
Hongkong $	11.45	10.80
Ireland Pt	1.28	1.22
Italy Lira	2380.00	2260.00
Japan Yen	384.00	364.00
Netherlands Gld	4.53	4.30
Norway Kr	11.60	11.00
Portugal Esc	183.00	170.00
South Africa Rd	2.13	1.98
Spain Pta	221.50	210.50
Sweden Kr	12.06	11.54
Switzerland Fr	3.34	3.17
USA $	1.58	1.52
Yugoslavia Dnr	137.00	129.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Retail Price Index: 333.9.

London: The *FT* Index closed down 5.7 at 713.9

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Debate on the White Paper on the development of cable television systems and services.

Lords (3): Parochial Charities (Neighbourhood Trusts) Bill, second reading. Debate on the probation service.

Anniversaries

Births: John Gay, dramatist (*The Beggar's Opera*), Barnstaple, Devon, 1685; Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker, botanist and surgeon, Halesworth, Suffolk, 1817; Sir Stanley Spencer, painter, Cookham, Berkshire, 1891. Deaths: Montezuma II, last Aztec emperor of Mexico, Mexico City, 1520; John William Strutt, third Baron Rayleigh, physicist, Nobel laureate 1904, Witham, Essex, 1919. Leaders of the mutiny at the Nore were executed at Sheerness, 1797.

Roads

London and South-east: Wimbledon tennis: Follow signposts to All-England Lawn Tennis Club, Somerset Road; additional waiting restrictions and temporary one-way system between 8.30am and 9pm in Marryat Road, Somerset Road and Church Road. A12: Lane closures on Margaretting bypass, Essex. A104: Balls Pond Road, Dalston, closed westbound for five weeks; diversions.

Wales and West: A470: Outside lane closed northbound at Kingsway, Cardiff. A4/A37: Temporary one-way system on Bath Road/Wells Road, Bristol; diversions. M5: Northbound carriageway shared between junctions 8 (M50) and 9 (Ashchurch) for about three miles.

Midlands: M1: Lane closure both ways at junction 19 (M6). M54: Lane closures both ways at Telford bypass; diversion at junction 5. A45: Roadworks on Nene Valley Way, junction of Bedford Road roundabout, Northampton.

North: M1: One carriageway shared between junctions 38 (Huddersfield) and 39 (Wakefield). A49: Forest Road, Tarporley, partly closed southbound. A1/A6136: Lanes closed on Catterick bypass.

A9: Single lane only at Golspie and Brora, Sutherland. M9: Northbound carriageway shared between junctions 5 and 7 (Grangemouth and Kincardine bridge). A8: Road narrower at Haymarket, Edinburgh.

Information supplied by the AA.

Pollen forecast

	Pollen count	Peak times
Aberdeen	med	3 to 6pm*
Basildon	med	3 to 6 pm*
Bath	med	3 to 3 pm
Belfast	high	3 to 6 pm
Bradford	high	noon to 3 pm*
Brighton	high	3 to 6 pm*
Carlisle	high	3 to 6 pm*
Darlington	high	3 to 6 pm*
Dudley	high	3 to 6 pm*
Edinburgh	med	3to 6 pm*
Exeter	low	3 to 6 pm
Glasgow	high	3to 6 pm
Hull	high	noon to 3 pm*
Leeds	high	noon to 3 pm*
Lincoln	high	3 to 6 pm*
Maidstone	low	3 to 6 pm
Norwich	high	3 to 6 pm*
Preston	high	3 to 6 pm*
Reading	high	3 to 6 pm
Rotherham	high	noon to 3 pm*
Runcorn	high	3 to 6 pm*
Salford	high	3 to 6 pm*
Southampton	med	3 to 6 pm*
Swansea	high	3 to 6 pm*
Tewkesbury	med	3 to 6 pm*
Warwick	high	3 to 6 pm*

* except during rain

Issued by National Pollen and Hay Fever Bureau

The pollen count for London issued by the Asthma Research Council at 10am yesterday was 74 (high); for today's recording call British Telecom's Weatherline: 01-246 8091, which is updated each morning at 10.30.

Weather forecast

A NW airstream covers Britain.

6 am to midnight

London, Midlands, Central N England: Dry, sunny intervals; wind NW, moderate; max 17 to 19C (63 to 66F).

SE, Central S and SW England, Channel Islands: Mostly dry, cloudy at first, sunny intervals later; wind NW, moderate; max 17 to 19C (63 to 66F).

East Anglia, E, NE England, Borders: Sunny intervals, scattered showers; wind NW moderate; max 17 to 19C (63 to 66F).

Wales, NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man: Sunny intervals, light showers chiefly over windward coasts and hills; wind NW, light or moderate; max 15 to 17C (59 to 63F).

Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Central Highlands, Moray Firth, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Scattered showers, sunny intervals; wind NW, light or moderate; max 12 to 15C (54 to 59F).

SW, NW, Scotland, Glasgow, Argyll, N Ireland: Mostly dry, sunny intervals; wind NW, light or moderate; max 14 to 16C (57 to 61F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: Mostly dry with sunny intervals. Occasional rain or drizzle in N later. Temperatures near normal.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straits of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind NW, light or moderate; sea slight. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind NW, moderate or fresh; Sea: moderate.

Sun rises: 4.47am Sun sets: 9.21pm
Moon rises: 12.07am Moon sets: 9.38am
Last quarter July 3.

Lighting-up time

London 9.51 pm to 4.17 am
Bristol 10.01 pm to 4.27 am
Edinburgh 10.32 pm to 4.01 am
Manchester 10.11 pm to 4.14 am
Penzance 10.06 pm to 4.46 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	f	18	54	Guernsey	c	14	57
Birmingham	c	17	63	Inverness	c	12	54
Blackpool	c	15	59	Jersey	c	15	59
Bristol	c	17	63	London	f	18	64
Cardiff	d	16	61	Manchester	c	15	59
Edinburgh	c	15	59	Newcastle	c	15	59
Glasgow	c	14	57	Ronaldsway	c	16	61

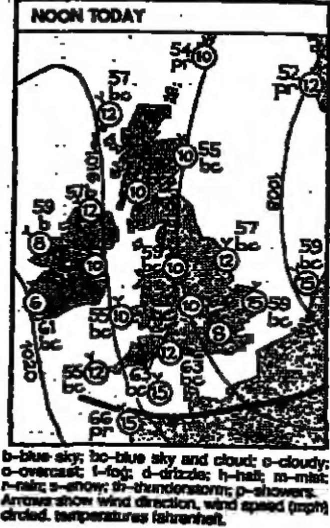
London

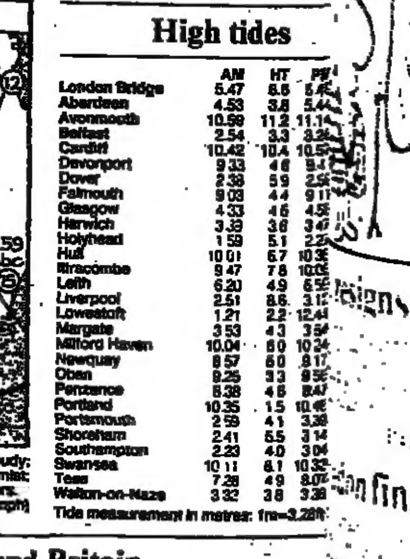
Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 20C (68F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 18C (59F). Humidity: 6 pm, 71 per cent. Rain: 24 hr to 6 pm, nil. Sun: 24 hr to 6 pm, 0.6 hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1010.3 millibars, falling.
1,000 millibars=29.53 in.

Highest and lowest

Highest day temp: Heathrow, 22°C (72°F); lowest day max: Cape Wrath, 10°C (50°F); highest rainfall: Diabaig, 0.55in; highest sunshine: Gorleston, 7.6 hr.







b-blue sky; bc-blue sky and cloud; c-cloudy; o-overcast; f-fog; d-drizzle; h-hail; m-mist; r-rain; s-snow; th-thunderstorm; p-showers. Arrows show wind direction, wind speed (mph) circled. temperatures fahrenheit.

High tides

	AM	HT	PM
London Bridge	5.47	6.6	5.4[illegible]
Aberdeen	4.53	3.8	5.4[illegible]
Avonmouth	10.59	11.2	11.1[illegible]
Belfast	2.54	3.3	3.2[illegible]
Cardiff	10.42	10.4	10.5[illegible]
Devonport	9.33	4.6	9.4[illegible]
Dover	2.38	5.9	2.5[illegible]
Falmouth	9.03	4.4	9.1[illegible]
Glasgow	4.33	4.6	4.5[illegible]
Harwich	3.39	3.6	3.4[illegible]
Holyhead	1.59	5.1	2.2[illegible]
Hull	10.01	6.7	10.3[illegible]
Ilfracombe	9.47	7.8	10.0[illegible]
Leith	6.20	4.9	6.5[illegible]
Liverpool	2.51	8.6	3.1[illegible]
Lowestoft	1.21	2.2	12.4[illegible]
Margate	3.53	4.3	3.5[illegible]
Milford Haven	10.04	6.0	10.24
Newquay	8.57	6.0	8.17
Oban	9.25	3.3	9.5[illegible]
Penzance	8.38	4.6	8.4[illegible]
Portland	10.35	1.5	10.4[illegible]
Portsmouth	2.59	4.1	3.3[illegible]
Shoreham	2.41	5.5	3.14
Southampton	2.23	4.0	3.04
Swansea	10.11	8.1	10.3[illegible]
Tees	7.28	4.9	8.0[illegible]
Walton-on-Naze	3.32	3.8	3.3[illegible]

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.28ft.

Around Britain

	Sun hr	Rain in	Max C	Max F			Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
St Andrews	4.7	.16	16	61	Bright	Guernsey	3.1	–	16	61	Cloud
Scarboro	6.1	.07	20	68	Sunny pm	Jersey	2.8	–	17	63	Cloud
Bridlington	4.3	.13	18	64	Cloudy pm	Newquay	1.7	.01	18	64	Cloud
Cromer	2.4	.14	19	66	Cloudy	Ilfracombe					
Lowestoft	0.5	.03	21	70	Cloudy	Prestatyn	0.1	.09	16	61	Drzzle
Clacton	1.8	–	20	68	Bright pm	Southport	1.1	.10	16	61	Cloud
Margate	1.8	–	19	66	Cloudy	Morecambe	5.0	.11	16	61	Sunny
Folkestone	3.9	–	20	68	Bright am	Douglas	3.5	.04	16	61	Bright
Hastings	3.3	–	19	66	Cloudy	B'ham (Airpt)	1.9	–	21	70	Cloud
Eastbourne	5.3	–	18	64	Cloudy	Bristol (Ctrl)	1.8	–	18	64	Cloud
Worthing	3.0	–	18	64	Bright	Cardiff (Ctrl)	0.3	.01	17	63	Drzzle
Littlehampton	3.0	–	18	64	Cloudy	Anglesey	–	.06	17	63	Cloud
Bognor R	2.8	–	18	64	Cloudy	B'pool (Airpt)	2.4	.12	16	61	Bright
Southsea	2.7	–	20	68	Cloudy	Manchester	0.7	.17	17	63	Shwrs
Shanklin	6.5	–	18	64	Bright pm	Nottingham	1.7	–	18	64	Show
Bournemouth	3.4	–	19	66	Cloudy	N'cstl-o-Tyne	5.0	.13	17	63	Sunny
Poole	2.8	–	21	70	Cloudy	Eskdalemuir	4.8	.16	15	59	Sunny
Weymouth	3.6	–	18	64	Cloudy	Glasgow	5.6	.12	16	61	Bright
Exmouth	3.2	–	20	68	Cloudy	Tiree	2.3	.09	13	55	Bright
Torquay	8.4	–	21	70	Bright	Stornoway	2.3	.09	13	55	Cloud
Falmouth	5.7	–	21	70	Sunny pm	Wick	3.7	.20	13	55	Show
Penzance	4.7	.01	19	66	Cloudy	Dyce	1.0	.35	14	57	Show

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; fg, fog; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

		C	F			C	F			C	F		
Ajaccio	f	25	77	Copenhgn	r	14	57	Majorca	f	26	79	Rio de Jan*	f
Akrotiri	s	30	86	Corfu	f	26	79	Malaga	s	24	75	Rome	s
Alexandria	s	30	86	Dallas				Malta	f	24	75	Salzburg	s
Algiers				Dublin	r	16	61	Melbourne	c	7	45	Sao Paulo*	f
Amsterdam	r	15	59	Dubrovnik	s	28	82	Mexico C				S Francisco*	c
Athens	f	27	81	Faro	c	19	66	Miami*	s	31	88	Santiago*	s
Bahrain	s	35	95	Florence	s	26	79	Milan	f	24	75	Seoul	f
Barbados*	s	31	88	Frankfurt	r	17	63	Montreal*	s	19	66	Singapore	f
Barcelona	f	24	75	Funchal	c	21	70	Moscow	f	24	75	Stockholm	f
Beirut	s	27	8[illegible]	Geneva	s	20	68	Munich	s	19	66	Strasbourg	f
Belgrade	f	14	57	Gibraltar	s	23	73	Nairobi	c	22	72	Sydney	f
Berlin	c	17	63	Helsinki	c	17	63	Naples	f	23	73	Tangier	f
Bermuda*	s	28	82	Hongkong	f	31	88	New Delhi	c	31	88	Tel Aviv	s
Biarritz	f	19	66	Innsbruck	f	21	70	New York*	r	18	64	Tenerife	s
Boulogne	c	14	57	Istanbul	s	31	88	Nice	s	23	73	Tokyo	s
Bordeaux	c	20	68	Jiddah	s	37	99	Oslo	f	18	64	Toronto*	f
Brussels	c	19	66	Jo'burg	s	16	61	Ottawa				Tunis	f
Budapest	f	21	70	Karachi				Paris	f	21	70	Valencia	f
Buen Aires				Las Palmas	f	22	72	Peking	s	29	84	Vancouver*	f
Cairo	s	34	93	Lisbon	s	27	81	Perth	f	15	59	Venice	s
Cape Tn	s	18	64	Locarno	s	23	73	Prague	c	17	63	Vienna	s
C'blanca	s	23	73	L Angeles*	f	21	70	Reykjavik	s	16	61	Warsaw	f
Chicago*	c	19	66	Luxembg	s	18	64	Rhodes	s	29	84	Washington	
Cologne	c	17	63	Madrid	s	29	84	Riyadh	s	42	108	Zurich	

* denotes Tuesday's figures are latest available